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TO THE

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,

1880-'81.

IN 30 VOLUMES.



VOLUME 30.—No. 98.

WASHINGTON:
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1881.

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46TH CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 98.

REPORT

UPON THE

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

FOR

THE YEARS 1880 AND 1881.

WASHINGTON:
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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

THE ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR THE YEARS 1880 AND 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with section 208 of the Revised Statutes, a report upon the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries for the years 1880 and 1881.

This report purports to give, in as condensed a form as the magnitude of the subject permits, a statement of such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations as have been communicated to the Department, including all commercial information contained in the official publications of other Governments which is deemed important, together with a synopsis of information communicated to this Department by diplomatic and consular officers during those years.

In submitting this report, which is in effect a brief exposition of the foreign commerce of the countries of the world, their colonies and dependencies, it may not be out of place to preface the same with some explanatory remarks as to the motives which have directed its preparation in this form and the interests to be subserved thereby.

It is believed that previous to the compilation of the Annual Report upon the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries for the year 1879, no attempt had been made by government statisticians to compile and arrange in condensed and comprehensive form a statement of the current commercial transactions of the world, although many valuable reports and statistical publications on limited subjects have been issued by the leading commercial nations. In Great Britain statistical tables have been published, showing the imports and exports of the principal countries, and many other nations have published valuable statements as to their own commerce, but no condensed report covering the whole field has been given to the public, and importers and exporters, manufacturers and agriculturists, who desires to become familiar with the world's commerce, its composition, and requirements, had necessarily to search through volumes of diffused reports upon generalities.

The very imperfect methods for the collection and publication of trade statistics which prevail in the greater number of countries, meet the compiler at the outset and force him into vast fields of research and analyzation, comparison, average, and approximation, from which to deduce facts and figures which, when arranged in simple and orderly sequence, give a very inadequate impression of the chaos of matter from

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which they were produced; nor does the result show on its face the amount of mental and physical labor expended in reaching it, or the difference between simple statements or reports on particular subjects and compiling, condensing, and properly arranging the important parts of a vast number of such statements and reports.

In this report the subject is arranged under the following heads:

1. The world's trade in natural geographical divisions—by continents.
2. The commerce of each continent is separated into two or more grand divisions, or groupings.
3. The trade of these divisions is reduced to countries, colonies, and islands.

The regular order of treatment is, therefore, as follows: The trade of each country, colony, and island in each division is given, concluding with a *résumé* of the total trade of the division; when the continental divisions are completed a *résumé* of the total trade of the continent is given; when the commerce of all the continents is shown, then follows a recapitulation of the trade of the world.

The principal aim of this report is to give the American exporter and importer, manufacturer and agriculturist, a bird's-eye view of the trade conditions of the several countries and colonies of the world, showing what they buy and what they sell, and giving as many details as possible of the articles composing such trade. Side by side with the statements as to general trade is shown the extent to which the United States partake therein, both directly and indirectly, and the best means for the enlargement of our commercial relations with each. For comparative purposes, statistical tables showing the principal imports and exports into and from Great Britain, France, and the United States, from and to each country, colony, island, and continent are given, supplemented by the "recapitulation," showing the total trade of the world and the shares of England, France, and the United States therein; after which the annual reports—many of which are referred to and quoted in this letter—from our consuls-general and consuls follow, giving details, which could not be embraced in this report, of the trade of their several districts.

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COMMERCE OF AFRICA.

(In two divisions, Northern and Southern.)

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Beginning at the Canary Islands and ending at the Gulf of Aden, the northern divison of Africa embraces Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt.

The total foreign trade of this division, according to the latest available statistics, is as follows: Imports, $100,945,000; exports, $102,328,000; imports and exports, $203,273,000, divided among the following countries and possessions:

Countries and possessions.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Canary Islands	$2, 500, 000	$2, 850, 000	$5, 350, 000
Morocco	3, 639, 000	3, 382, 000	7, 821, 000
Algeria	60, 687, 000	33, 767, 000	94, 454, 000
Tunis	2, 250, 000	2, 600, 000	4, 850, 000
Tripoli	2, 260, 000	1, 877, 000	4, 137, 000
Egypt	29, 009, 000	57, 852, 000	87, 461, 000
	100, 945, 000	102, 328, 000	203, 273, 000

COMMERCE OF THE CANARY ISLANDS.

The trade returns of the Canary Islands, as above given, imports $2,500,000, exports $2,850,000, are based on old reports from the consul at Teneriffe, no report from thence showing the foreign trade of these possessions having been received for some years. From analyses of the trade of the several countries with the islands, these estimates may be relied upon as very close approximations.

The British consular reports for the year 1879 show a rather depressed condition of the foreign trade of the islands, the imports for that year barely holding their own, while the exports show a decrease as compared with the preceding year. The official statistics of British trade for the year 1880, however, show a comparatively large increase in the imports from and exports to the Canaries. In fact, British trade with the Canaries for the last five years shows a steady increase, viz: Imports from the Canaries in 1876, $1,346,000; in 1880, $2,280,000; exports to the Canaries in 1876, $773,000; in 1880, $1,253,000. It is hard to reconcile this showing with the British consular report for 1879, unless we are to assume that a large decrease took place in the commerce of the Canaries with other countries—something which is not very likely to have occurred. It may be very well assumed, therefore, that the figures given above, showing the total trade of the islands, are, if anything, underestimates.

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According to the returns of the Bureau of Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1881, our direct trade with the Canaries was as follows: Imports therefrom, $162,000; exports thereto, $218,000. In 1876 our imports from the island amounted to $133,000, and our exports thereto to $89,000; this shows, comparatively, even a larger gain than the British trade during the same years. The trade of France with the Canaries is not specified in the French official publications, so there is no available method of arriving at any approximation thereof. If the French marine calling thereat be any criterion by which to judge of French trade therewith, it must be considerable, as will be seen further on.

The great bulk of the import trade of the Canary Islands is divided between England, France, and the United States, England having the lion's share thereof. The principal articles which enter into the import trade are cotton goods, linens, metals, hardware and cutlery, apparel and haberdashery, oil, spirits, sugar, cocoa, coffee, coal, leather, grain, flour, guano, timber, petroleum, wine, &c.

The principal exports from the United Kingdom to the islands during the year 1880 were as follows in round numbers: Cotton goods, $500,000; manures, $55,000; metals wrought and unwrought, $55,000; apparel and haberdashery, $45,000; linens, $35,000; coal, $30,000; hardware and cutlery, $30,000; earthen and China ware, $11,000.

The principal exports from the United States to the islands during the year ending June 30, 1881, were breadstuffs and provisions, petroleum, distilled spirits, leaf tobacco, wood and manufactures of, together with small lots of cotton goods, drugs and medicines, naval stores, paper and stationery, fish, starch, refined sugar, agricultural implements, and other manufactures.

It will thus be seen that while our export trade with the Canaries is yearly increasing in volume and variety, and that while, in the language of the British consul at Teneriffe, "the United States is each year elbowing for itself a larger space in the importation line" in the islands, our share in the principal manufactures which are consumed therein is very small when compared to that of Great Britain. The trade of the Canary Islands is principally with England and France, because of their direct and frequent steam communication therewith, and the further fact of their having agencies or branch houses upon the islands for the introduction and enlargement of their trade.

During the year 1880 there entered at the port of Las Palmas alone, according to the report of the British consul at that port, 127 British steamers, of 188,917 tons. Of these 99 belonged to the lines trading between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa, 27 between London and the Canaries, and 1 of the line running between Southampton and the Cape.

The British consul at Teneriffe, in a report dated May 21, 1881, gives the following interesting information concerning the total steam communication with the Canaries:

The British steam vessels, of which there are four lines frequenting the ports of the islands, two starting from London and two from Liverpool, run, the two first between London and these islands via Madeira, and home via Morocco, Gibraltar, and Lisbon. The Liverpool steamers carrying the mails all run down the West Coast of Africa to Fernando Po, and these lines have lately extended their operations to Hamburg. The French steamers frequenting the islands belong to the Compagnie Transatlantique and the Chargeurs Réunis lines, several of each calling at this port every month, but they come for little else than the passenger, or, more correctly speaking, the emigrant traffic to the West Indies and South America, which is not unimportant. But the facilities thus afforded for quitting the islands may be questioned as a doubtful boon. Those of the Compagnie Transatlantique start from Havre, touching at Cadiz, then to Santa Cruz, and on to Havana, Vera Cruz, and New Orleans, and from Mar-

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seilles via Barcelona hither, and then onward to Puerto Rico, La Guayra, and Costa Rica. The Chargeurs Réunis boats sail between Havre, London, Hamburg, Bremen, and South America (Brazil and the River Plate), calling here. There is, besides, a third line, belonging to M. Paquet, which trade between Marseilles and these islands up and down the coast of Morocco, calling at Gibraltar. The vessels of war, especially the French, cause a considerable business here in replenishing with fresh provisions and coaling.

The total number of steamers entered at the several ports of the islands during the year 1880 was 335. It is scarcely necessary to add that the American flag had no representation therein.

The direct trade between the United States and the islands is carried on wholly in sailing vessels; hence, to a large extent, we only sell thereto what cannot be well supplied by other countries.

COMMERCE OF ALGERIA.

According to the very interesting report from Consul Jourdan, of Algiers, the foreign trade of Algeria during the year 1880 was as follows: Imports, $60,687,000; exports, $33,767,000; imports of gold and silver, $1,429,000.

According to the same report, this trade was divided among the several countries as follows—gold and silver being included in the imports:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
France	$50,551,000	$23,111,000	$73,662,000
England	3,296,000	5,562,000	8,858,000
Spain	1,792,000	178,000	1,970,000
Italy	911,000	806,000	1,717,000
Turkey	321,000	615,000	936,000
Barbary States	2,408,000	234,000	2,642,000
Austria	261,000	53,000	314,000
Belgium	106,000	226,000	332,000
Portugal	144,000	108,000	252,000
Germany	169,000	36,000	205,000
Holland	71,000	109,000	180,000
United States	293,000	541,000	834,000
All others	364,000	2,188,000	2,552,000
Total	60,687,000	33,767,000	94,454,000

In the foregoing table it will be seen that the consul credits France with $50,551,000 of the total imports. According to the French official customs returns the exports from France to Algeria—which were the imports at Algeria given to the consul—were valued at $37,294,000 for the general exports, and only $31,232,000 for the special or French exports proper. Unless the Algerian customs officials placed an unusual increased valuation upon the imports from France it is difficult to account for this great difference.

The consular returns also show that the imports from Great Britain amounted to $3,296,000, while the British official returns for the same year show that the exports to Algeria amounted to only $1,456,000, being considerably less than one-half the former. In the matter of exports from Algeria and their valuation by the French customs as imports, both returns substantially agree, the consular valuation being $23,111,000, and the French valuation $24,482,000, a difference of only $1,371,000, which can be very well accounted for by the increase in value from the time of export until the goods were entered as imports in France.

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Applying the European scale of valuation to the whole commerce of Algeria, it is safe to say that the imports for the year 1880 did not amount to more than $50,000,000, while the exports as given by the consul are comparatively correct.

The rule which applies to nearly all colonial trade, that the greater portion thereof is with the mother country, applies in a marked manner to the trade of Algeria. The volume and variety of the trade between France and this her greatest colony will be seen by the tables of imports into and exports from France (from and to Algeria), translated from French official returns and reduced to American dollars.

The principal articles of import and export into and from Algeria, according to Consul Jourdan's returns, were as follows:

Imports.		Exports.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton goods	$13,551,000	Cereals:	
Woolens	3,226,000	Wheat	$5,595,000
Skins, prepared	3,134,000	Barley	3,622,000
Refined sugar	2,588,000	Oats	823,000
Iron and steel	2,138,000	Wool	2,642,000
Linen goods	2,000,000	Esparto grass	2,427,000
Manufactures of metals	1,786,000	Cork-wood	1,060,000
Wearing apparel	3,102,000	Iron ore	1,909,000
Wines	1,413,000	Live animals:	
Spirits and brandy	413,000	Horses, mules, &c	315,000
Salted meats	1,566,000	Oxen, cows, &c	815,000
Cheese	239,000	Sheep	1,881,000
Flour	467,000	Raw skins	1,121,000
Butter and lard	137,000	Fish, cured	264,000
Vegetables, preserved	132,000	Flour of all sorts	151,000
Fruits, green and dried	842,000	Fodder	67,000
Coffee	1,173,000	Wines	87,000
Tobacco:		Collections, antiquities	186,000
Leaf	687,000	Dried vegetables	236,000
Manufactured	267,000	Dried fruits	984,000
Olive oil	311,000	Fresh fruits	336,000
Seed oil	725,000	Tobacco, in leaf	598,000
Rice	220,000	Tobacco, manufactured	259,000
Raw sugar	227,000	Vegetable hair	466,000
Pepper and spices	144,000	Tanning materials	537,000
Lumber, sawed	780,000	Olive oil	71,000
Coal	293,000	Ore:	
Soaps	668,000	Lead	401,000
Acids	1,245,000	Copper	298,000
China and earthen ware	277,000	Iron	1,909,000
Glass and glassware	502,000	Rags	155,000
Silks	538,000	Linseed, flax, &c	373,000
Paper and stationery	928,000	Wood manufactures	485,000
Mercury	627,000	Cotton, raw	5,000
Furniture	216,000	Silk, raw	36,000
Wood manufactures	371,000	Wax	20,000
Timber	168,000	Tallow	20,000
Petroleum and other mineral oils	182,000	Coral	64,000
Cordage and netting	182,000	Bones, hoofs, horns	45,000
Machinery	590,000	Fresh vegetables	67,000
All other articles	12,632,000	All other articles	2,437,000
Total	60,687,000	Total	33,767,000

According to French official returns, the following is the direct trade between France and Algeria:

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Imports into France from Algeria.

Articles.	1878.		1880.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
Cattle	$10,976,000	$10,976,000	$4,880,000	$4,880,000
Wool and flocks	4,806,000	4,803,000	3,823,000	3,814,000
Cereals	1,800,000	1,800,000	8,309,000	8,244,000
Ores	968,000	968,000	1,325,000	1,318,000
Raw hides	822,000	816,000	1,458,000	1,444,000
Fish	417,000	419,000	372,000	354,000
Phormium tenax, abaca, and other vegetable fibers	434,000	402,000	819,000	802,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	372,000	277,000	310,000	301,000
Cork, crude	324,000	331,000	335,000	320,000
Table fruits	319,000	317,000	451,000	442,000
Tan-bark	264,000	264,000	274,000	274,000
Raw coral	193,000	166,000	132,000	106,000
Rags and paper	191,000	191,000	156,000	156,000
Horses	185,000	185,000	267,000	264,000
Barrels, empty	179,000	3,000	89,000	.....
Olive oil	150,000	150,000	85,000	83,000
Canes, reeds, &c	107,000	104,000	123,000	121,000
Linseed	67,000	70,000	126,000	126,000
Cork, manufactured	61,000	61,000	42,000	39,000
Potatoes and dried vegetables	51,000	51,000	256,000	256,000
Green vegetables	48,000	48,000	140,000	140,000
Clothing and sewn undergarments	43,000	36,000	.....	.....
Bones and cattle-hoofs	42,000	42,000	41,000	41,000
Horn, crude	42,000	42,000	34,000	34,000
Wax, crude	38,000	38,000	.....	.....
Manufactures in skins and leather (boots and shoes)	37,000	35,000	.....	.....
Tortoise-shell	34,000	34,000	.....	.....
Grease	34,000	33,000	22,000	24,000
Forage	29,000	29,000	103,000	103,000
Tobacco, manufactured	28,000	13,000	20,000	15,000
Copper scrap, old	25,000	25,000	.....	.....
Lead ore	23,000	23,000	.....	.....
Cacao	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Other articles	525,000	444,000	863,000	781,000
Total	23,639,000	23,201,000	24,855,000	24,482,000

Exports from France to Algeria.

Articles.	1878.		1880.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
Cotton manufactures	$3,243,000	$2,969,000	$4,693,000	$4,583,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	2,259,000	2,251,000	2,568,000	2,518,000
Wines	2,250,000	2,241,000	1,922,000	1,898,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	1,584,000	1,581,000	2,256,000	2,099,000
Manufactures of wool	1,555,000	1,492,000	2,219,000	1,849,000
Cereals	1,536,000	412,000	480,000	91,000
Sugar	1,271,000	1,261,000	1,540,000	1,485,000
Brandies, spirits, and liqueurs	1,061,000	1,009,000	1,067,000	1,025,000
Prepared skins	1,030,000	951,000	1,170,000	1,150,000
Tools and metal manufactures	956,000	544,000	1,715,000	1,056,000
Clothing and sewn undergarments	913,000	900,000	901,000	892,000
Iron, cast iron, and steel	686,000	63,000	.....	.....
Soap	661,000	660,000	736,000	736,000
Fixed oils, refined	634,000	348,000	724,000	280,000
Paper, cardboard, books, and engravings	604,000	586,000	930,000	899,000
Coffee	573,000	.....	1,383,000	.....
Jewelry in gold and silver, and silverware	491,000	490,000	148,000	144,000
Glass, crystal, and pottery	459,000	416,000	618,000	550,000
Haberdashery	447,000	434,000	764,000	747,000
Potatoes and dried vegetables	444,000	427,000	469,000	456,000
Raw silk	432,000	429,000	267,000	267,000
Cheese	372,000	259,000	550,000	346,000
Machines and machinery	358,000	256,000	635,000	379,000
Candles	308,000	64,000	325,000	78,000

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Exports from France to Algeria—Continued.

Articles.	1878.		1880.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
Silk manufacture	$294,000	$282,000	$141,000	$129,000
Rice	290,000	19,000	187,000	22,000
Table fruits	276,000	218,000	260,000	244,000
Grease	272,000	271,000	536,000	534,000
Furniture	248,000	237,000	173,000	292,000
Wood manufactures	230,000	228,000	275,000	267,000
Straw hats	227,000	215,000	160,000	152,000
Arms and war ammunitions	210,000	182,000	1,063,000	998,000
Toys	185,000	182,000	138,000	124,000
Building materials	175,000	175,000	354,000	354,000
Butter	158,000	153,000	220,000	207,000
Chemical matches	139,000	14,000	147,000	44,000
Woods	133,000	132,000	323,000	306,000
Meat, fresh and salt	132,000	57,000	313,000	61,000
Cordage (hemp)	126,000	122,000	185,000	180,000
Fish	119,000	118,000	150,000	146,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	107,000	.....	245,000	7,000
Thread	103,000	100,000	144,000	124,000
Felt hats	90,000	102,000	91,000	91,000
Cigars and tobacco	90,000	45,000	100,000	63,000
Semoules	89,000	89,000	74,000	74,000
Chocolate	83,000	82,000	78,000	77,000
Colors	83,000	82,000	131,000	123,000
Sirups, preserves, and candy	80,000	54,000	126,000	67,000
Prepared dyes	66,000	51,000	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	63,000	49,000	79,000	57,000
Raw hides	62,000	61,000	87,000	86,000
Prepared medicines	61,000	60,000	.....	.....
Buttons	55,000	55,000	.....	.....
Almonds, nuts, &c	52,000	52,000	80,000	80,000
Musical instruments	51,000	48,000	.....	.....
Perfumery	51,000	48,000	.....	.....
Basket work	44,000	43,000	.....	.....
Cutlery	39,000	36,000	.....	.....
Millinery and artificial flowers	37,000	37,000	.....	.....
Chestnuts, prepared, ground, and whole	37,000	36,000	.....	.....
Other articles	1,254,000	1,293,000	3,354,000	2,795,000
Total	29,938,000	24,871,000	37,294,000	31,232,000

BRITISH TRADE WITH ALGERIA.

According to British official returns, the trade of the United Kingdom with Algeria during the year 1880 was as follows: Imports from Algeria, $3,503,000; exports to Algeria, $1,456,000.

The principal imports from Algeria consisted of esparto and other vegetable fibers($2,000,000); wheat, barley, pease, and beans, $1,079,000; zinc ore, tan-bark, copper, and iron ore.

The principal British exports to Algeria were cotton goods, 12,243,000 yards, valued at $670,000; coal, $200,000; machinery and millwork, iron, wrought and unwrought, and refined sugar. About $40,000 worth of the exports were composed of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH ALGERIA.

[From a report by Commercial Agent Jourdan.]

The direct imports from the United States during the year 1881 consisted of petroleum, timber, and wheat, and are valued at $124,300. The direct imports of petroleum are of small amount, considering the large quantity used in this country, but the most part is introduced from Marseilles, Gibraltar, and other ports. Many other articles could be imported with advantage from the United States were it not for the want of a spirit of enterprise among the merchants of this colony, who stick to their old way of business. It will require time to bring about a change. However, I hope to induce them to increase the direct trade with the United States.

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The exports, amounting to $499,810, consisted chiefly of iron ore, which is shipped to New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia in a large quantity, and no less than 108 vessels cleared during the year with full cargoes from Algiers, Bone, and Oran. The actual working of new mines will increase the shipments.

The mineral wealth of Algeria is immense, but the most valuable is its iron, which is found close to the sea throughout nearly the whole littoral. The quality is rich and good, and especially adapted to the manufacture of Bessemer steel. The mines which are worked now are in the hands of British companies, who have introduced considerable capital into this country.

There are other articles which could be exported to the United States to a much larger extent than at present. The principal are the fiber called vegetal hair, made from the leaves of the dwarf palm, coming into great demand in the European markets; alfa fiber or esparto, very abundant in Algeria, and largely exported to England for the manufacture of paper; and cork, of which trees there are more than a million of acres in this colony.

The time is not far distant when wine will also be an article of large exportation. The cultivation of the vine is progressing every year, and has received a great stimulus since the phylloxera is making such havoc in France.

Algeria is not yet so prosperous as it ought to be, but the colonization is increasing every year, agriculture is improving, and with a rich soil and a larger extent of railroads this country is called to a brilliant future.

COMMERCE OF THE BARBARY STATES.

COMMERCE OF MOROCCO.

According to the very interesting report from Consul Mathews, which will be found in its proper place in this volume, the total foreign trade of Morocco during the year 1880–'81 was as follows: Imports, $3,639,000, a decrease of $1,076,000 from the preceding year; exports, $3,382,000, a decrease of $366,000 from the preceding year. In both imports and exports this is the lowest trade-showing for any year since 1870–'71, and is the result of bad harvests and the want of confidence of foreign traders, who, according to Consul Mathews, find it almost impossible to get any returns for their goods from the Moors, "who are so ground down by exorbitant taxation as to find all their products have disappeared before they receive their value in hand. The poor agriculturist is, on the one side, dunned by his government for taxes, and on the other side by his foreign creditor, who also suffers from the rapacity of public officials."

Under such a prevailing system it is no wonder that Morocco, one of the richest countries in the world, makes so poor a trade exhibit.

According to Consul Mathews's returns, the distribution of the foreign trade of Morocco during the year was as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Great Britain	$2,617,130	$1,760,385	$4,377,515
France	991,570	1,315,390	2,306,960
Spain	19,600	209,170	228,770
Holland	3,750	.....	3,750
Germany	3,025	1,205	4,230
United States	2,175	.....	2,175
Portugal	1,645	74,340	75,985
Italy	.....	21,280	21,280
Total	3,638,895	3,381,770	7,020,665

The principal articles of imports into Morocco are as follows:

Cotton goods.—Gray, bleached, and printed, T-cloths, bleached long cloths, dyed bafts and muslins of all sorts, $2,011,000, of which $1,923,000 were imported from England and $83,000 from France.

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Woolen manufactures.—Germany and Austria have superseded England in the lower-priced goods, but in the better grade England still controls the market.

Silk goods.—France controls the market.

Iron and hardware.—Birmingham and Sheffield wares control the market, notwithstanding the competition of German and Belgian manufactures in the cheaper grade of goods.

Loaf sugar.—Marseilles has driven Belgian and Dutch sugars completely out of the Moorish markets. Nearly one-half of the entire imports into Morocco from France consists of sugar. The manner in which the French Government protects and fosters its sugar industry gives the French manufacturers an advantage over nearly if not all other countries.

Coffee.—Rio coffee is imported from London and Havre and Marseilles.

Drugs and chemicals are imported from England and France.

Cotton-yarns are imported from Manchester.

Petroleum.—The natives consume oil of their own manufacture, although petroleum is coming into use more and more among the better classes.

Planks.—Previous to our civil war Morocco imported her boards and lumber from the United States principally; since then from Sweden. Consul Mathews, however, says that preference is given to American pine, *whenever it can be obtained.*

The minor imports of Morocco are: Candles, $59,000; matches, $15,000; bagging, benzoin, brassware, bricks, canvas, copper, raw cotton, crockery, dyes, earthenware, flour, fruit, furniture, glassware, leather, cotton-seed oil, olive oil, paints, paper, provisions, soaps, spices, steel, tobacco, wine and spirits, &c.

The principal exports of Morocco are almonds, beans, bones, carpets, citron, dates, dyes, eggs, esparto, goat-skins ($397,000), gums, hides, leather, hair-cloth, maize ($217,000), wheat, oranges, ostrich feathers, horned cattle, chick-pease ($144,000), raisins, sheep skins, slippers ($308,000), wool, in grease ($228,000); wool, washed ($472,000), &c.

There is no direct trade between the United States and Morocco. The amount of American products and manufactures reaching that country through the courtesy of nations having direct shipping communications therewith cannot be ascertained. Consul Mathews does not deal with the question of the possibility of introducing American products and manufactures into Morocco. An examination of the articles which enter into the foreign trade of that country would lead to the belief that our merchants could, under more favorable shipping auspices, win a fair share thereof. The disadvantages and irritations referred to by Consul Mathews, being applicable to the merchants of all nations alike, should not deter American any more than English and French merchants from taking business risks.

COMMERCE OF TRIPOLI AND TUNIS.

Tripoli.—According to the returns of Consul Robeson, the foreign trade of Tripoli during the year ending June 30, 1881, was as follows: Imports, $2,260,000—a decrease of $181,000 from those of the preceding year, caused by the decreased imports of wheat and barley consequent upon the poor harvest. Exports, $1,877,000—an increase on the preceding year of $344,000, which was due to the increased exports of esparto and ostrich feathers.

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The principal import into Tripoli is cotton goods, which amounted during the year under review to over a million of dollars, being a large increase on the import of the preceding year.

The exports of ostrich feathers amounted to $991,000, and of esparto grass to $648,000.

The only direct trade between Tripoli and Tunis and the United States during the year, according to Consul Robeson's report, was a small shipment of ostrich feathers. It is certain, however, that many of the ostrich feathers exported to England reach the United States ultimately.

Tunis.—Not having received any recent commercial report from the consulate at Tunis, I am unable, from this source, to give any statistics concerning the foreign trade of the regency, which may, however, be estimated as follows: Imports about $2,250,000; exports about $2,600,000.

According to our consular reports, the total foreign trade of the Barbary States is as follows:

States.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Morocco	$3,639,000	$3,382,000	$7,021,000
Tripoli	2,260,000	1,877,000	4,137,000
Tunis	2,250,000	2,600,000	4,850,000
Total	8,149,000	7,859,000	16,008,000

As far as the imports are concerned, the foregoing statement of the trade of the Barbary States is correct, but the exports must be somewhat greater, the value of the imports into France and England alone during the year under review—which imports represent the Barbary exports—amounting to over $9,600,000, viz: France, $5,480,000; England, $4,133,000.

The nature and extent of the trade of England and France with the Barbary States will be seen in the following statements, prepared from French and British official reports:

Imports into France from Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco.

Articles.	1878.		1880.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
Skins and furs, undressed	$2,203,000	$2,165,000	$1,815,000	$1,803,000
Wool in bales	1,569,000	1,568,000	1,250,000	1,243,000
Feathers (ornamental)	402,000	402,000	976,000	976,000
Dried vegetables	250,000	242,000	.....	.....
Sponges	215,000	196,000	269,000	260,000
Cereals	83,000	83,000	176,000	172,000
Straw and bark mattings	52,000	51,000	.....	.....
Oleaginous fruits	43,000	43,000	41,000	41,000
Carpets	34,000	22,000	.....	.....
Wax, crude	29,000	22,000	132,000	65,000
Cattle	25,000	25,000	66,000	66,000
Table fruits	21,000	6,000	88,000	73,000
All other articles	366,000	171,000	667,000	517,000
	5,291,000	4,996,000	5,480,000	5,216,000

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Exports from France to Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco.

Articles.	1878.		1880.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
Sugar	$625,000	$598,000	$461,000	$461,000
Silk	588,000	360,000	434,000	376,000
Flour and bran	250,000	8,000	74,000	3,000
Cereals (grain)	201,000	197,000		
Wool manufactures	93,000	62,000	98,000	69,000
Candles	85,000	3,000	141,000	4,000
Cotton manufactures	77,000	55,000	73,000	45,000
Dressed hides	77,000	70,000	56,000	47,000
Silk manufactures	58,000	29,000	70,000	39,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	52,000	44,000		
Paper, cardboard, books, and engravings	47,000	39,000	63,000	59,000
Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs	45,000	14,000	65,000	14,000
Manufactures in skins or leather	42,000	41,000		
Mercery	38,000	32,000		
Jewelry in gold or platinum	37,000	37,000		
Matches	34,000	2,000	63,000	51,00
Saffron	25,000	25,000		
Indigo	24,000	18,000		
All other articles	1,034,000	551,000	1,255,000	779,000
Total	3,432,000	2,185,000	2,853,000	1,947,000

Imports into Great Britian from the Barbary States.

1880.

Esparto and other vegetable fibers, and rags	$2,318,000
Cereals: Pease, beans, and Indian corn	232,000
Wool	632,000
Almonds	388,000
Gums	106,000
Ornamental feathers	97,000
Bones, elephants' teeth, &c	155,000
Hides	13,000
Seeds of all sorts	53,000
All other articles	139,000
Total	4,133,000

Exports from England to the Barbary States.

Cotton manufactures	$1,413,000
Iron, wrought and unwrought	13,000
Coal	5,000
Refined sugar	8,000
Cotton yarn	12,000
Foreign and colonial goods	273,000
All other articles	176,000
Total	1,900,000

Navigation.—There entered at the port of Tripoli during the year ending June 30, 1881, 866 vessels, of which 291 were steamships, of a total tonnage of 225,532 tons. The large number of vessels for such comparatively small tonnage was due to the entrance of 471 Ottoman vessels of only a gross tonnage of 21,971 tons. Ninety-seven British steamships of about 80,000 tons; 57 French, 103 Italian, and 1 Austrian entered. Not a single American ship entered during the year.

During the same year there entered at and cleared from the several ports of Morocco 1,360 vessels of 370,000 tons. Consul Mathews refers to the withdrawal of three small Spanish steamers from the

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Morocco trade, and to the introduction of a new line of four large British steamships running between London, Lisbon, Spain, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and the coast of Morocco. It is needless to add that no American vessel entered any of the ports of Morocco during the year.

CONSULAR OPINION CONCERNING AMERICAN TRADE.

There are many difficulties in the way of establishing direct trade between the Barbary States and the United States, chief of which is the want of steam communication, the absence of American agents or agencies, and the possession of the market by England and France. These difficulties, however, meet us, or have met us, everywhere, and they should be no more difficult to overcome in those countries then elsewhere. Where other producers and manufacturers effect trade settlements we should be able to secure footing by using similar appliances. It might not pay for the effort and the outlay, which are the essentials of trade introduction into and development in the Barbary States, but those States would be only so many links in the great commercial chain which must belt Africa, if we hope to secure our rightful place in its trade.

Although Consul Mathews, of Tangier, has written much and ably, not only concerning the commerce of Morocco, but upon the trade and customs of the interior of Africa, he has not written anything concerning the feasibility of the development of direct trade between his consular district and the United States. Vice-Consul Cobb, of Casa-Blanca, in a report published in the March (1881) number of the Consular Reports, refers as follows to his experience in his attempts to introduce American trade into his district:

Since I have resided here I have used every endeavor to bring American manufactured goods and merchandise into this country. I have received many letters from different manufacturing companies and merchants from all parts of the United States, making all sorts of inquiries pertaining to their business and otherwise, all of which I have answered with great care and attention. Twenty-one letters of this kind I have sent off by one mail, giving all possible information, the result of which I presume in most cases has been unsatisfactory. Still, determined to see what could be done, I have imported from the United States, on my own account, the following articles: Deep-well and cistern pumps, sewing machines, plows, twelve different kinds of wooden ware, carts and harnesses, petroleum and petroleum lamps, corn-shellers and winnowing-machines, and have erected on my premises a small steam flour-mill, with a circular-saw bench, a turning-lathe, and shearing-machine attached. The Moors take a great interest in all these enterprises, but it requires an operator to show such things up in order to sell them. The Moors are so ignorant that great patience must be exercised to teach them to perform. By the aid of experienced operators, I am of the opinion that farming implements might find a paying market here, although labor-saving machines would not have the value which other countries give them.

Sewing-machines would sell in all the cities in the interior. There are many articles about the premises of a well-to-do Moor, of nice stitching, and I was told in Fez and Maquinez that the Jews were very fond of sewing-machines. Some of them had seen such things, but an operator must go with them to make it a success. In all the articles I have introduced here I have been compelled to be the operator. To sell a pump, I must put it in position, then take hold of the handle and show the operation.

Mr. Jones, formerly consul at Tripoli, in a report received at the Department about the beginning of 1881, wrote as follows concerning American trade possibilities in his district.

TRADE BETWEEN TRIPOLI AND THE UNITED STATES.

During the past year I have received many letters from American houses. These letters, as a rule, were from the manufacturers of wind-mills, improved agricultural implements, fire-arms, and hardware. For the present, none of the articles, with the exception of fire-arms, could find a sale here, as would readily be seen by a perusal of my remarks upon these subjects to be found in my report for 1878–'79. At first sight

the impression would naturally be conceived that the windmill would of course replace the cow which now acts as a motive power in drawing water from the well for the purpose of irrigation.

But when the general poverty of the inhabitants of this country is taken into consideration, a farmer here rarely owning more than two acres of ground, his other property consisting of a cabin built of sand, which invariably has to be rebuilt after the rainy season, during which it falls, and frequently with fatal effect to its inmates, besides, perhaps, a few barracans, which serve at night as bedding and during the day as raiment, the conclusion is easily reached that anything entailing an outlay of capital, such as would be required for the erection of a windmill, could not be profitably introduced here. For the same reason the introduction of improved agricultural implements, as also many of the most necessary articles of hardware, would not be found profitable. For cheap fire-arms there is a limited demand, but this article, being contraband, has always to be smuggled, which usually entails considerable expense. For this reason the gun or revolver is generally sold to the Arab for two or three times its original cost, which places it beyond the reach of many of those desirous of purchasing.

I must now, however, remark that in no single instance have I received a letter from any of our manufacturers of cotton goods.

This is the more surprising, as in all my reports from here I have invariably endeavored to demonstrate that the importation in this article gave promise, owing to the trade with the interior, of great increase, and that it was a branch of commerce in which, in my opinion, the American manufacturer could eventually compete with advantage. In my report on the trade of cotton fabrics I gave the name of a firm which had declared itself ready to undertake the introduction of our cotton goods, but they have as yet received no communication whatever upon the subject from America.

Since my appointment to this post one cargo of esparto grass has been shipped to the United States; as it has not been repeated, I presume the venture was attended with loss. On the 1st September, of the current year, a case of ostrich feathers was shipped to New York, and I hope the shipper will meet with more success than proved to be the case with respect to the cargo of esparto.

This shows an inclination on the part of merchants here to enter into commercial relations with the United States. To a great measure, no doubt, the success of the commerce of England can be attributed to the system of receiving the products of different countries in exchange for hers; this, however, is not the case with the United States. Although the ostrich feathers and esparto grass, for example, from Tripoli eventually reached the United States, it was only after having passed through English or French hands, by whom the first were dressed, and the second prepared for the making of paper.

The imports from the United States consist of small quantities of flour and a few cases of canned meats, oysters, lobsters, with about $10,000 yearly of petroleum. None of these articles are ordered directly from the United States, but are generally purchased in England, and arrive here via Malta.

Besides the above-mentioned articles, small lots of Winchester rifles are from time to time smuggled into this regency. Some of these guns are sold here, others being sent to the interior, where, I am informed, they are disposed of at great profit. I hear that an order is to be sent to the United States for the purchase of 500 of these guns to be landed at Bengasi. These guns are imported for the purpose of arming the Arabs and negroes who accompany the caravans into the interior.

Mr. Jones, in a later report, published in the Cotton Goods Trade of the World, says:

Since my arrival here the cotton trade of this regency, which shows a steady annual increase, has ever occupied my attention. I have let no occasion escape to impress upon the minds of the merchants here that there is a material advantage to be obtained by importing their cotton goods from America, but owing to the manner in which this trade is carried on in the majority of cases, and of which I have spoken at length in my annual reports for the years 1878 and 1879, to which I respectfully refer you, I have in the past been unable to persuade any merchants here to test the veracity of my assertion. I have now, however, to inform you that Messrs. Guiseppe & Francesco Galea (wholesale merchants, who give their whole attention to the importation of cotton yarns and cotton goods, and gentlemen whose business integrity is unquestionable, and to whom I am principally indebted for the information contained in this dispatch) have declared themselves ready to receive and attempt the introduction of our goods into this regency. To begin with, they would only desire the shipment of three or four bales of assorted goods for the purpose of ascertaining what quality of American goods will meet with most favor in this market. Messrs. Galea are unwilling to take the risk of the possible loss which may be incurred by the importation of these goods, saying they are entirely in the dark as regards their prices and the expenses incidental to their shipment from America to Tripoli; but, as I have said, they

will receive and dispose of them to the best advantage, and, if they find it profitable, will then open business relations with some of our manufacturers, returning drafts for goods received.

I am most desirous to solve practically the question whether our goods can compete advantageously with similar products of English manufacture in this market, and I therefore hope that there may be some of our manufacturers sufficiently enterprising to second me in this undertaking. The loss, after all, if such there be, on a small shipment of goods could be but insignificant, whereas the benefit to be derived, if the undertaking proved successful, would be considerable. Something of this kind will have to be done if our goods are ever to reach these distant markets. Much will depend upon the issue of this first trial, which the merchant or manufacturer who may act upon Messrs. Galea's suggestion should take fully into consideration.

In connection with this subject, I deem it regrettable that the United States never attempted to obtain an influence, not to say possession of any part of the African continent, not so much for the mere advantage that the possession of the coast would confer, but as a road through which its manufactures might be introduced into the interior. France and England, both manufacturing nations, besides their other vast possessions, are gradually extending their influence over this entire continent, and the doors to its (estimated) population of 200,000,000, all consumers, will be completely closed to the American merchant. In the day, which is in the near future, when America can compete successfully in any branch of manufactured articles, we will hear of protective tariffs in other countries besides our own, and these tariffs, where possible, will be also extended to their colonies.

Consul Robeson, in his report on the commerce of Tripoli for the year 1881, notes, as something which may help to increase direct trade with the United States, the extension of the route of the Transatlantic Steamship Company's vessels along the Barbary coast from Tripoli to Tunis. This will enable the company to give through bills of lading from Tripoli to New York via Marseilles. Although the freight by this route is high ($20 per ton at the date of the consul's writing), it is expected that it will materially enlarge the direct trade with the United States.

Mr. Heap, at present consul-general at Constantinople, who filled the consulate at Tunis for many years, and who gave much consideration to the possibilities of introducing American manufactures into the Barbary States, thought that furniture, clocks, watches, sewing-machines, cheap cotton goods, refined petroleum, lamps, carpenters' tools fire-arms, woodenware, wall paper, cheese, and various articles of provisions should find a market there.

COMMERCE OF EGYPT.

The foreign trade of Egypt, according to the very interesting report from Consul-General Wolf, of Cairo, for the year ending August 31, 1881, was as follows: Imports, $29,609,000; exports, $57,852,000, a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, in imports of $2,280,000, and in exports of nearly $6,000,000.

According to the same report, the distribution of this trade among the principal countries was as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
England	$12, 036, 000	$34, 122, 000	$46, 158, 000
France	4, 042, 000	12, 278, 000	16, 320, 000
Austria	3, 006, 000	2, 224, 000	5, 230, 000
Italy	2, 324, 000	2, 530, 000	4, 854, 000
Turkey	3, 467, 000	573, 000	4, 040, 000
Russia	178, 000	5, 274, 000	5, 452, 000
Barbary States	1, 364, 000	107, 000	1, 476, 000
Syria	1, 618, 000	467, 000	2, 085, 000
Greece	717, 000	72, 000	789, 000
Belgium	110, 000	41, 000	151, 000
Unenumerated	500, 000	.....	500, 000
The United States	242, 000	164, 000	406, 000
Total	29, 609, 000	57, 852, 000	87, 461, 000

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Consul-General Wolf claims that the foregoing estimates are incorrect as far as the United States is concerned, and do not show anything like our trade with Egypt.

The direct trade between Egypt and the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1881, according to the returns of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, which corresponds substantially with the year given by Consul-General Wolf, was as follows: Imports from Egypt, $423,478; exports to Egypt, $582,630. Of the latter, all but $111 was represented by petroleum and other mineral oils. Even this does not show anything like the trade in American produce and manufactures in that country. Irrespective of the goods reaching Egypt through the courtesy of foreign countries and foreign merchants, and which are credited to those countries, Consul-General Wolf gives a schedule of nearly one hundred different articles, principally manufactures, imported from the United States into Alexandria by the house of J. F. Milliken alone. As these imports do not figure as American in either our own or the Egyptian customs, they must have been received via England or France, and so credited.

Thus the value of American produce and manufactures consumed in Egypt and credited to other countries must be considerable, but considerable as it may be, it is nothing to what it could become through the appliances of direct communication and personal mercantile effort.

The greater portion of Egyptian trade being with England and France, the following tables, collated from the official reports of those countries, will illustrate the character of this commerce, and enable American exporters and manufacturers to measure their ability to compete for a share thereof.

Imports into England from Egypt during the year 1880.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton, raw	$23,962,000	Wool	$558,000
Cotton seed	8,500,000	Teeth, elephants', sea cow, and sea horse	364,000
Cereals:		Sugar, unrefined	1,113,000
Wheat	3,931,000	Feathers, ornamental	131,000
Barley	204,000	Rags and other paper materials	106,000
Beans	3,406,000	Tare, lentil, &c., seeds	174,000
Indian corn	25,000	Drugs	63,000
Flour	8,000	Coffee	34,000
		Oil-seed cakes	29,000
Total cereals	7,574,000	All other articles	1,234,000
Gums, principally Arabic	826,000	Total	44,668,000

The articles unenumerated in the foregoing table were flax, dried fruit, hides (raw), indigo, olive oil, perfumery, refined sugar and candy, tea, goats' hair, &c.

Exports from England to Egypt during the year 1880.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton goods (144,125,000 yards)	$8,536,000	Chemicals	$29,000
Coal, cinders, and fuel (652,000 tons)	1,536,000	Arms, ammunition, books, clocks, and watches, &c	25,000
Machinery, steam engines and other	991,000	Hardware and cutlery	103,000
Iron, wrought and unwrought	729,000	All other articles	1,100,000
Cotton yarn (2,942,000 pounds)	690,000		
Bags and sacks	267,000		
Copper, wrought and unwrought	471,000	Total British produce and manufactures	14,876,000
Linen manufactures	73,000	Foreign and colonial produce and manufactures	556,000
Woolen manufactures	170,000		
Apparel and haberdashery	73,000		
Leather	48,000		
Provisions	29,000	Grand total	15,432,000

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The foreign and colonial produce and manufactures embraced such articles as arms, dyes, tanning stuffs, manufactures of iron and steel, pepper, rice, spirits, tea, manufactured tobacco, wine, wood and timber, principally sawed pine, &c.

Imports into France from Egypt.

Articles.	1878.		1880.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
Cotton (raw)	$3,195,000	$2,943,000	$3,463,000	$2,823,000
Sugar	1,166,000	1,160,000	1,374,000	1,782,000
Feathers, ornamental	361,000	346,000	157,000	157,000
Seeds, oleaginous	336,000	336,000	.....	.....
Coffee	289,000	236,000	402,000	385,000
Gums, pure exotic	281,000	263,000	598,000	541,000
Silk and silk flock	177,000	119,000	1,905,000	1,806,000
Vegetables, preserved	141,000	141,000	640,000	638,000
Wool, in bales	138,000	135,000	352,000	351,000
Silk manufactures	90,000	88,000	183,000	181,000
Skins and furs (undressed)	78,000	60,000	.....	.....
Copper (old broken)	73,000	67,000	.....	.....
Pewter, crude	36,000	36,000	.....	.....
Tortoise shell	35,000	35,000	.....	.....
Indigo	35,000	34,000	.....	.....
Cereals (seed)	33,000	32,000	1,129,000	903,000
Game, poultry, and turtles	29,000	17,000	28,000	28,000
Eggs	24,000	24,000	.....	.....
Other articles	268,000	175,000	1,938,000	1,158,000
Total	6,785,000	6,247,000	12,169,000	10,753,000

Exports from France to Egypt.

Articles.	1878.		1880.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
Gold and platinum, hammered or drawn	$882,000	$882,000	$1,986,000	$1,986,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	843,000	719,000	796,000	726,000
Sugar, refined	563,000	563,000	591,000	591,000
Wool manufactures	520,000	453,000	724,000	576,000
Silk manufactures	380,000	286,000	287,000	57,000
Wines	315,000	314,000	328,000	288,000
Cotton manufactures	306,000	139,000	522,000	262,000
Underclothing, sewn	297,000	286,000	92,000	92,000
Candles	260,000	17,000	267,000	47,000
Tools and metal manufactures	260,000	200,000	399,000	253,000
Skins, dressed	153,000	143,000	199,000	186,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	125,000	108,000	164,000	143,000
Paper, cardboard, books, and engravings	114,000	108,000	169,000	160,000
Oils, fixed pure	114,000	33,000	64,000	12,000
Mercery	105,000	103,000	185,000	179,000
Silk and silk flock	102,000	81,000	288,000	230,000
Toys	90,000	90,000	89,000	89,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	80,000	65,000	81,000	78,000
Millinery and artificial flowers	71,000	71,000	.....	.....
Furniture	64,000	61,000	48,000	47,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	57,000	39,000	74,000	60,000
Grease of all sorts	56,000	14,000	56,000	11,000
Machines and machinery	52,000	27,000	62,000	26,000
Fish	44,000	43,000	50,000	49,000
Coal	38,000	32,000	61,000	22,000
Fruits, oleaginous	35,000	34,000	70,000	70,000
Silver work and jewelry	30,000	30,000	45,000	34,000
Table fruits, preserved	26,000	26,000	.....	.....
Potatoes	24,000	24,000	.....	.....
Raw hides	21,000	18,000	.....	.....
All other articles	1,002,000	610,000	1,519,000	959,000
Total	7,029,000	5,610,000	9,115,000	7,233,000

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NAVIGATION.

Referring to Consul-General Wolf's returns it appears that 2,220 sailing vessels and 970 steamships entered the port of Alexandria during the year 1881. The American flag was represented in this great fleet by one sailing vessel.

There passed through the Suez Canal during the year 1880, 2,017 vessels, sail and steam, of 4,373,964 real tonnage. Of these, 1,579, of 3,460,977 real tonnage, were British—three-fourths of the whole number and more than three fourths of the whole tonnage. The remainder carried the following flags: The French 103, the Dutch 69, the Austrian 60, the Italian 52, the German 35, the Russian 22, the Turkish 11, the Danish 10, the Norwegian 7, the Portuguese 6, various 11, the Egyptian 14. The American flag was not represented in the fleet.

During the ten years ending with 1879, there passed through the Suez Canal 12,454, of 23,105,535 tons, 9,154 of which—of 17,555,447 tons—were British, and 15, of 21,000 tons, American. The great preponderance of British shipping is illustrated in Consul-General Wolf's returns, where he shows that during the decade under review the English flag covered 73½ per cent. of the vessels and 75.48 per cent. of the tonnage of the total navigation of the canal, leaving for the flags of all other nations 26½ per cent. in ships and 24.52 per cent. in tonnage.

In writing upon the condition of American trade with Egypt, and with nearly all other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, the late consul general at Cairo (Mr. Farman), under date of March 7, 1881, referred in the following forcible and truthful language to our want of direct American steam communication and the consequent insignificance of our trade therewith:

> The advantages of a direct line of communication between these countries and the United States must be apparent to any person who has examined the subject, not only as regards our prestige as a nation and the interests of our commerce, but more particularly as affecting the continued prosperity of our manufactures.
>
> It is humiliating for a nation of such wealth, power, extent of territory, and natural commercial advantages as the United States, to be driven from the seas by other nations, who take the same pride and interest in fostering and protecting their merchant marine that we do in protecting and encouraging our home industries.
>
> The American flag is very rarely seen in Oriental waters. Occasionally one of our war vessels, in making the circuit of the Mediterranean ports, calls at Alexandria, and for a few days the stars and stripes are seen floating amid the forest of masts which is always in the harbor. But this does not aid our commerce. English, French, Italian, Austrian, and Russian merchant steamers come and go almost daily, while the United States has not a single representative among them.
>
> This unfortunate condition of things will undoubtedly continue until some decided action is taken by the government to promote and protect its commerce. Commerce needs aid and protection as much as manufactures, and it is the manufacturer who should first demand for it such legislation as would enable him to compete with foreign nations—for commerce, in all ages the mother of national wealth, has, in modern times, been the great auxiliary of the producer, whether of mechanical or agricultural products.
>
> Without American merchant ships for the direct transportation of our goods, our manufactures cannot be successfully extended beyond what is necessary to supply the demands of our own country. It will only be when we can ship our own products, in our own vessels, direct to all parts of the world, that we shall be able to sell that amount of goods that our skill and the cheapness and abundance of our material give us a reasonable right to expect.
>
> Freights by circuitous routes, with their various transshipments, are not only too high, but the time required for this indirect transportation is too great to enable us to successfully compete with Europe in the Orient. I have several times succeeded in getting importers in Egypt in communication with our manufacturers for the purpose of having them try our goods, but the experiment has generally had very little success. It was not because our goods of the same class and quality were not cheaper than those imported from Europe, but because of the time and costs of transportation,

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ent different systems of doing business as regards credits, and the want of adaptation of our goods to this market.

As an instance, a gentleman of my acquaintance sent to the interior of New York for a quantity of glassware, which was packed in barrels and shipped to his address. It arrived in good condition, but the freight amounted to four-fifths as much as the first cost. The glassware was good and still cheap enough to sell at a fair advance, but it was not the style of the European wares, and to which this market has become accustomed, and therefore could not be sold to advantage. It is the same with cotton cloths. The English manufacture goods especially adapted to the Egyptian market as well as for all other markets. They export to Egypt and to other Oriental countries, for the use of the natives, a very poor article of cloth filled with sizing; but it is of a fixed width different from ours, and has a red stripe at the ends. It is sold by the piece, each piece being of a fixed length. A merchant recently said that however good the cloth might be, unless it had the red stripe on the ends and was of a certain width and length, it was of no value to him; his customers would not buy it. His trade was entirely with a certain class of natives. The Europeans living in Egypt require a different class of goods, but these number less than 100,000, and each nationality brings with it its own habits and customs, and will, to a great extent, always derive its supplies from the parent country. Still with proper management many more American goods could be sold in the Orient both to Europeans and the natives.

European mercantile houses have agents who reside here or are sent out from time to time to make the circuit of the cities of the East to learn the wants of native merchants and to supply the same.

To state the case in a few words, I give it as my opinion, based upon the observations of nearly five years' residence in Egypt, that until our goods are manufactured in a style to suit the habits and wants of the people, and until reliable and competent agents are sent out to sell the same, and communications established for direct shipments thereof, we cannot expect any considerable increase in our trade in the Orient.

During the year 1880 seventeen steamers left Port Said direct for New York loaded with tea. Fifteen of these were English, one German, and one Danish. If these steamers had belonged to our own merchant marine, and had taken out American produce and manufactures to the various Oriental countries it could not but have been beneficial to our commercial interests, and they might, under proper management, have opened the way for an extensive commerce in the future.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The southern division of the continent of Africa may be defined as follows: From Cape Verde on the west coast around by the Cape of Good Hope and down the East Coast to Cape Guardafui. This, for convenience and for the better understanding of the large and complicated trade thereof, may be separated into three distinct commercial subdivisions, viz, the West Coast, embracing Senegambia, Liberia, Upper and Lower Guinea, and the colonies therein; the South Coast, embracing the British possessions of Cape Colony and Natal; and the East Coast, embracing the Native States from Cape Colony to Cape Guardafui, together with the islands of Madagascar, Zanzibar, and the British and French islands of Mauritius and Réunion.

COMMERCE OF THE WEST COAST.

The West Coast, herein embraced, begins with Senegal and ends at Cape Colony. The foreign trade thereof may be estimated as follows:

Places.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Senegal (French)	$4,600,000	$4,000,000	$8,600,000
Gambia (British)	826,000	1,000,000	1,826,000
Sierra Leone (British)	2,261,000	1,826,000	4,087,000
Liberia	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
The Gold Coast (British)	1,914,000	1,910,000	3,824,000
Gaboon (French)	150,000	150,000	300,000
Lagos (British)	2,565,000	3,177,000	5,742,000
Portuguese settlements	2,600,000	2,250,000	4,850,000
All other	6,600,000	12,570,000	19,170,000
Total	22,116,000	27,483,000	49,599,000

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The value of the trade of the British possessions, as above given, is official; the trade of the remainder of the coast is based upon the most available statistics at hand. The total trade is rather under than over stated, as will be seen from the following figures: The imports into the West Coast from Great Britain during the year 1880 amounted to $10,245,000, and from France to $5,183,000, thus leaving about $4,000,000 for all other countries. The exports from the West Coast during the same year to England amounted to $14,151,000, and to France to $9,514,000, leaving only about $3,800 for all other countries.

It should be borne in mind, however, that a large portion of the trade of the several other countries in Europe with the West Coast is carried on through France and England.

The share of the United States in the trade of the West Coast cannot be definitely ascertained, owing to the indirect manner in which it is effected, and to the further fact that our customs returns do not define our imports therefrom and exports thereto. According to British colonial returns, and consular reports from Liberia and Sierra Leone, the following statistics partly supply this deficit:

Places.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.
The Gold Coast	$321,000	$326,000
Sierra Leone	220,000	182,000
Liberia	136,000	87,000
Total	677,000	595,000

According to the estimates of the consul-general at Monrovia, the above imports into Liberia represent those brought in American vessels alone. It is more than probable that the American goods consumed in Liberia amount to over $300,000 annually. It is safe therefore to assume that American goods to the value of at least $2,000,000 are consumed annually on the West Coast.

COMMERCE OF SENEGAL.

There being no American consular representative in Senegal, no further particulars of its foreign trade than are to be found in the official returns showing the imports and exports of France therewith can be given. An investigation into the official statistics of Great Britain satisfies me that the trade of Senegal with France comprises, substantially, almost the entire trade of the colony.

The commerce of France with Senegal during the year 1880 was as follows: Imports from the colony, $3,833,000; exports thither, $3,701,000. Of the exports more than one-half represented other than French goods, viz, goods in transit through France, but the produce and manufacture of other countries.

The details of the trade of France with Senegal given herewith render it probable that American goods may have entered into this transit trade, although to what extent it is impossible to say.

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Imports into France from Senegal.

Articles.	1878.		1880.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
Nuts, peanuts, &c	$1,672,000	$1,672,000	$2,548,000	$2,548,000
Pure exotic gums	456,000	456,000	1,019,000	1,018,000
Palm oil	37,000	37,000	35,000	35,000
Sesamum seed	36,000	36,000	76,000	76,000
Hides and skins—raw, undressed	35,000	35,000	13,000	13,000
Wax—yellow, brown, or white	17,000	2,000	20,000	7,000
Elephants' teeth	7,000	6,000	.....	.....
India-rubber and gutta-percha	6,000	6,000	27,000	27,000
All other articles	38,000	36,000	95,000	94,000
	2,304,000	2,286,000	3,833,000	3,818,000

Exports from France to Senegal.

Articles.	1878.		1880.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
Cotton manufactures	$1,241,000	$45,000	$1,463,000	$95,000
Brandies, spirits, and liquors	181,000	52,000	213,000	81,000
Wines	167,000	165,000	295,000	294,000
Rice	141,000	14,000	193,000	52,000
Arms and war munitions	111,000	12,000	178,000	3,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	109,000	96,000	69,000	51,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	71,000	10,000	36,000	20,000
Thread of all sorts	70,000	7,000	53,000	15,000
Cereals (grain and flour)	54,000	18,000	73,000	30,000
Tools and metal manufactures	49,000	44,000	101,000	72,000
Boots and shoes	36,000	36,000	.....	.....
Mercery	25,000	20,000	.....	.....
Tobacco (not manufactured)	32,000	.....	24,000	.....
Sugar, raw	30,000	4,000	51,000	5,000
Wood, common	28,000	28,000	55,000	55,000
Cordage, hemp	27,000	27,000	37,000	37,000
Sugar, refined	25,000	25,000	54,000	54,000
Sea biscuit	25,000	25,000	50,000	51,000
Underclothing, sewn	24,000	24,000	37,000	37,000
Syrups, preserves, and candies	20,000	20,000	18,000	16,000
Salt meats	12,000	11,000	22,000	17,000
Paper, cardboard, books, and engravings	12,000	11,000	.....	.....
Soap, common	11,000	11,000	22,000	22,000
Machines and machinery	7,000	5,000	.....	.....
All other articles	309,000	228,000	657,000	407,000
Total	2,817,000	938,000	3,701,000	1,514,000

THE COMMERCE OF GAMBIA.

Gambia being a British colony, the want of an American consul thereat, as far as general trade returns are concerned, is not so severely felt as in the African colonies of other European countries, owing to the full and accurate colonial reports published in London. The total trade of Gambia during the year 1880, according to official returns, was as follows: Imports, $826,000; exports, $676,000. The imports, as compared with the preceding year, show an increase of $40,000, while the exports, owing to a partial failure of the ground-nut crop, the principal article of export, show a decrease of $370,000. The average annual exports of Gambia may therefore be estimated at $1,000,000.

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The details of the trade of 1880 are given as follows:

Imports into Gambia.

Articles.	1880.	Articles.	1880.
Ale and porter	$10,000	Oil:	
Amber and coral	8,000	Edible	$9,000
Anchor and chains	3,000	Lamp	2,000
Bags, empty	6,000	Painters', and turpentine	5,000
Beads	5,000	Provisions	15,000
Bread and biscuits	9,000	Rice	121,000
Brick and tiles	3,000	Soap	6,000
Boats	4,000	Salt	4,000
Cotton goods	185,000	Spirits:	
Candles	5,000	Absinthe	9,000
Canvas	3,000	Brandy	4,000
Cordage	3,000	Gin	3,000
Cutlasses and swords	6,000	Rum	49,000
Cola nuts	131,000	Liqueurs	3,000
Flour	4,000	Stationery	4,000
Furniture	3,000	Sugar	15,000
Guns and pistols	20,000	Tobacco	48,000
Gunpowder	5,000	Wearing apparel	9,000
Hardware	15,000	Wine	20,000
Haberdashery	25,000	All other articles	31,000
Iron bars	4,000		
Leather, manufactured	3,000	Total	826,000
Lumber and planks	10,000		

Exports from Gambia.

Articles.	1880.	Articles.	1880.
Groundnuts	$539,000	Palm kernels	$8,000
Hides	20,000		
Pagne (country)	3,000	Total	676,000
Wax	25,000		

In British official publications, the trade of England is not given separately with Gambia, this colony being statistically classified therein with Sierra Leone. British trade with "Gambia and Sierra Leone" will therefore be found under the latter colony.

COMMERCE OF SIERRA LEONE.

According to an interesting report from Consul Lewis, the foreign trade of Sierra Leone during the year 1880 was as follows: Imports, $2,261,000; exports, $1,826,000. The share of the United States in this general trade was as follows: Imports from the United States, $220,000; exports to the United States, $182,000.

Consul Lewis gives the following statement showing the principal articles of import at Sierra Leone, and remarks that of these the United States furnishes only a very small portion:

Principal articles of import at Sierra Leone.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton goods	$867,373 74	Rice	$139,948 20
Cutlery	18,755 58	Salt	22,304 30
Earthenware	17,566 72	Shooks	7,713 24
Furniture	10,331 00	Specie	84,488 56
Guns	36,678 88	Stationery	6,416 44
Powder	26,191 06	Umbrellas	10,723 74
Haberdashery	66,651 80	Liquors and wines	274,828 00
Hardware	78,581 08	All other articles	466,739 68
Hats and caps	12,381 84		
Iron pots	8,702 40	Total	2,161,000 00
Paint	4,623 74		

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Considerable quantities of the foregoing articles, especially the cotton goods and the wines and liquors, are re-exported. This adds to the importance of Sierra Leone as a trade center, for the merchants of Liberia, Gambia, &c., will often naturally prefer to purchase here, provided they can secure the goods upon anything like reasonable terms, rather than wait for European or American orders.

The principal articles in which the United States leads in Sierra Leone, according to Consul Lewis, are beef and pork, bread, flour, lard, lumber, oars, petroleum, roofing slates, and manufactured tobacco. Among the minor articles of American manufacture which seem to be making headway in the market, are wearing apparel, ammunition, boats, books, boots and shoes, butter, candles, carts and carriages, clocks and watches, confectionery, cordage, cotton goods, preserved fruit, glassware, guns, haberdashery, hardware, hats and caps, machinery, medicine, musical instruments, nails, lamps, paints, perfumery, pictures, provisions, rum, soap, stationery, crushed sugar, wines and liquors, &c.

The principal portion of the foreign trade of Sierra Leone is with England. During the year 1880 the exports from the latter country to Gambia and Sierra Leone amounted to $1,885,000, and the imports therefrom to $787,000. The principal articles of British export to both colonies were as follows: Cotton goods, $900,000; apparel and haberdashery, hardware and cutlery, fire-arms, beer and ale, earthen and china ware, glassware, ironware, woolens, refined sugar, &c. The foreign goods exported from England thither—about $300,000 worth—consisted of glass beads, cotton goods, rice, brandy, rum, wine, tobacco (unmanufactured), &c. The British imports from the two colonies consisted of caoutchouc, gums, nuts for expressing oil therefrom, palm oil, ginger, wax, &c.

France and Germany have some trade with Sierra Leone, but from the statements showing the imports in detail it would seem that the United States come next in importance to England, there being more American goods consumed in this colony than of French and German combined.

COMMERCE OF LIBERIA.

The foreign trade of Liberia is estimated as follows, although from the absence of all Liberian statistics it is not possible to do more than approximate the trade: Imports, $600,000; exports, $600,000. The imports from the United States during the year 1881 were valued at $178,000, and the exports to the United States at $86,000. This, however, only represents that portion of our trade carried on in American vessels, the record of which was kept in the office of the consul-general. Consul-General Smyth, in his report for the year 1880, considers it probable that "between one-third and one-half of the articles which constitute the stock in Liberian trade is supplied by the United States, for which we receive no credit." It would seem, therefore, that at least one-half of the foreign goods consumed in Liberia are of American origin.

COMMERCE OF THE GOLD COAST.

The latest official statistics covering the foreign trade of the Gold Coast are for the year 1878, but as the trade of to-day may be considered substantially the same as then, these figures will enable our importers and exporters to appreciate the different phases thereof. The total trade of the Gold Coast during the above year was as follows: Imports, $1,914,000; exports, $1,910,000.

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Distribution of the Gold Coast trade.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Great Britain*	$1,472,000	$1,447,000	$2,919,000
The United States	321,000	326,000	647,000
Germany	102,000	117,000	219,000
Portugal	10,000		10,000
The Netherlands	3,000		3,000
All other	6,000	20,000	26,000
Total	1,914,000	1,910,000	3,824,000

* In the returns of British trade specie is included, viz, $194,000 in the imports, and $194,000 in gold dust in the exports.

Principal articles of import into the Gold Coast.

Cotton goods	$607,000
Rum	262,000
Gin	25,000
Hardware and cutlery	73,000
Tobacco	73,000
Silk goods	39,000
Gunpowder	15,000
Wine	15,000
Haberdashery	63,000
All other articles, specie included	742,000
Total	1,914,000

In the foregoing statement, the United States is credited to the following extent: Cotton goods, $3,000; gunpowder, $100; hardware and cutlery, $6,500; rum, $200,000; tobacco, $47,000—leaving something over $74,000 for "all other articles."

In the same statement England is credited with the following amount: Cotton goods, $600,000; rum, $40,000; gin, $24,000; hardware and cutlery, $65,000; tobacco, $22,000; silk goods, $37,000; gunpowder, $14,900; wine, $14,000; haberdashery, $54,000; specie, $194,000—leaving $407,000 for "all other articles."

Comparatively favorable as our trade is with the Gold Coast, it will be seen by the foregoing statements that there is plenty of room for its expansion, especially in cotton goods and other manufactures.

Of the total exports from the Gold Coast, $1,413,000 is credited to palm oil, of which England is credited with the amount of 2,739,000 gallons, valued at over $1,000,000, and the United States with 877,000 gallons, valued at about $330,000. Palm nuts and kernels were exported to the amount of $245,000.

According to colonial returns there entered and cleared at and from the eighteen ports of the Gold Coast during the year under review, 336 vessels, of 181,476 tons, of which 212, of 59,464 tons, were sailing vessels, and 124, of 132,012 tons, were steamships. The British flag was represented in this fleet by 224 sailing vessels, of 27,504 tons, and 112 steamships, of 112,297 tons. The American flag was represented by 15,320 sailing tonnage only. The balance of the steam tonnage, 4,494 tons, was credited to the French flag.

One-third of all the steam tonnage entered and cleared at Cape Coast. Next to Cape Coast came the port of Elmina with a steam tonnage of 21,822 tons, a sailing tonnage of 13,124 tons. The port of Axim follows with 10,839 steam tonnage and 1,666 sailing tonnage. The port of Quittah shows the largest sailing tonnage, 15,904 tons, but only 2,410 steam tonnage. The other ports showing a steam tonnage were as follows: Dixcove, 6,164 tons; Adjuah, 4,938 tons, and Seccondee, 2,202 tons.

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A reference to the British official trade returns for the year 1880 shows that the trade of England with the Gold Coast (including Lagos) was larger in the matter of imports therefrom, but less in the matter of exports thereto, than during the year 1878, but in both imports and exports greater than during the year 1879. The exports of cotton goods alone from England to the Gold Coast during the year 1880 amounted to 20,760,000 yards, valued at $1,321,000, which was an average of 6.36 cents per yard. The principal articles of British export to the Gold Coast, outside of cotton goods, were apparel and haberdashery, iron and manufactures of, hardware and cutlery, fire-arms and gunpowder, earthen and china ware, staves and empty casks, &c.

Foreign goods to the value of $200,000 were exported from England to the Gold Coast during the year, consisting of glass beads, cotton manufactures, rice, silk goods, spirits, wine, tobacco, &c. The quantity of American products included in this foreign export it is not possible to state.

The imports into the United Kingdom from the Gold Coast during the year 1880 amounted to $2,918,000, consisting of palm oil, $1,866,000; nuts and kernels, for expressing oil therefrom, $420,000; caoutchouc, skins and furs, elephants' teeth, &c.

FOREIGN TRADE OF LAGOS.

The foreign trade of Lagos, according to British colonial official returns, was as follows during the year 1879:

IMPORTS—1879.

Principal articles.	Value.
Cotton goods	$831,000
Cowries	170,000
Geneva	311,000
Guns	24,000
Gunpowder	9,000
Hardware	28,000
Rum	355,000
Shooks	34,000
Tobacco	146,000
All other articles, including specie	657,000
Total	2,565,000

The unenumerated articles consisted of apparel, earthenware, haberdashery, iron of all kinds, salt, &c.

EXPORTS—1879.

Principal articles.	Value.
Beniseed	$300
Cotton, raw	3,000
Ivory	2,000
Palm kernels	1,550,000
Palm oil	1,016,000
All other articles	605,700
Total	3,177,000

There is not a single principal article of import or export into or from Lagos credited to the United States. As usual, England leads off in imports and exports, followed by Germany. A long way after Ger-

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many come France, Brazil, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and the British possessions on the West Coast.

There entered the port of Lagos during the year 366 vessels of 183,472 tons, of which 216 were steamships of 145,841 tons. Of the gross navigation 184 of 152,140 tons carried the British flag, and 120 vessels of 15,089, the German flag.

In the total trade of the Gold Coast, including Lagos, say imports $4,480,000 and exports $5,000,000, the United Kingdom shares to the following extent: In the imports $2,440,000, and in the exports $3,000,000, leaving over $4,000,000 to all other countries. The share of the United States in this balance may be estimated at $1,000,000 at the very least, pretty evenly divided between imports and exports. Germany follows the United States, and then come France, Zanzibar, Brazil, and British possessions.

THE COMMERCE OF ANGOLA (PORTUGUESE.)

The total foreign trade of Angola may be estimated as follows:

Districts.	Imports.	Exports.
St. Paul de Loanda	$1,400,000	$1,160,000
Benguela	700,000	640,000
Mossamedes	320,000	170,000
Ambriz	180,000	280,000
Total	2,600,000	2,250,000

The principal trade of Angola is with Portugal and Great Britain.

The latest Portuguese statistics show that the total trade of Portugal with all its possessions in Africa was as follows: Imports from possessions, $667,000; exports thereto, $1,451,000. At least one-half of this trade was with Angola.

Great Britain exported thereto, during the year 1880, merchandise to the value of $943,000; imports therefrom to the value of $900,000.

The principal imports into Angola consist of gray domestics, printed cottons of great variety, such as calicoes, stripes, blue baft, blue and white prints of certain styles, length, and width, handkerchiefs, red and blue baize, woolen caps, fire-arms, powder, shot, sheet-lead, beads, knives, brass rods, coarse salt, common crockery, cowries, flints, trade needles, rum, &c. In addition to the foregoing, which are used in barter with the natives in the interior, some fine goods, breadstuffs, and provisions are imported for local consumption.

The exports consist of peanuts and peanut-oil, palm-oil, beeswax, ivory, gum copal, Cazengo coffee, Encoge coffee, orchilla, palm kernels, the fibrous bark of the embondeiro tree, used for the manufacture of paper and cotton.

According to the latest treasury returns there was no direct trade between the United States and Portuguese Africa during the fiscal year 1881; of the indirect trade there are no availa blestatistics.

The trade between Great Britain and Angola during the year 1880 was as follows: Cotton goods, $420,000; coal, $255,000; arms and ammunition, $50,000; apparel, hardware, and cutlery, spirits, woolens, &c. Foreign goods to the value of $36,000 were exported from England to Angola during the year.

The principal imports into England from Angola were caoutchouc, coffee, oil nuts and kernels, palm oil, teeth of elephants, sea-cows and sea-horses, &c.

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RÉSUME OF THE TRADE OF THE WEST COAST.

To enable our merchants interested therein to appreciate the characteristics of the trade of the West Coast of Africa, the following statements showing the trade of France and England therewith are given:

Imports into France from the west coast of Africa.

[From Cape Verde to the Cape of Good Hope.]

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Fruits, oleaginous	$3,309,000	$3,308,000
Nuts, principally peanuts	2,548,000	2,548,000
Palm oil	1,662,000	1,610,000
Gums, pure exotic	1,019,000	1,019,000
India-rubber and gutta-percha	251,000	251,000
Oleaginous seeds	197,000	197,000
Hides and skins	13,000	13,000
Wax	20,000	7,000
Sesamum seed	76,000	76,000
All other articles	419,000	326,000
Total	9,514,000	9,355,000

Exports from France to the west coast of Africa.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wines	$342,000	$341,000
Brandy and spirits	714,000	113,000
Cotton manufactures	1,603,000	118,000
Rice	287,000	58,000
Arms and munitions	287,000	16,000
Linen and hemp goods	105,000	82,000
Pottery and glassware	36,000	20,000
Thread of all sorts	53,000	15,000
Grain and flour	73,000	30,000
Tools and implements	101,000	72,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	24,000	.....
Sugar, raw	51,000	50,000
Wood and timber	55,000	55,000
Cordage, hemp	37,000	37,000
Refined sugar	54,000	54,000
Sea biscuit	50,000	51,000
Underclothing	37,000	37,000
Sirups, preserves, &c	18,000	16,000
Salted meats	22,000	17,000
Soaps, common	22,000	22,000
Coral, cut	30,000	29,000
Leather manufactures	25,000	25,000
All other articles	1,158,000	756,000
Total	5,184,000	2,014,000

Imports into Great Britain from the west coast of Africa.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Palm oil	$7,207,000	Guano	$39,000
Nuts and kernels, for extracting oil therefrom	2,204,000	Skins and furs	26,000
Caoutchouc	1,759,000	Cochineal	21,000
Teeth of elephants, sea-cows, &c	505,000	Spices	15,000
Gums	135,000	Wax	15,000
Hard woods of all kinds	72,000	All other articles	2,013,000
Dyewoods	60,000		14,151,000

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Exports from Great Britain to the west coast of Africa.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCE.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton manufactures	$4,340,000	Spirits	$600,000
Apparel and haberdashery	458,000	Woolen manufactures	50,000
Wood manufactures: Staves and hogsheads	403,000	Beer and ale	20,000
Gunpowder	287,000	Refined sugar	17,000
Fire-arms	250,000	Leather, wrought and unwrought	11,000
Hardware and cutlery	349,000	Glassware	10,000
Metals: Iron, wrought and unwrought, &c	284,000	All other articles	1,579,000
Coal	253,000	Total British	8,643,000
Salt	97,000	Total foreign produce and manufactures	1,602,000
Silks	63,000		
Earthen and china ware	112,000	Grand total, British and foreign	10,245,000

Of the $5,184,000 worth of general exports shipped from France to the West Coast of Africa during the year 1880, according to French official returns, *foreign goods* amounted to $3,170,000, leaving only $2,014,000 for French goods proper.

Of the total exports from Great Britain during the same year, foreign goods represented $1,602,000.

Here is a total export of foreign goods from those two countries to the West Coast of Africa of $4,772,000 in a single year.

The principal foreign goods exported from France were as follows: Cotton manufactures, $1,485,000 out of a total of $1,603,000, thus showing that French cottons are not suitable for the market; brandy and spirits, $601,000 out of a total export of $714,000; rice, arms, and munitions, linens, thread, grain and flour, tools and implements, tobacco, &c.

The principal foreign goods shipped from England to the West Coast during the same year were, arms and ammunition, glass beads, cotton goods, salted provisions, pork and beef, rice, rum and other spirits, wine, tobacco, &c.

How much of these foreign shipments were American manufactures and produce it is impossible to say, but judging from the nature of goods the amount must have been considerable.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

According to official returns the foreign trade of Cape Colony during the year 1880 was as follows: Imports, $36,678,000; exports, $20,753,000. This shows an increase of $2,290,000 in the imports and of $2,230,000 in the exports as compared with the year 1879. A recent report received from Consul Siler, of Cape Town, gives the imports into the colony for the year 1881 as amounting to $46,130,000—an increase of $9,452,000. The consul gives no details of this trade, and consequently it is impossible to say whether this large increase is normal or abnormal. It is more than likely that the greater portion thereof was made up of some special imports to supply some special wants, for which reason the official returns of 1880 are used in the following review of the trade of the Colony.

According to British official returns, the imports into the United Kingdom alone from Cape Colony during the year 1880 amounted to $24,411,000, or $3,658,000 more than the total exports from the colony according to colonial returns. This comparatively large discrepancy may be accounted for by assuming that the costs and charges were added to the imports upon the arrival of the merchandise in England. The total exports from Cape Colony to all other countries out-

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side of Great Britain amounted to only $1,600,000, of which the United States received $950,000. Assuming a proportionate increase herein to that noted in the British, upon arrival of the merchandise at its destination, the exports of the colony would represent a value of over $26,000,000 in the returns of the several countries receiving the same.

A glance at the colonial returns shows that the greater portion of the trade is with Great Britain. Of the total imports about $29,762,000 were received from Great Britain, leaving only $6,916,000 for all other countries—of this the United States is credited with $1,500,000, an amount greater than that received from any other country, Great Britain excepted.

The principal imports from the United States consist of agricultural implements, lumber, furniture, doors, sashes, canned meats, Indian corn, wheat, flour, beef, pork, tobacco, and a general assortment of what the colonists call "Yankee notions."

The principal exports to the United States consist of wool, ostrich feathers, goat and other skins.

During the foregoing year twenty-nine American vessels entered the port of Cape Town: Eight from New York and four from Boston with general cargoes; three from Valparaiso with wheat and flour; three from Montevideo with horses; one from London with general cargo; one from Cardiff with coal; one from Hong-Kong with part cargo of Eastern produce; one from Rio de Janeiro with coffee; two from Natal in ballast, and three whalers. All these vessels cleared in ballast. From this it would appear that while we ship goods direct to the Cape, we receive our Cape goods via England. It is more than likely that British steamships accept return cargoes at rates which render it unprofitable for sailing vessels to accept; hence the exports to the United States by way of Liverpool, while American sailing vessels leave the port of Cape Town in ballast to find cargoes elsewhere.

The following statement shows the total imports into the Cape of Good Hope according to colonial returns, the value of the imports received from England, and the value of the trade left for all other countries:

Principal imports into Cape Colony during the year 1880.

Articles.	Total imports.	Imports from Great Britain.	Imports from all other countries.
Apparel and slops	$2,285,000	$2,197,000	$88,000
Bags of all sorts	315,000	184,000	131,000
Beer and ale	758,000	704,000	54,000
Cabinet ware	938,000	800,000	138,000
Coal	724,000	724,000	----------
Coffee	1,230,000	15,000	1,215,000
Cotton manufactures	3,008,000	2,993,000	15,000
Haberdashery and millinery	3,470,000	3,468,000	2,000
Hardware, cutlery, and iron-mongery	2,920,000	2,405,000	515,000
Leather and manufacture of	1,924,000	1,914,000	14,000
Linen manufactures	238,000	228,000	10,000
Oilman's stores	1,625,000	955,000	70,000
Flour	570,000	----------	570,000
Saddlery and harness	632,000	622,000	10,000
Sugar, unrefined	1,666,000	12,000	1,154,000
Iron, bar, bolt, hoop, and sheet	972,000	964,000	8,000
Wood, staves, casks, &c	986,000	291,000	695,000
Woolen goods	1,501,000	1,499,000	2,000
All other articles	11,516,000	9,787,000	2,225,000
Total	36,678,000	29,762,000	6,916,000

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COMMERCE OF NATAL.

According to the returns of the colonial secretary, forwarded to the department by Mr. Cato, consular agent at Natal, the foreign commerce of this colony was as follows during the year 1880: Imports, $11,358,000—an increase of over $800,000 as compared with the preceding year; exports of colonial produce, $4,082,000, against $2,624,000 during 1879. Goods not colonial were shipped during the year 1880 to the value of $250,000, and to the value of $220,000 during the year 1879.

Principal articles of import at Natal, 1880.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Apparel and slops	$1,088,000	Coffee	$194,000
Haberdashery and millinery	972,000	Machinery	180,000
Cotton manufactures	680,000	Ollman's stores	184,000
Hardware and iron-mongery	646,000	Rice	112,000
Leather manufactures	654,000	Saddlery and harness	277,000
Spirits of all sorts	549,000	Stationery	150,000
Woolen manufactures	631,000	Tobacco and cigars	92,000
Cabinet and upholstery goods	282,000	Wine	223,000
Ale and beer	462,000	Firearms and pistols	30,000
Flour, meal, and bran	267,000	All other articles	3,192,000
Iron of all sorts	320,000		
Agricultural implements	120,000	Total	11,358,000
Beads	47,000		

The principal articles of export during the year were: Wool, $2,570,000; raw sugar, $1,045,000; hides and skins, hair, ivory, ostrich feathers, &c.

According to the returns of our consular agent the direct trade between Natal and the United States is rapidly increasing. During the year 1880 there entered the port of Natal 25 ships of 7,683 tons from the United States, with merchandise valued at $638,000—an increase of nine ships and $180,000 as compared with the preceding year. During the year 1873 there entered at Natal from the United States only four ships of 951 tons, with cargoes valued at $128,000. It thus appears that our direct trade with the colony has increased five-fold in seven years. The consular agent does not give a list of the American products and manufactures which comprise this trade.

From the official statistics of the colony there does not seem to be any direct return trade with the United States. During the year 1880 there were only five ships cleared for the United States, and these would seem to have cleared in ballast.

The imports into the colony from Great Britain during the year under review (specie included) are given as amounting to $9,622,000, of which about $850,000 worth were foreign goods. It is more than probable that the United States supplied a considerable amount of these foreign exports to Natal.

The exports from Natal to Great Britain during the year were valued at $3,115,000, of which wool entered to the value of $2,332,000, and ostrich feathers to the value of $400,000. It is also likely that a considerable portion of these goods reached the United States.

It should be borne in mind that wool and ostrich feathers, which figure so largely in the exports of Natal, are not the produce of the colony, but come principally from the Free State and the Transvaal.

The British goods which enter into the trade with Natal and Cape

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Colony will be seen by the following statements, taken from British official returns:

Statement showing the trade between Great Britain and her colonies of South Africa, 1880.

EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Articles.	To the Cape.	To Natal.	To both.
Apparel and haberdashery	$4,928,000	$1,608,000	$6,536,000
Firearms and powder	170,000	.....	170,000
Bags and sacks	160,000	.....	160,000
Beer and ale	549,000	374,000	923,000
Books, printed	223,000	.....	223,000
Candles	97,000	39,000	136,000
Cheese	29,000	.....	29,000
Coal	397,000	.....	397,000
Cotton manufactures	2,191,000	768,000	2,959,000
Drugs and medicines	180,000	.....	180,000
Earthen and china-ware	228,000	.....	228,000
Cabinet and upholstery	413,000	184,000	597,000
Glass manufactures	218,000	.....	218,000
Hardware and cutlery	670,000	296,000	966,000
Hats of all sorts	277,000	87,000	364,000
Leather:			
Wrought and unwrought	1,671,000	476,000	2,147,000
Saddlery and harness	539,000	247,000	786,000
Linen	155,000	53,000	208,000
Machinery and millwork	1,025,000	189,000	1,214,000
Iron, wrought and unwrought	2,731,000	801,000	3,532,000
Paper of all sorts	252,000	.....	252,000
Silk manufactures	131,000	.....	131,000
Soap	277,000	78,000	355,000
Stationery, other than paper	204,000	.....	204,000
Woolen manufactures	1,394,000	617,000	2,011,000
All other articles	5,084,000	2,211,000	7,295,000
Total British	24,193,000	8,028,000	32,221,000
Total foreign and colonial	2,027,000	772,000	2,799,000
Total trade	26,220,000	8,800,000	35,020,000

IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Articles.	From the Cape.	From Natal.	From both.
Wool:			
Sheep and lambs'	$13,423,000	$2,332,000	$15,755,000
Goats' wool or hair	1,064,000	40,000	1,104,000
Ostrich feathers	4,656,000	4,000	4,660,000
Copper ore	1,467,000	.....	1,467,000
Hides	486,000	388,000	874,000
Goat-skins	549,000	.....	549,000
Sheep-skins	1,186,000	*19,000	1,205,000
Spices	529,000	.....	529,000
Sugar, raw	228,000	140,000	368,000
Teeth, elephants', sea-cow, &c	214,000	14,000	228,000
All other articles	609,000	51,000	660,000
Total	24,411,000	2,988,000	27,399,000

*Skins of all sorts.

Estimating the total trade of South Africa as follows: imports, $48,036,000, and exports at $25,103,000, there is left for all countries outside Great Britain a balance of $8,652,000 in the imports and of $1,693,000 in the exports. In this balance, according to colonial returns, the share of the United States amounts to $1,810,000 in the imports and $614,000 in the exports. This represents the direct trade; the indirect it is impossible to estimate.

Outside of Great Britain and the United States, the principal direct imports received at Cape Colony come from the following countries and

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possessions: Australasia, Brazil, India, Mauritius, and Natal. Germany, France, and the other countries of Europe would seem to have little or no direct trade therewith. Sweden and Norway sell about $200,000 worth of lumber thereto annually.

Outside of Great Britain, the only imports received from Europe at Natal are as follows: From Sweden and Norway (lumber), about $155,000; from Holland, about $10,000.

From these statements it will be seen that the commerce of the United States with South Africa is comparatively large, when the disadvantages under which it labors, such as a lack of direct steam communication, representative houses to watch over, and cater to, and push trade, are taken into consideration.

The late consul at Cape Town reports a large trade in American goods in that colony for many years, but "that the principal importers assure him that the demand is fully supplied." This assurance, however, only applies to trade under its present auspices. Given American direct steam communication, the personal attention of American producers and manufacturers, and the close application of business principles to the colonial market, and the result would be, in a few years, a trade between the United States and South Africa of at least fivefold its present proportions.

The agent at Natal says that with assured peace with the Boers the "demand for American agricultural implements would increase. Native Zulus, who in former years never knew what a plow was, now use them in large numbers, as the American plow is just the article suited to their skill and appliances. * * * "American trade in this colony," remarks the agent, "was confined to one firm a few years ago, but at present several firms are direct importers of our goods."

Consul Siler, writing from Cape Town, under date of February 5, 1882, reports upon American trade in that colony as follows:

It is most satisfactory to me to be able to report that American goods are rapidly growing in favor and demand in this country. I am not in possession of any data to enable me to render a comparative statement of American imports to this colony, but that they are rapidly increasing, my own observation as well as the assurance of prominent merchants here, has left me no room to doubt. American plows, threshers, reapers, and all manner of agricultural implements are in demand, and owing to their lightness and superior finish, are preferred, notwithstanding the prejudice which English and German makers are constantly striving to engender against them. Omnibuses, wagons, carriages, and buggies are being largely imported from the United States, and meet with ready market, with good profits to the importers. Sewing-machines, clocks, canned goods, and "Yankee notions" all command ready sale and good prices here. This trade is worth looking after, and if our merchants and manufacturers will follow up the advantage which they now have, they will have their full share of it.

COMMERCE OF THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

The East Coast, from Natal to Cape Guardafui, embraces the Portuguese settlements of Delagoa Bay, Sofala, and Mozambique, the native states of Zanguebar and Ajan, and the outlying islands of Madagascar, Zanzibar, Reunion, Mauritius, the Seychelles, &c.

Of the trade of the coast proper there are no available statistics, nor do I find that even an approximation thereof has heretofore been given. Having consular representatives on many of the islands, and, as a consequence, a comparatively large trade therewith, I am enabled to give the necessary statistics concerning their foreign commerce, especially their commerce with the United States.

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TRADE OF ZANZIBAR.

As no statistics of the foreign trade of Zanzibar are kept by the government, Consul Bachelder is only able to give the returns of the direct trade between the island and the United States as taken from the books of his office.

The following statement shows the direct trade with the United States during the year 1881:

Imports from the United States.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Brown cotton ..... bales..	5,500	$338,682
Bleached cotton ..... cases..	28	2,842
Kerosene ..... do...	54,377	74,633
Yellow soap ..... boxes..	18,986	11,365
Chairs ..... bundles..	206	1,540
Lamps ..... cases..	38	1,197
Rosin ..... barrels..	500	810
Biscuit ..... cases..	45	630
Flour ..... barrels..	155	775
Planks ..... number..	400	326
Brass padlocks ..... case..	1	130
Total		432,980

Exports to the United States.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Large ivory (tusks)	$362,089	Small ivory (tusks)	$9,700
Cloves	344,541	Clove stems	7,380
Hides	130,931	Red peppers	6,755
Gum copal	123,484	Aloes	1,307
Billiard ivory (small tusks)	53,338	Coir yarn	3,251
Rubber	52,273	Shells	442
Goat-skins	15,576		
Ebony	12,370	Total	1,123,437

We can only arrive at an approximation of the total trade of Zanzibar from a comparative analysis of its navigation and of the share of the United States and of other countries and possessions therein.

The total entrances and clearances of vessels at and from Zanzibar during the year under review were as follows: Steamers, 109, of 129,560 tons; sailing vessels, 60, of 32,507 tons; total, 169 vessels, of 162,067 tons.

Of the sailing vessels, 6 entrances, of 4,788 tons, and 8 clearances, of 5,115 tons, were American; 12 entrances, of 644 tons, and 11 clearances, of 6,094 tons, were English; 9 entrances, of 2,502 tons, and 9 clearances, of 3,581 tons, were German. The remainder of sailing vessels carried the Arabian flag.

Of the steamships, 35 entrances, of 45,639 tons, and 37 clearances, of 48,665 tons, were British; 3 entrances, of 3,300 tons, and 2 clearances, of 2,150 tons, were French; 16 entrances and 16 clearances were under the Arabian flag. The American flag had no representation in this steam fleet.

Of the American vessels, 3, of 2,211 tons, entered from, and 2, of 1,927 tons, cleared for the United States; the remainder entering from and clearing for India and Madagascar.

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Of the British vessels, 1 steamship, of 1,540 tons, and 4 sailing vessels, of 3,900 tons, entered from, and 3 sailing vessels, of 800 tons, cleared for England.

One French steamer, of 1,000 tons, entered from and cleared for France.

One steamer under the Arabian flag entered from England.

The total direct tonnage between Zanzibar and the principal countries was as follows: With England, 7,320 tons; with the United States, 4,138 tons; with Germany, 3,392 tons; with France, 2,000 tons; the remaining tonnage was with Madagascar, Mozambique, Mauritius, Cape Town, &c.

Consul Batchelder says that England leads the world in trade with Zanzibar, owing to her steam facilities. British cottons sell largely, as well as manufactured iron, nails, wire, powder, canned goods, &c.

A reference to British statistics fails to confirm this statement as far as direct trade with the island is concerned, although the large tonnage trade between the island and the British possessions of Cape Colony, India, and Mauritius substantiates, doubtless, Consul Batchelder's estimate of the predominance of English trade in Zanzibar.

British official reports make no specific mention of imports and exports from and to Zanzibar, the trade therewith being included in the general trade with the East Coast Native States.

The total trade of England with the "East Coast,"—which embraces the Portuguese possessions, Zanguebar, and Ajan—from Natal to Cape Guardafui, on the main land, and the island of Zanzibar, was as follows during the year 1880:

Exports to the Native States		$806,000
Exports to the Portuguese possessions		374,000
Total to the East Coast		1,180,000
Imports from the Native States	$942,000	
Imports from the Portuguese possessions	106,000	
		1,048,000
Total British trade with the East Coast		2,228,000

Consul Hathorne, who represented the United States at Zanzibar at the time, prepared a statement, from sources outside the government, showing the imports into Zanzibar during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879. Although it is probable that the estimates given in Mr. Hathorne's statement are somewhat in excess of the present imports of the island, a republication thereof will, in the absence of any later statistics, enable our merchants to appreciate the volume and variety of the trade. It must be borne in mind that Zanzibar is not only important in itself as a consuming market, but as a basis from which to supply the wants of the Native States and Portuguese settlements on the main coast.

Imports at Zanzibar.

Articles.	From May 6 to September 30, 1876.	Year ending September 30, 1877.	Year ending September 30, 1878.	Year ending September 30, 1879.	Total value May 6, 1876, to September 30, 1879.	Countries whence imported.
Arms and ammunition	$27,500	$97,400	$98,200	$62,000	$285,100	Germany, England, United States.
Beads	12,850	71,750	60,150	60,200	204,950	Germany, Switzerland.
Biscuit	700	7,750	5,100	10,000	23,550	United States, England.
Broadcloth	.....	12,100	10,550	15,000	37,650	Germany, England.
Candles	350	3,650	2,700	5,500	12,200	United States, France.
Crockery and glass ware.	9,000	73,550	68,250	61,000	212,300	Germany, England, France.

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Imports at Zanzibar—Continued.

Articles.	From May 6 to September 30, 1876.	Year ending September 30, 1877.	Year ending September 30, 1878.	Year ending September 30, 1879.	Total value May 6, 1876, to September 30, 1879.	Countries whence imported.
Cigars and tobacco	$1,850	$9,200	$6,700	$10,150	$27,900	Germany, United States.
Coals	40,100	120,500	125,000	130,000	415,600	England.
Clocks	.....	4,050	6,350	8,200	18,600	United States.
Cotton goods	27,550	971,400	1,001,300	983,000	2,983,250	Germany, England, United States, India.
Calicoes, prints, &c	22,050	555,300	672,100	500,050	1,749,500	France, Germany, England.
Cannons	.....	1,050	.....	980	2,030	Germany, India.
Cologne	.....	850	1,750	2,050	4,650	France, England.
Dates	.....	9,450	9,200	15,000	33,650	Arabia.
Flour	4,350	10,750	12,100	11,800	39,000	United States, Austria.
Fez caps	950	19,050	16,700	21,000	57,700	Germany, Switzerland.
Fruits, &c., in tins	.....	3,150	2,350	2,800	8,300	India, Persian Gulf.
Ghee (butter)	7,450	39,300	34,750	30,000	111,500	Do.
Gunnies	2,950	16,450	21,950	20,000	61,350	British India.
Grain, rice, &c	5,750	199,150	175,100	236,000	616,000	Persian Gulf, India, Madagascar.
Gunpowder	8,750	33,100	41,200	30,000	113,050	Germany.
Gold lace and thread	1,750	13,750	14,350	12,800	42,650	England, Germany.
Handkerchiefs	31,200	161,550	191,300	187,000	571,050	Germany, France, England.
Iron and ironware	3,300	53,250	61,550	50,000	168,100	Germany, England.
Kerosene oil	.....	66,500	77,550	79,550	223,600	United States.
Lumber	250	1,750	4,250	5,700	11,950	Do.
Lamps and lanterns	.....	3,150	6,250	5,000	14,400	United States, England.
Looking-glasses	450	6,250	7,850	6,000	20,550	France, England.
Matches	300	12,300	11,050	12,500	36,150	Germany, England.
Miscellaneous	.....	101,800	97,250	95,000	294,050	United States, Europe, India.
Ottar of rose	.....	11,500	8,250	9,000	28,750	Turkey, Persian Gulf.
Opium	350	4,900	9,000	15,000	29,250	India, Persian Gulf.
Olive oil	950	2,100	1,400	1,750	6,200	France.
Provisions	1,250	63,250	60,500	62,000	187,000	Germany, England, India.
Paper (blank)	900	7,300	11,250	7,500	26,950	Germany, England.
Pitch, rosin, &c	.....	2,050	750	900	3,700	United States.
Paints and oils	.....	1,700	2,150	1,950	5,800	United States, England, Germany.
Rose-water	.....	3,150	4,200	5,000	12,350	Persian Gulf.
Turpentine and varnish.	.....	2,700	2,050	400	5,150	United States.
Toys	.....	200	300	950	1,450	France, Germany, India.
Tools	.....	1,150	1,500	4,000	6,650	England, Germany.
Sirup	550	1,700	2,350	2,500	7,100	France.
Salt	1,350	9,050	5,250	6,200	21,850	Persian Gulf.
Soap	450	12,100	24,950	21,000	58,500	United States, France.
Sugar	1,700	29,100	27,550	36,000	94,350	France, Madagascar.
Sword-blades	350	2,100	1,750	1,450	5,650	Germany, England.
Sheath and other knives.	.....	5,550	7,100	6,200	18,850	Do.
Sandal-wood	.....	1,750	3,500	3,000	8,250	British India.
Umbrellas	1,750	3,550	2,700	3,050	11,050	Germany, England.
Vermicelli	850	9,000	12,100	11,250	33,200	France, Germany.
Vegetables	.....	7,100	5,000	6,050	18,150	India, Malta, Cape Town.
Wine, brandy, beer, &c.	.....	100,000	110,000	120,000	330,000	England, France, Germany.
Windows	.....	7,000	12,000	10,200	29,200	British India.
Watches	.....	2,150	2,200	3,000	7,350	England, France.
Woolen cloths	.....	4,700	5,500	6,000	16,200	England, India.
Grand total from May 6, 1876, to September 30, 1879.	219,850	2,974,100	3,166,200	3,013,130	9,373,280	
Specie	.....	71,500	349,000	225,000	615,500	Total for three years; from British India and Madagascar.

Of the cotton goods specified in the foregoing table, viz, $983,000, nearly one-half were American, while of the calicoes and prints it does not appear that any were American. Of the total imports into the island during 1879, $650,000 were American products and manufactures imported direct; how much more were introduced through the courtesy of England, France, and Germany, it is impossible to estimate. Consul Batchelder says that many goods of American manufacture are received in the island by way of England, purchasers being unable to obtain them direct.

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Much of our present so-called direct trade with Zanzibar—that is, ordered from and by the United States—is by way of England. For instance, during the year 1880 the "direct" trade with the United States was effected as follows: Imports from the United States in American sailing vessels, $333,000; in English steamers, via England, $40,000. Exports to the United States: In American sailing vessels, $199,000; in British steamers, $753,000.

The logic of this trade is plain. British steamers make no effort to compete for the outgoing trade, preferring to carry British rather than American manufactures to Zanzibar. For the return trade, however, these same steamers take freight for the United States at rates which render it impossible for American sailing vessels to accept, and so these have to leave Zanzibar in ballast to find employment elsewhere. By these means British steamers have freight both ways, while the American sailing vessels have only outgoing freight. This, of course, detracts much of the profits from our export trade with Zanzibar, and places us at great disadvantages as compared with England and France, with their direct steam communication.

The total imports of Zanzibar may be estimated at about $3,000,000, and the exports at $2,500,000, of which latter the United States received in 1881 $1,123,000, nearly twice the value of our purchases therefrom in 1879. A reference to the statement by articles, showing the exports to the United States, heretofore given, will enable our importers to note the nature of the general exports of the island.

COMMERCE OF MADAGASCAR.

Owing to the fact that no government statistics are kept concerning imports and exports, the collection of customs being farmed out, it is impossible to give more than an approximation of the value of the foreign commerce of Madagascar.

The trade of the principal countries with Madagascar during the year 1880 was as follows:

Imports from the United States	$500,400
Imports from Great Britain	248,000
Imports from France (French possessions)	675,000
Imports from Mauritius	200,000
Imports from Réunion	30,000
Total principal countries	1,653,400
Exports to the United States	241,000
Exports to Great Britain	36,000
Exports to France (from French possessions)	675,000
Exports to Mauritius	337,000
Exports to Réunion	17,500
Total principal countries	1,306,500

The total of the French trade given above is credited in the French official publications to the French settlements of Mayotte, Nossi-Be, and Sainte Marie de Madagascar. It would therefore seem that there is very little, if any, direct trade between France and Madagascar proper.

Judging by the navigation returns, the trade between Germany and Madagascar must be greater than that between England and Madagascar. The navigation between the United States and Madagascar, however, shows much more tonnage than that between all Europe and Madagascar; it follows, therefore, omitting the French possessions, that the United States, to a large extent, controls its foreign trade.

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How have we succeeded in securing so large a share in the trade of Madagascar? By the application of similar means to the acquisition of a share in the trade of the entire Southern Division of Africa, from Cape Verde down the West Coast to British South Africa, and thence to Cape Guardafui, embracing the East Coast and adjacent islands, a trade in nearly all respects of the same characteristics, would not similar results ensue?

Notwithstanding the comparatively satisfactory condition of our trade in Madagascar, it is composed almost wholly of brown sheetings and shirtings, and the success thereof is entirely due to the energy of three firms, who supply the wants of the island in this regard, and to the flattering fact that, owing to the superior quality of American cotton manufactures, the natives will have no others. The only other goods imported from the United States are kerosene, flour, shooks, chairs, a few sewing-machines, and some provisions.

Consul Robinson, of Tamatave, has repeatedly reported upon the feasibility of enlarging our trade in Madagascar by the introduction of a variety of manufactures and products now supplied by other countries, and as the success of special efforts for the enlargement of our trade here would be a fair criterion by which to measure our ability to increase our trade along the coast of the whole Southern Division above recounted, the views of our consul upon the best means of attaining so desirable a consummation are submitted at length.

Commenting upon the meagerness of British trade in Madagascar, the British consul at Tamatave wrote as follows in October, 1879:

Another cause for depression in British trade has been the large importation of American gray cotton sheetings to Tamatave. The likelihood of this competition was predicted by me as far back as 1870, when the attention of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was called, at my instance, to the preference generally given by the natives to this description of cotton fabrics, and the consequent necessity for British manufacturers to be "up and stirring" if they desired to compete with American producers. But Manchester manufacturers did nothing in the matter, and their goods have therefore now been so completely supplanted that British firms who formerly imported largely Manchester gray cottons now deal almost exclusively in American cloths; indeed, one British merchant at Tamatave has become agent to a Boston firm, and receives their cotton goods on consignment.

Although it appears very doubtful whether the prices lately obtained leave any profit to the importers of American sheetings, still considerable gains are said to be realized on the return cargoes of hides and rubber taken in by American vessels at Tamatave, and of dates shipped by them at Muscat, which latter produce is chiefly purchased with the specie derived from the sale of American cotton goods in Madagascar.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE IN MADAGASCAR.

[Extracts from reports by Consul Robinson.]

I have suggested heretofore the establishment at this port of an American wholesale and retail house in American general merchandise—no institution of that kind has ever been known here—and that such house should also be in condition to do a commission business in American specialties and novelties. I will now add that such house should be prepared to do a coasting trade with one or more small vessels; a small steamer of not more than 100 or 150 tons burden, arranged for burning either wood or coal, would be better than several sailing coasters. Even a steamer much smaller would do a good business. Such a house should either do this itself or connect itself with other parties in such coasting trade. I will remark here, parenthetically, that the American brown cottons which have heretofore nearly all gone to the capital market (Antananarivo, 150 miles in the interior) have, during the last year, found a larger market on the coast, both north and south, than ever before, and that growing demand has tended toward making up the loss of the usual demand for the capital market, caused by the political matters above referred to. As to these cottons and kerosene, they had their struggle for introduction into this market long since, and that fight is over; they need aid neither from consul nor government at present.

American brown cotton is king here, and even the foreign merchants, including the English, bow in allegiance. But how long is the reign going to last? How long be-

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fore the English manufacturers will learn to imitate the grade of that article that our exporters have introduced here?

A few Americans commenced bringing goods here, and soon found a demand for certain grades of our unbleached sheetings and shirtings; and, notwithstanding the determined opposition from the European and creole merchants, who had kept and continued to keep the market full of English brown cottons, these Americans, by persistent effort, finally succeeded in driving the English article out. But as the demand for this line of goods, and for kerosene oil at Madagascar, Zanzibar, and other ports in these parts proved to be sufficient to keep their vessels and capital employed, they have not wished to handle other goods on their own account, nor will they take freight for others, except now and then some small article or quantity as an act of courtesy and special favor. They also seem to act as though thinking Madagascar to be a hidden place of trade, and that it would be in some way prejudicial to their interests to have the secret divulged. It is remarked that their vessels seldom, if ever, clear for Tamatave; it is either for Aden or Zanzibar, or for ports east of the Cape, even when they are sent direct from New York or Boston to this port.

If such management was only for the purpose of blinding European competitors, I should, of course, say nothing; but that is not the case. They have no fears of injury to their line from the European trade. It is partially due to the competition here between American houses themselves, and between them and others, all handling this line of American goods, and partially to the fear that if more Americans should come here to trade, even though they might come with the intention to deal in general merchandise, and *not* in brown cottons, it would have a tendency to lessen the amount of sales of the old firms in some manner, or at least would take from them a portion of the products for exportation, for which there is sharp competition, as it is an important matter to get such for return cargoes. I think such fear is groundless. Such an establishment as I have suggested would neither divide nor draw from the present American trade, but would simply compete with that portion of the trade which now runs in European channels direct and through the colonies. And its success in that competition would depend wholly upon its management, operating with a sufficient amount of capital.

I must not lead any party astray in this matter, and induce the sending of goods here upon uncertainties. Therefore let no one think of sending a general cargo with the expectation of finding purchasers with ready pay for large quantities at once; for the large importers are European firms who have partners or agents here, and established connections with manufacturers and shippers in Europe. Such houses do not wish to handle such American goods as would conflict with their European trade, and could not be expected to give such goods a fair trial. The American importers, as before said, will not handle general merchandise, and the multitude of smaller traders have not the means to purchase largely for ready pay.

I must state, however, as an exception to the foregoing, that there is one gentleman here, a creole merchant, who has accumulated a handsome capital by a long period of trade in general merchandise on this coast, with headquarters at this port, who tells me that he is not only willing to handle American goods, but would like much to receive on consignment American commodities of all kinds, and would do his best to place them; that he is not tied to the trade of any nationality, and has no prejudices against American trade, nor predilection for that of one country more than another; and if American manufacturers or shippers wish to introduce their wares here, and can manage to send them out to him on consignment, he will give them a fair trial on liberal terms as to commission, &c.

But here is involved *one* of the difficulties referred to above to be surmounted before Americans can get goods out here in a way that will enable them to compete with the European trade. It is the lack of direct communication. This one obstacle has already prevented the introduction of many thousands of dollars' worth of American general merchandise and specialties, which would have been ordered in small quantities from time to time had there been any way of getting them shipped direct. I am frequently asked if I can manage to get such and such articles or invoices of goods brought out, such as sewing-machines, musical instruments, sugar and rice mills, butter, cheese, canned goods, and, in fact, most all kinds of provisions and dry goods. I sent off one order a short time ago for $200 worth of millinery goods; another for a cooking stove; another for a heating stove and wool blankets for curing vanilla; another for provisions, &c., for different parties. But it is doubtful if the owners of the vessels which come here will permit them to be shipped. There are a number of creole retailers here with limited means who would send small orders frequently for goods in their respective lines if there were any means of getting them brought out. Another difficulty is the lack of facilities of exchange. In this, as well as in getting the goods brought, the purchasers are forced to depend upon the favor of the American wholesale firms dealing, as before stated, exclusively in brown cottons, and who neither wish to take freight for others nor to have their agents draw on their home houses, as they do not want their money sent home, but the productions of the East. But

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as they are courteous gentlemen, as I said before, they dislike to refuse small favors, and it is only through this sentiment that any American goods, aside from the line in which these gentlemen deal, get here at all. That state of things does not look like *endangering* very much the European trade by American competition.

Thus it will be seen that in order to give Americans any chance to gain any considerable share of the trade in general merchandise, such an establishment as I have suggested, with sufficient capital, is absolutely needed. They should have at least two vessels come from the States every year, one every six months, to bring stocks of goods and take back the native products bought up during the intervals. The prospect is a good one for such a house, if established with a view to permanency and conducted judiciously and honestly.

[From a more recent report than the foregoing.]

I have said so much heretofore relative to the feasibility of increasing our trade in this country by bringing a greater variety of our goods that I touch the subject at present with fear of being annoying. I still continue to receive letters of inquiry from our manufacturers relative to the prospect for placing their specialties, and many circulars describing their goods, but generally without price-lists, which neglect of itself renders their circulars and letters futile.

In this is exhibited a wonderful ignorance of the situation—of the fact that we are some 10,000 miles from the States, without banking facilities, and communications irregular; that it takes five or six months, and frequently longer time, to write and get a reply, and yet the manufacturers and merchants send us their letters and circulars, *without* price-lists, soliciting orders, with the very interesting information that they will accommodate so far as to receive payment upon shipment of the goods upon the bills of lading. Some, however, demand the money with order. Now, if persons here should desire to order any of the articles so advertised, how are they to do it? Even should they be willing to trust the distant seller to not swindle them either by sending spurious goods, overcharging, or not sending the goods at all, but keeping the money, and are fortunate enough to find a party here from whom they can purchase a draft on the States for the sum needed, how are they to know what sum is required?

I frequently have applications for some *new* thing, perhaps a new invention, which is found advertised in the journals, or by circulars sent to me, but no one here knows anything about the cost of the article, whether the price may be $50 or $500. How are they to decide whether to order or not, and how much to remit? Evidently there is but one way—a way that not more than one in ten will follow; the nine will prefer to dispense with the article and let the matter drop: it is to *write* for a *price-list*, or at least for the price of that article, and it will take, as I have said, five to six months or more to get it. Then probably nine months more to send and get the article, even if a vessel can be found that will take it (which is always doubtful). Now, it must be a very unprogressive person who would not, during that long time, get entirely out of conceit for the article, and his circumstances so changed that he would no longer think that he needed it. These circumstances point directly to the need of better facilities of communication between the United States and this part of the world; to the need of a line of steamers (which subject I shall speak of further on); and also to the need of an American commission house here in general merchandise and specialties.

In the meantime, the English and French importers are making renewed efforts to maintain their standing, and to increase their trade by enlarging its scope, and widening the field of their operations by new facilities of coasting by means of steamers. One house has just received one new steamer of 150 tons register, to run up and down the coast from this port, and to Mauritius and Bourbon. I am told they expect another like it for the same trade. Another party has just received a still smaller steamer from France (about 30 tons), which came out in sections and is now being put together, which is also intended for coasting. We have here one French house, which has, in addition to a number of small sailing coasters, two steamers, one of 430 tons register and the other about 600 tons, in this trade, which have been employed most of the time during the last year or two in transporting live cattle from the West Coast to Mauritius and Bourbon. This house also receives nearly all its goods from France by steamers either belonging to or chartered by the house.

In addition to these, we now have a monthly line of French mail steamers plying between Bourbon and Mayotte, touching at Tamatave, Sainte Marie and Nossi-Be. This line is subsidized by the French Government, and the first steamer called here on her first trip on the 24th ultimo. She is of 362 tons register. So we now hope to have regular communications with the world without interruption by fear of the hurricane season, a facility which will be of much advantage to the Madagascar trade.

It seems vain to speak of the need of a line of United States merchant steamers to ply between the States and these parts so long as our merchants and our Congress remain indifferent to the subject of establishing such lines to more important quarters; but the fact is that such facility would develop a wonderful increase to our trade, not only with Madagascar, but at Zanzibar and all the East African coast.

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Coaling stations could be located at St. Helena, Cape Town, Tamatave, and Mojanga. This route would avoid the expense of tolls of the Suez Canal. I really believe that, even for our present trade, to say nothing about increasing it, it could be done with two 1,200-ton steamers as cheap, if not cheaper than now done with fleets of some eight or ten barks, and perhaps with less capital. This might be done if our shippers engaged in this trade would agree to unite interests in so far as transportation is concerned.

COMMERCE OF MAURITIUS.

According to the very interesting report from Consul Prentiss, dated July, 1881, giving the latest official statistics concerning the foreign commerce of Mauritius, the imports for the year 1879 amounted to $8,120,000, and the exports to $12,250,000, specie not included.

According to British official returns, the imports and exports of Mauritius during the same year were, specie excluded: Imports, $9,935,000; exports, $14,983,000.

The discrepancy between these returns must be owing to the difference of value placed upon the Indian rupee, which is the unit of currency of Mauritius, in its conversion into pounds sterling.

As Consul Prentiss has taken his estimates from the official returns of the island, and as the rupee has been given its Treasury valuation in 1879, 40 cents, in the foregoing estimates, it is thought that the imports and exports, as above reduced from the consul's returns, show the correct value of the trade of Mauritius.

The distribution of the foregoing trade, according to Consul Prentiss' report, was as follows, *specie included:*

Designation.	Imports.	Exports.
British possessions	$4,985,000	$10,252,000
Great Britain	1,513,000	1,347,000
Foreign countries	2,900,000	1,345,000
Total	9,398,000	12,944,000

The number of vessels entered at and cleared from Port Louis during the year under review was as follows: Entered, 610 vessels, of 258,209 tons, of which 537 brought cargoes and 73 entered in ballast. Cleared, 627 vessels, of 270,171 tons, of which 503 cleared with cargoes and 124 in ballast.

The nationality of the vessels were as follows: Entered, 345 British, 175 French, 40 German, 16 Italian, 9 Danish, 7 American, 4 Dutch, 2 Swedish, 1 Austrian, 1 Belgian, and 1 Spanish. Cleared, 366 British, 175 French, 42 German, 20 Italian, 8 Spanish, 4 American, &c.

Among the foregoing are included 13 vessels, both inward and outward, of the French Messageries Maritimes mail steamers, and 7 of the Donal Currie (British) mail steamers running between England and the Cape of Good Hope. The consul notes the withdrawal of these British steamers on account of the refusal of the colonial government to pay an annual subsidy of $36,450 thereto. Two vessels arrived at Mauritius during the year from and 7 cleared for the United States, two of the latter in ballast.

It follows that our trade with Mauritius is very limited, amounting in 1879, according to the consul's returns, to only $78,800, viz, $10,000 in imports from and $68,000 worth of sugar exported to the United States. As everything consumed on the island is imported—the indus-

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try thereof being almost entirely confined to the growth of sugar—and as such imports are composed of manufactures and products in which the United States excels, there is no reason why, with proper appliances put in force, our trade with Mauritius should not compare favorably with that of any country in Europe.

Consul Prentis mentions especially the opening which seems to exist for American timber of various kinds, especially for building purposes, heavy hard woods being required on account of the destructiveness of the white ant. The best mode of procedure for the introduction of American trade into the island would be to establish a wholesale and retail warehouse, which could be always kept well stocked with general merchandise. Petroleum, lamps, chairs, ironmongery, drugs, coach-ironmongery and harness, and certain kinds of tools suitable for Mauritius agriculture, the consul says, would find a ready market.

The trade of England with Mauritius during the year 1880, according to British returns, was as follows: Imports from Mauritius, $1,382,000, a decrease of $7,370,000 in three years, which took place altogether in sugar; exports to Mauritius, $1,875,000, of which $140,000 represented foreign goods, such as butter, candles, cheese, coffee, guano, manufactured tobacco, wine, wood and timber, &c. The principal British exports to Mauritius were, cotton goods, $573,000; iron, wrought and unwrought, $250,000; apparel and haberdashery, beer and ale, coal, earthen and china ware, glassware, hardware and cutlery, hats, leather and leather goods, machinery, principally steam-engines, linens, manures, copper, and manufactures of, painters' colors and materials, woolens, &c,

COMMERCE OF RÉUNION.

From the most available statistical sources at hand, in the absence of American consular trade reports from the island, the total foreign commerce of Réunion may be set down as follows: Imports, $5,200,000; exports, $4,800,000. This estimate represents the trade of Réunion under normal circumstances, the exports being liable to very radical changes, owing to hurricanes and their attendant disasters; for instance, the exports of 1880 amounted to only about $3,000,000.

During the year 1880 the tonnage entered at Réunion amounted to 79,248 tons, which was entered as coming from the following countries: France, 18,964 tons; England, 2,286 tons; United States, 2,677 tons; the remainder being principally from India, Madagascar, Mauritius, Antwerp, &c.

The principal imports are rice, flour, lentils, beans, wines, beer, brandy, oils, lard, butter, codfish, hams, beef, guano, live animals, pine lumber, coal, &c., besides the French manufactures, which will be seen in the exports from France to the island.

The exports consist of sugar, coffee, vanilla, cloves, rum, hides, tobacco, drugs, &c.

The vessels sailing direct from the United States to Réunion carry wheat, flour, lard, beef, &c.

The British consul at Réunion, in a report dated in 1880, wrote as follows concerning British trade with the island:

> There is no direct trade between England and Réunion; all the requirements of commerce come from France. Manchester and Birmingham goods shipped direct to this colony would find no market, and, if disposed of at all, it would only be at a ruinous loss. The creole population appear to be content with the merchandise they obtain from France and with the "articles de Paris" and fancy goods the shops exhibit.

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Neither are there any industries carried on in this colony the products of which could with advantage be sent to England—I know of none. The creoles, as is well known, are far too idle to put their hands to any kind of industry which entails work, and there is no spirit in the better class of creoles to urge the lower classes to awake from the *dolce far niente* life they prefer to pass their existence in. Both classes appear to have created a world of their own, from which they do not care to be disturbed, and matters which are passing in the outer world (except at present the question of immigration of Indian coolies to Réunion) concerns them but little.

The consul must have meant that there was comparatively little direct trade between his country and Réunion, for, according to British official returns, the direct exports from Great Britain thither amounted to $154,000 during the year 1880, composed principally of cotton and woolen goods. The exports of cotton goods thither amounted to 1,530,000 yards, valued at $89,000. There were no direct imports into England from Réunion during the year 1880.

The direct trade of France with Réunion during the year 1880 was as follows: Imports therefrom $3,493,000, of which all but $464,000 were entered for consumption in France; exports to Réunion, $2,435,000, of which French goods constituted $1,764,000, the remainder being composed of foreign goods shipped via France.

The principal imports into France from Réunion were, sugar, $2,624,000; vanilla, $490,000.

The articles of export from France to Réunion, in the order of their values, were as follows during the year 1880: Wines, metal tools and utensils, leather manufactures, cotton manufactures, mercery, iron, wrought and unwrought, machinery, fish, woolen goods, grease of all sorts, soaps, wood, common, millstones, paper of all sorts, pottery and glassware, linen and canvas goods, brandy and spirits, jewelry, oils, fixed, clothing, toys, medicines, salted meats, &c.

The British consul at Réunion, in a report dated August 25, 1881, says—notwithstanding the rather despondent view he takes of British trade with the island—that an English company in England is projecting a monthly service of steamers, under the British flag, to connect Mauritius and Réunion with Europe, and to alternate with the steamers of Messageries Maritimes, which will give fortnightly communication with Europe, and, he might have reasonably added, help to introduce and enlarge British trade as much as the field of operations will permit.

RÉSUME OF AFRICAN COMMERCE.

In the preceding pages the details of the foreign trade of Africa have been given, showing the nature and extent thereof, by states, possessions, and islands. This résumé is an analytical review of the various phases of the trade of Africa, with statement showing the foreign commerce of the continent, first by countries and colonies, and next by the principal articles of import and export, together with the direct trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States therewith; thus giving our manufacturers and exporters as complete a statistical diagram of this important field of commerce as it is possible to give in a review necessarily as limited as an introductory letter must be.

RÉSUMÉ OF AFRICAN TRADE.

The total commerce of Africa, according to the closest estimates, based upon official and other returns, may be set down as follows: Im-

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ports, $193,517,000; exports, $179,614,000; a total of $373,131,000, or a sum not much more than one-third the general commerce of the Kingdom of Belgium.

The share of Great Britain, France, and the United States in African commerce is as follows:

Imports into Africa.—Great Britain, $73,364,000; France, $64,724,000; the United States $6,041,000.

Exports from Africa.—Great Britain, $82,839,000; France, $48,060,000; the United States, $4,023,000.

The British and French colonies in Africa give to British and French trade on that continent a primary and positive advantage over American traders, which can neither be overlooked nor ever totally overcome by any amount of energy or commercial ability. These colonies are but so many British and French *entrepôts* for the reception, consumption, and distribution of the manufactures of the "mother country." Of the total British imports consumed in Africa ($73,364,000), about $45,700,000 are consumed in the British colonies; while of the total exports from Africa to Great Britain ($82,839,000), the British colonies supply only to the amount of $27,342,000. Thus the colonies consume nearly two-thirds of all the British merchandise imported into Africa, and supply only about one-third of the African exports sent to Great Britain.

Of the total imports into Africa from France ($64,724,000), the French colonies consume to the value of $57,052,000; while of the total exports from Africa to France ($48,060,000), the French colonies supply $31,294,000.

The commercial homogeneity of the African colonies and the "mother countries" is remarkable. The imports and exports of British Africa amount to $63,722,000 and $45,266,000 respectively; and yet during the year 1880 France exported thereto goods to the value of only $1,907,000, and imported nothing therefrom. The imports and exports of the French-African colonies amount to about $74,207,000 and $51,017,000, respectively; yet Great Britain, whose trade otherwise is so cosmopolitan, exported thereto in 1880 goods to the value of only $1,185,000, and imported therefrom goods to the value of only $3,633,000.

The exports from the United States to British Africa during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, amounted to $2,471,000, while our exports to French Africa amounted to only $326,000. Our imports from British Africa during the fiscal year 1881 amounted to $1,696,000, and from French Africa to only $461,000. It thus appears that, owing to language and general business habits and systems, American trade in Africa finds its best markets in the English colonies, more than one-half our total trade with the continent being therewith.

Outside of their colonies the principal advantages possessed by British and French traders in Africa are their magnificent steamship lines and their long-established resident agencies or branch houses.

The genius of our Constitution, as well as the spirit of our people, being averse to the founding of foreign colonies, we therefore cannot hope to attain in this regard commercial equality with England and France in those portions of the world in which they have established colonial governments; but with the colonies established by these two nations trade is as open to Americans as to the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and France, and as equally protected in its pursuit. In those parts of the world where no European colonies are established Americans are as free to go and come, to buy and to sell as the traders of other countries. The tendency of trade in foreign colonies will always be to-

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ward the mother country, and therefore the United States cannot hope to control it; still there is no reason why we should not obtain a fair share thereof, as no political or other restraints are put upon it; and, as far as the establishment of trade with those parts of Africa not colonized by Europeans is concerned, the opportunities of the United States are as good as those of other countries. With those portions of Africa especially the outlook is favorable, and the full development of trade requires only those helps to commerce which we can supply should it be deemed advisable to do so.

The fact that the American flag carries with it in Africa no reminiscence of conquest or war is recognized by the rude tribes as well as by the more civilized people, and favorably affects the commercial relations of the United States with them.

Of the total exports from Great Britain to Africa, foreign produce and manufactures amounted to $5,450,000. As American products comprise more than one-fourth the total imports into Great Britain, it is fair to assume that one-fourth the exports of foreign merchandise therefrom is American. Great Britain, therefore, exported American produce and manufactures to Africa during the year 1880 to the value of at least $1,362,000, an amount equal to one-fourth our direct exports to that continent.

The exports of foreign goods from France to Africa during the year 1880, amounted to $13,000,000. The imports from the United States constitute nearly one-seventh of the total imports into France, but it is doubtful whether American products hold the same relative position in the total foreign exports as they do in the British foreign exports. While American products comprise nearly one-seven t of the total imports into France, it should certainly be safe to assume that at least one-thirteenth of its foreign-goods export is of American origin. This would give the amount of American products shipped to Africa through France during the year 1880, $1,000,000. It is almost certain than an equal quantity of our products reaches Africa through Germany, and that an equal quantity reaches that continent via all other countries.

This would give a total consumption of American produce and manufactures in Africa during the year 1880 of $9,478,000.

It may be assumed that the consumption of African products in the United States, received direct and indirect, amounts to $10,000,000.

While our trade herein given with Africa is comparatively meager, it is larger than could be reasonably expected, considering its indirection.

The only efforts systematically made for the enlargement of our trade in Africa have been made recently by our consuls in Sierra Leone, Cape Town, and a few other points, and particularly in Madagascar and Zanzibar. The results of these efforts give positive assurance that if similar action were taken on the entire continent, if American agents were sent there to reside, and to introduce manufactures and purchase native products in return, and if these efforts were aided by direct steam communication, we could fairly divide the commerce of Africa with Great Britain and France.

That our importers and exporters may fully understand the nature of the merchandise which comprises the foreign commerce of Africa, the following detailed statements showing the principal articles imported from and exported to the whole continent, into and from Great Britain, France, and the United States, are given:

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Total trade of Africa by countries and colonies.

Countries and colonies.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
NORTHERN DIVISION.			
Canary Islands	$2,500,000	$2,850,000	$5,350,000
Morocco	3,639,000	3,382,000	7,021,000
Algeria	60,687,000	33,767,000	94,454,000
Tunis	2,250,000	2,600,000	4,850,000
Tripoli	2,200,000	1,877,000	4,137,000
Egypt	29,609,000	57,852,000	87,461,000
Total Northern Division	100,945,000	102,328,000	203,273,000
SOUTHERN DIVISION.			
West Coast:			
Senegal	4,600,000	4,000,000	8,600,000
Gambia	826,000	1,000,000	1,826,000
Sierra Leone	2,261,000	1,826,000	4,087,000
Liberia	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
The Gold Coast	1,914,000	1,910,000	3,824,000
Gaboon	150,000	150,000	300,000
Lagoe	2,565,000	3,177,000	5,742,000
Portuguese possessions	2,600,000	2,250,000	4,850,000
All other	6,600,000	12,570,000	19,170,000
Total West Coast	22,116,000	27,483,000	49,599,000
South Africa, British:			
Cape Colony	36,678,000	20,753,000	57,431,000
Natal	11,358,000	4,350,000	15,708,000
Total South Africa	48,036,000	25,103,000	73,139,000
East Coast:			
Portuguese possessions	1,500,000	800,000	2,300,000
Zanguebar	600,000	900,000	1,500,000
Ajan	1,000,000	1,200,000	2,200,000
Zanzibar	3,000,000	2,500,000	5,500,000
Madagascar	2,000,000	1,750,000	3,750,000
Mauritius	8,120,000	12,250,000	20,370,000
Réunion	5,200,000	4,800,000	9,200,000
All other, including French settlements	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
Total of East Coast	22,420,000	24,700,000	47,120,000
Total of Southern Division	92,572,000	77,286,000	170,858,000
Total of all Africa	193,517,000	179,614,000	373,131,000

Commerce of Great Britain with Africa, 1880.

From and to—	Imports from Africa.	Exports to Africa.	Total trade.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.			
French possessions	$30,000	$428,000	$458,000
Portuguese possessions	2,060,000	1,318,000	3,378,000
West Coast, not specified	8,386,000	4,685,000	13,071,000
East Coast, native states	635,000	806,000	1,441,000
Madagascar	37,000	248,000	285,000
British possessions:			
Gambia and Sierra Leone	787,000	1,885,000	2,672,000
Gold Coast	3,018,000	2,440,000	5,458,000
Cape of Good Hope	24,411,000	26,220,000	50,631,000
Natal	2,989,000	8,810,000	11,799,000
Mauritius	1,380,000	1,876,000	3,256,000
Total British	32,585,000	41,231,000	73,816,000
Total Southern Division	43,733,000	48,716,000	92,449,000
NORTHERN DIVISION.			
Canary Islands	2,082,000	1,252,000	3,334,000
Algeria	3,503,000	1,456,000	4,959,000
Tunis and Tripoli	2,430,000	442,000	2,872,000
Morocco	1,703,000	1,458,000	3,161,000
Egypt	44,668,000	15,430,000	60,098,000
Total northern division	54,386,000	20,038,000	74,424,000
Total with Africa	98,119,000	68,754,000	166,873,000

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Direct commerce of France with Africa, 1880.

From and to—	Imports from Africa.		Exports to Africa.	
	General.	Special.	General.	Special.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
West Coast	$5,632,000	$5,537,000	$1,483,000	$500,000
East Coast	1,438,000	1,438,000	412,000	225,000
British possessions	1,389,000	1,017,000	1,916,000	1,696,000
French possessions:				
Senegal	3,832,000	3,818,000	3,700,000	1,514,000
Réunion	3,493,000	3,035,000	2,391,000	1,775,000
Nossi-Be, Mayotte, &c	777,000	770,000	168,000	108,000
Total southern division	16,561,000	15,615,000	10,070,000	5,818,000
NORTHERN DIVISION.				
Algeria	24,855,000	24,482,000	37,394,000	31,332,000
Barbary States	5,480,000	5,216,000	2,853,000	1,947,000
Egypt	12,168,000	10,754,000	9,115,000	7,233,000
Total northern division	42,503,000	40,452,000	49,362,000	40,512,000
Total with Africa	59,064,000	56,067,000	59,432,000	46,330,000

Direct commerce of the United States with Africa, 1881.

From and to—	Imports from Africa.	Exports to Africa.	Total trade.
French possessions	$461,070	$325,119	$786,189
British possessions	1,696,334	2,394,507	4,090,841
Liberia	131,032	167,019	298,101
Portuguese possessions	26		26
Spanish possessions	159,543	218,146	377,689
Egypt	423,478	582,630	1,006,108
All other places	931,516	894,503	1,826,019
Total	3,803,049	4,581,924	8,384,973

The foregoing tables show the direct trade of England, France, and the United States with Africa, by countries and possessions. The following tables show in detail the products and manufactures of which the foregoing trade is composed:

Imports into Great Britain from Africa.

Articles.	Southern division.	Northern division.	Total trade.
Caoutchouc	$2,701,000		$2,701,000
Coffee	473,000	34,000	507,000
Cereals:			
Wheat		3,930,000	3,930,000
Beans		3,570,000	3,570,000
Indian corn		75,000	75,000
All other		746,000	746,000
Total cereals		8,321,000	8,321,000
Cochineal		1,934,000	1,934,000
Copper ore	1,465,000		1,465,000
Cotton	40,000	24,548,000	24,588,000
Drugs	80,000	65,000	145,000
Dye woods and stuffs	60,000		60,000
Feathers, ornamental	5,054,000	227,000	5,272,000
Guano	400,000		400,000
Gums of all sorts	435,000	819,000	1,254,000
Hides, undressed	914,000	30,000	944,000
Oil, principally palm	7,338,000	200,000	7,538,000
Nuts, for expressing oil therefrom	1,147,000		1,147,000
Rags and other paper material		4,418,000	4,418,000
Skins, goat and sheep	1,751,000		1,751,000
Seeds:			
Cotton		8,480,000	8,480,000
All other		232,000	232,000
Spices			
Sugar, raw	1,940,000	1,497,000	2,537,000
Teeth, elephant's, sea-cow's, sea-horse, &c	960,000	431,000	1,391,000

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Imports into Great Britain from Africa—Continued.

Articles.	Southern division.	Northern division.	Total trade.
Wool:			
Sheep and lambs	$15,756,000	$1,195,000	$16,941,000
Goat's hair, or wool	918,000	28,000	946,000
Wood, furniture	75,000	.....	75,000
Almonds	.....	407,000	407,000
Bones	.....	100,000	100,000
Iron ore	.....	430,000	430,000
All other articles	1,682,000	990,000	2,672,000
Total imports from Africa	43,733,000	54,386,000	98,119,000

Exports from Great Britain to Africa.

Articles.	Southern division.	Northern division.	Total trade.
BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.			
Apparel and haberdashery	$7,120,000	$120,000	$7,240,000
Arms, ammunition, gunpowder, &c	752,000	16,000	768,000
Bags and sacks	160,000	267,000	427,000
Beer and ale	950,000	.....	950,000
Chemical products and preparations	.....	27,000	27,000
Candles	745,000	.....	145,000
Clocks, watches, and movements	.....	7,000	7,000
Coal, cinders, and fuel	754,000	1,766,000	2,520,000
Cotton manufactures	7,344,000	11,694,000	19,038,000
Glass manufactures	270,000	.....	270,000
Drugs and medicines	130,000	50,000	180,000
Furniture	610,000	.....	610,000
Hardware and cutlery	1,332,000	743,000	1,575,000
Hats, of all sorts	385,000	.....	385,000
Leather, and manufactures of	2,959,000	48,000	3,007,000
Linen manufactures	206,000	112,000	318,000
Machinery, steam-engines, &c	1,788,000	1,010,000	2,798,000
Metals:			
Iron, and manufacturers of	4,024,000	784,000	4,808,000
Copper, and manufactures of	85,000	471,000	556,000
Paper, of all sorts	255,000	31,000	286,000
Silk manufactures	200,000	31,000	231,000
Soaps	350,000	.....	350,000
Stationery, outside of paper	210,000	14,000	224,000
Telegraph wire and apparatus	.....	23,000	23,000
Woolen manufactures	2,150,000	245,000	2,395,000
Earthen and china ware	353,000	13,000	366,000
Staves and empty casks	400,000	.....	400,000
Refined sugar	38,000	74,000	112,000
Wood manufactures	400,000	.....	400,000
All other articles	10,715,000	1,869,000	12,584,000
Total of British goods	44,085,000	18,915,000	63,000,000
FOREIGN GOODS.			
Arms and ammunition	60,000	18,000	78,000
Beads	160,000	.....	160,000
Beef, salted	8,000	.....	8,000
Butter	157,000	.....	157,000
Cotton manufactures	26,000	8,000	34,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	.....	41,000	41,000
Pork, salted	17,000	.....	17,000
Rice	415,000	170,000	585,000
Spices	.....	55,000	55,000
Spirits:			
Rum	170,000	.....	170,000
All other	348,000	4,000	352,000
Sugar, refined	19,000	1,000	20,000
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured	409,000	3,000	412,000
Manufactured	136,000	2,000	138,000
Wine	297,000	5,000	302,000
Candles	130,000	.....	130,000
Cheese	9,000	.....	9,000
Fish, cured	49,000	.....	49,000
Wood, hewn, sawn, staves, &c	6,000	.....	6,000
Confectionery	60,000	.....	60,000
All other	2,155,000	816,000	2,971,000
Total foreign goods	4,631,000	1,123,000	5,754,000
Total exports, British and foreign	48,716,000	20,038,000	68,754,000

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Imports into France from Africa.

Articles.	Southern division.	Northern division.	Total trade.
Cattle (all from Algeria)		$4,880,000	$4,880,000
Cotton (nearly all from Egypt)	$182,000	3,464,000	3,646,000
Wool (from Algeria and Barbary States)		5,424,000	5,424,000
Sugar, raw	3,032,000	1,374,000	4,406,000
Cereals		9,603,000	9,603,000
Feathers, ornamented	78,000	1,135,000	1,213,000
Minerals		1,325,000	1,325,000
Grain, oleaginous	197,000	125,000	322,000
Fish		372,000	372,000
Coffee	453,000	443,000	896,000
Flax and other vegetable fiber		818,000	818,000
Gums	1,062,000	598,000	1,660,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured		310,000	310,000
Silk		1,915,000	1,915,000
Cork, rough		326,000	326,000
Silk manufactures		183,000	183,000
Table fruit		608,000	608,000
Hides and skins	13,000	3,396,000	3,409,000
Bark, for tanning		274,000	274,000
Coral		133,000	133,000
Rags		156,000	156,000
Poultry, game, &c		28,000	28,000
Horses		267,000	267,000
Sponges		263,000	263,000
Mats, straw-braid, &c		123,000	123,000
Olive oil		186,000	186,000
Fruit, oleaginous	3,319,000		3,319,000
Palm oil	2,599,000		2,599,000
Cork, manufactured		42,000	42,000
Wood, hard, furniture, &c		86,000	86,000
Potatoes and preserved vegetables	22,000	285,000	307,000
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	302,000	140,000	442,000
Dye-woods and lichens	112,000		112,000
Bones, hoofs, &c		41,000	41,000
Peanuts and toulacouma nuts	2,860,000		2,860,000
Ox-horns, &c		34,000	34,000
Vanilla	683,000		683,000
Wax	20,000	132,000	152,000
Grease	76,000	21,000	97,000
Fodder		103,000	103,000
All other articles	1,551,000	3,890,000	5,441,000
Total imports	16,561,000	42,503,000	59,064,000

Exports from France to Africa.

Articles.	Southern division.	Northern division.	Total trade.
Arms and munitions of war	$396,000	$1,151,000	$1,547,000
Gold and platinum plates and wire	18,000	2,026,000	2,044,000
Manufactures of leather and skins	401,000	3,354,000	4,755,000
Sugars, refined	106,000	2,589,000	2,695,000
Woolen goods	74,000	2,809,000	2,883,000
Cordage	37,000	184,000	221,000
Silk manufactures	107,000	448,000	555,000
Bread and sea-biscuit	51,000		51,000
Wines	1,310,000	2,249,000	3,559,000
Medicines	83,000		83,000
Cotton manufactures	1,875,000	5,288,000	7,163,000
Confectionery	18,000	186,000	204,000
Ready-made clothing, and parts of	60,000	993,000	1,453,000
Rice	303,000	1,056,000	1,359,000
Candles		733,000	733,000
Tools and utensils, of metal	386,000	2,201,000	2,587,000
Tobacco, manufactured	24,000	246,000	270,000
Prepared hides and skins	199,000	1,400,000	1,599,000
Wood and timber	178,000	323,000	501,000
Meats, salted	33,000	313,000	346,000
Pottery and glassware	154,000	782,000	936,000
Paper, pasteboard, books, engravings, &c	43,000	1,161,000	1,204,000
Soaps	144,000	746,000	890,000
Oils, pure, fixed	87,000	789,000	876,000
Thread of all sorts	45,000	145,000	190,000
Mercery	239,000	949,000	1,188,000
Straw hats		160,000	160,000
Silk and waste silk		939,000	939,000
Building materials	18,000	354,000	372,000

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Exports from France to Africa—Continued.

Articles.	Southern division.	Northern division.	Total trade.
Toys and notions	43,000	285,000	328,000
Butter		220,000	220,000
Brandy, spirits and liqueurs	734,000	1,214,000	1,948,000
Matches	32,000	210,000	242,000
Artificial flowers and fashions	22,000		22,000
Felt hats		91,000	91,000
Furniture		353,000	353,000
Chocolate		78,000	78,000
Linen goods	169,000	2,330,000	2,499,000
Paints and colors		130,000	130,000
Grease of all sorts	72,000	691,000	763,000
Machinery	116,000	678,000	794,000
Fish, including sardines	75,000	199,000	274,000
Clocks and watches		80,000	80,000
Oil, crude and olive	67,000	222,000	289,000
Nuts		80,000	80,000
Jewelry	63,000	193,000	256,000
Table fruit		307,000	307,000
Potatoes		469,000	469,000
Hides, raw		87,000	87,000
Cheese		592,000	592,000
Wood manufactures	3,000	275,000	278,000
Iron and steel	33,000	49,000	82,000
Coffee	32,000	1,457,000	1,489,000
Cereals		480,000	480,000
Flour	75,000	74,000	149,000
Jute sacks	22,000	162,000	184,000
All other articles	2,123,000	4,782,000	6,905,000
Total	10,070,000	49,362,000	59,432,000

Direct imports into the United States from Africa.

Articles.	From French possessions.	From British possessions.	From Liberia.	From Spanish possessions.	From Egypt.	From all other parts.	Total trade.
FREE OF DUTY.							
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	$20	$33,394	$31		$3,308	$923	$37,676
Cochineal				$70,695			70,695
Coffee	543	24,092	45,708			5,398	75,741
Dye-woods, in sticks	2,507	1,107	39,600				43,214
Gums	1,198	31,466			28,355	65,275	126,294
Hides and skins other than furs	50,039	196,041		1,844	894	443,576	692,394
India-rubber and gutta-percha						70,338	70,338
Oils, vegetable, fixed or expressed	15,570	248,529	44,109	87			308,295
Rags					301,946		301,946
Paper material other than rags	4,982	218			16,963		22,163
Woods, hard	12,979	4,856				6,026	23,861
All other	15,114	67,693	1,491	733	825	191,711	277,567
Total free of duty	102,952	607,396	130,939	73,359	352,291	783,247	2,050,184
DUTIABLE IMPORTS.							
Fruits and nuts		3		12,505	24,888	10,712	48,108
Iron, old and scrap	180	14,060			2,226	173	16,639
Spices		74,741				137,273	212,014
Brown sugar		473,249				77	473,326
Steel ingots and bars	3,800						3,800
Wines	43	50		564			657
Wool	266	435,157			9,712		445,135
All other	353,829	91,678	143	73,115	34,361	60	553,186
Total dutiable	358,118	1,088,938	143	86,189	71,187	148,295	1,752,865
Total free and dutiable	461,070	1,696,334	131,082	159,548	423,478	931,542	3,803,049

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Direct exports from the United States to Africa.

Articles.	To French possessions.	To British possessions.	To Liberia.	To Spanish possessions.	To Egypt.	To all other parts.	Total trade.
Agricultural implements	.....	$186,257	$238	$168	.....	.....	$186,663
Beer, ale and porter	.....	1,118	1,089	506	.....	.....	2,783
Blacking	.....	2,344	65	.....	.....	$3	2,412
Books and prints	.....	1,110	2,260	.....	.....	.....	3,370
Bread and breadstuffs:							
Bread and biscuit	$954	20,417	2,653	2,323	.....	.....	26,347
Indian corn	14,652	49,005	.....	10,320	.....	4,448	78,425
Corn meal	.....	1,120	56	64	.....	.....	1,240
Rye	.....	10,475	.....	90	.....	784	11,349
Wheat	35,725	10,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,145
Flour	7,816	46,047	11,460	23,251	.....	4,403	92,977
All other small grains	.....	831	179	76	.....	.....	1,086
All other breadstuffs	7	6,306	74	109	.....	11	6,507
Total breadstuffs	59,154	144,621	14,422	36,233	.....	9,646	264,076
Brooms and brushes	.....	10,596	609	.....	.....	58	11,263
Candles	.....	1,019	12	.....	.....	117	1,148
Carriages, carts, and parts of	.....	227,577	64	180	.....	2,500	230,321
Clocks, and parts of	.....	15,699	189	.....	.....	.....	15,888
Cordage, rope, and twine	.....	3,405	544	591	.....	.....	4,540
Cotton manufactures	3,452	16,210	10,408	5,196	.....	828,905	864,171
Drugs and medicines	200	20,468	1,828	2,629	.....	.....	25,125
Fancy articles not elsewhere specified.	115	3,446	232	160	$80	220	4,253
Fruit, green, dried, and preserved.	.....	19,728	1,143	69	.....	188	21,128
Glass and glassware	.....	5,375	66	300	.....	60	5,801
Hats, caps, and bonnets	.....	9,340	129	.....	.....	.....	9,469
Hemp manufactures	.....	10,826	135	.....	.....	.....	10,961
India-rubber goods	.....	3,511	42	.....	.....	.....	3,553
Stoves, and parts of	.....	10,711	300	.....	.....	.....	11,011
Machinery not elsewhere specified.	.....	17,989	88	85	.....	200	18,362
Nails and spikes	.....	18,714	1,044	.....	.....	170	19,928
All other manufactures of iron.	245	142,192	496	776	.....	490	144,199
Cutlery	.....	607	78	.....	.....	.....	685
Edge tools	.....	25,261	1,996	439	.....	.....	27,696
Files and saws	.....	422	27	125	.....	.....	574
Firearms	.....	5,488	647	15	.....	160	6,310
All other manufactures of steel.	.....	5,122	51	69	.....	.....	5,240
Jewelry	.....	175	72	53	.....	.....	300
Lamps	.....	905	356	.....	.....	1,308	2,569
Leather	.....	8,618	2,414	.....	.....	.....	11,032
Boots and shoes	.....	685	4,109	.....	.....	.....	4,794
Saddlery and harness	.....	2,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,830
All other leather goods	.....	3,916	27	.....	.....	55	3,998
Marble and stone manufactures.	.....	12,003	679	163	.....	.....	12,845
Matches	175	890	.....	.....	.....	12	1,077
Mathematical and optical instruments.	.....	2,250	14	.....	.....	.....	2,264
Musical instruments	.....	44,585	479	.....	.....	.....	45,064
Naval stores	.....	407	90	1,436	.....	1,097	3,030
Petroleum and other mineral oils.	98,960	148,470	2,715	30,572	582,519	14,158	877,394
Lard oil	.....	39,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,535
Cotton-seed oil	.....	330	.....	524	.....	.....	854
Cartridges and powder	42	7,363	679	90	.....	427	8,601
Paints and painters' colors	175	623	113	200	.....	.....	1,111
Paintings and engravings	.....	426	110	.....	.....	.....	536
Paper and stationery	.....	1,412	157	51	.....	416	2,036
Perfumery	.....	1,849	393	3,172	.....	56	5,470
Plated ware	.....	2,927	67	332	.....	.....	3,326
Printing presses and type	.....	229	7	.....	.....	.....	236
Provisions:							
Bacon and hams	73	3,555	2,701	532	.....	25	6,886
Beef, salted or cured	4,940	7,528	2,474	18	.....	.....	14,960
Butter	452	17,361	656	162	.....	110	18,741
Cheese	.....	447	152	143	.....	17	759
Fish, dried or smoked	40	1,320	2,816	.....	.....	154	4,330
Fish, pickled	.....	949	8,936	66	.....	.....	9,951
Fish, other, cured	36	6,785	1,387	.....	.....	.....	8,208
Lard	731	16,252	747	3,529	.....	116	21,375
Meats, preserved	1,061	25,794	1,329	53	.....	305	28,542
Oysters	.....	703	27	.....	.....	.....	730

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Direct exports from the United States to Africa—Continued.

Articles.	To French possessions.	To British possessions.	To Liberia.	To Spanish possessions.	To Egypt.	To all other parts.	Total trade.
Provisions:							
Pork	2,149	6,941	7,444	480	.....	.....	17,014
Potatoes	.....	426	.....	.....	.....	.....	426
Vegetables, preserved	73	3,114	173	.....	.....	48	3,408
Scales and balances	.....	8,085	199	263	.....	110	8,657
Sewing-machines	.....	6,553	209	678	.....	.....	7,440
Soaps	.....	3,081	1,524	53	.....	18,907	23,565
Spirits, distilled, principally rum.	30,625	240,110	15,890	17,788	.....	135	304,548
Spirits of turpentine	38	6,507	295	.....	.....	252	7,092
Starch	.....	430	15	975	.....	.....	1,420
Sugar, refined	286	24,113	3,899	2,815	.....	1,041	32,154
Molasses	.....	385	53	.....	.....	.....	438
Confectionery	.....	37	209	.....	.....	.....	246
Tallow	.....	705	.....	.....	.....	.....	705
Tinware	.....	1,445	325	159	.....	.....	1,929
Tobacco:							
Leaf	76,158	152,222	35,002	52,113	31	5,161	320,687
Manufactured	.....	54,800	60	.....	.....	14	54,874
Trunks and valises	1,299	18,740	714	.....	.....	14	20,767
Varnish	.....	1,344	.....	43	.....	.....	1,387
Watches, and parts of	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Wearing apparel	.....	2,989	637	.....	.....	.....	3,626
Wood, and manufactures of	40,017	452,496	25,000	38,275	.....	6,024	640,817
Woolen manufactures	.....	6,183	23	.....	.....	75	6,281
All other unmanufactured articles.	.....	1,639	900	.....	.....	.....	2,539
All other manufactured articles.	.....	1,551	169	2,443	.....	.....	4,163
All other articles	4,623	130,268	2,371	13,424	.....	1,749	152,435
Total exports	325,119	2,394,507	167,019	218,146	582,630	894,503	4,581,924

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COMMERCE OF AMERICA.

[ORDER OF TREATMENT:—North America; Central America; South America; West Indies.]

NORTH AMERICA.

COMMERCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

According to official returns, the foreign commerce of the Dominion of Canada was as follows during the fiscal year 1881: Imports, $105,330,840, the largest import trade of any single year since 1875; exports, $98,220,823, the largest export trade of any single year in the commercial history of the Dominion.

The total trade of the Dominion since 1868, the date of the formation of the confederation, is given as follows: Imports, $1,364,912,901; exports, $1,099,317,300—an excess of imports in fourteen years of $265,595,601.

The trade of the Dominion for the year 1881, as above given, requires some modification in order to arrive at a true estimate thereof, viz: The value of the imports entered for consumption during the year is given as amounting to $91,611,604, and the exports of Canadian produce and manufactures as amounting to $83,450,000. This, therefore, may be set down as the extent of the commerce proper of Canada, the difference between which and the full returns given above representing simply the transit or transshipment of foreign goods, the greater portion of which are goods the produce and manufacture of the United States, and which, as will be seen by the table of imports into Great Britain, are entered in British returns as Canadian goods.

The total trade proper of the Dominion of Canada from the date of confederation to the end of the fiscal year 1881 has been as follows, coin and bullion included:

Fiscal years.	Imports entered for consumption.	Exports of Canadian produce.	Exports of foreign goods.
1868	$71, 985, 306	$53, 371, 067	$4, 196, 821
1869	67, 402, 170	56, 618, 980	3, 855, 801
1870	71, 287, 603	67, 045, 088	6, 527, 622
1871	86, 947, 482	64, 320, 585	9, 853, 033
1872	107, 709, 116	69, 895, 588	12, 744, 123
1873	127, 514, 594	80, 384, 012	9, 405, 910
1874	127, 404, 169	78, 737, 832	10, 614, 096
1875	119, 618, 657	70, 749, 660	7, 137, 319
1876	94, 733, 218	73, 731, 474	7, 234, 961
1877	96, 300, 483	68, 764, 285	7, 111, 108
1878	91, 199, 577	68, 158, 789	11, 164, 878
1879	80, 341, 608	63, 135, 611	8, 355, 644
1880	71, 782, 349	74, 671, 452	13, 240, 006
1881	91, 611, 604	84, 915, 706	13, 375, 117
Total	1, 305, 787, 936	974, 500, 079	124, 816, 439
Less coin and bullion	38, 573, 890	31, 541, 000	.....
Total merchandise	1, 267, 214, 046	942, 959, 079	.....

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The foregoing shows a net total balance of trade against the Dominion since the confederation of $324,254,967, an average per year of $23,161,000.

The commerce by countries, according to the official returns, was as follows during the last two years:

Imports entered for consumption.

Whence imported.	1880.	1881.
Great Britain	$34,461,224	$43,583,808
United States	29,846,948	36,704,112
France	1,115,841	1,631,332
Germany	449,791	934,266
Spain	236,518	399,684
Portugal	35,767	56,893
Italy	459,508	88,726
Holland	171,245	225,190
Belgium	149,086	412,834
Newfoundland	581,961	652,304
British West Indies	1,208,822	1,888,695
Spanish West Indies	1,711,462	1,899,813
French West Indies	8,884	18,185
Other West Indies	15,986	8,454
South America	283,481	637,620
China and Japan	893,911	1,410,973
Switzerland	94,225	141,789
Australasia	1,881	143
South Africa	136,675	138,815
Other countries	419,133	777,968
Total entered for consumption	71,782,349	91,611,604
Imports not entered for consumption	14,707,398	13,719,236
Grand total	86,489,747	105,330,840

Exports by countries.

Whither exported.	1880.	1881.
Great Britain	$45,846,062	$53,751,570
United States	33,349,909	36,866,225
France	812,829	662,711
Germany	82,237	84,932
Spain	60,727	46,653
Portugal	165,885	108,594
Italy	163,787	145,997
Holland	102,592	215,754
Belgium	688,811	258,433
Newfoundland	1,510,300	1,523,469
British West Indies	1,906,053	1,787,813
Spanish West Indies	1,319,588	1,167,612
French West Indies	223,973	111,175
Other West Indies	94,489	80,769
South America	789,940	732,111
China and Japan	37,546	19,761
Australasia	139,901	146,363
South Africa	82,178	81,644
Other countries	534,651	499,237
Total Canadian and foreign	87,911,458	98,290,823
Less exports of foreign goods and specie	14,891,000	14,840,823
Total exports of Canadian produce	73,020,458	83,450,000

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The total trade of the Dominion by provinces was as follows during the year 1881:

Imports entered for consumption.

Provinces.	Dutiable.	Free goods.	Total.
Ontario	$26, 942, 643	$6, 224, 684	$33, 167, 327
Quebec	29, 243, 494	10, 545, 002	39, 788, 000
Nova Scotia	5, 606, 966	1, 445, 231	7, 052, 197
New Brunswick	4, 698, 632	1, 318. 340	6, 016, 972
Manitoba	1, 814, 135	127, 328	1, 941, 463
British Columbia	2, 224, 794	242, 936	2, 467, 757
Prince Edward Island	907, 825	85, 768	993, 593
Northwest Territories	182, 236	1, 562	183, 799
Total	71, 620, 725	19, 990, 879	91, 611, 604

Imports by provinces and principal countries.

	Dutiable.	Free goods.	Total.
Ontario:			
From Great Britain	$12, 947, 925	$1, 164, 427	$14, 112, 352
From the United States	12, 444, 261	5, 021, 923	17, 466, 184
From all other countries	1, 550, 457	38, 334	1, 588, 791
Total	26, 942, 643	6, 224, 684	33, 167, 327
Quebec:			
From Great Britain	15, 716, 749	5, 231, 066	20, 947 815
From the United States	6, 580, 380	4, 681, 815	11, 262. 195
From all other countries	6, 946, 365	632, 121	7, 578, 486
Total	29, 243, 494	10, 545, 002	39, 788, 496
Nova Scotia:			
From Great Britain	2, 870, 065	521, 174	3, 391, 289
From the United States	1, 795, 120	421, 489	2, 216, 609
From all other countries	941, 781	502, 568	1, 444, 349
Total	5, 606, 966	1, 445, 231	7, 052, 197
New Brunswick:			
From Great Britain	2, 575, 703	715, 076	3, 290, 779
From the United States	1, 650, 377	600, 283	2, 250, 660
From all other countries	472, 552	2, 981	475, 533
Total	4, 698, 632	1, 318, 340	6, 016, 972
Manitoba:			
From Great Britain	423, 720	22, 140	445, 860
From the United States	1, 381, 698	104, 001	1, 485, 699
From all other countries	8, 717	1, 187	9, 904
Total	1, 814, 135	127, 328	1, 941, 463
British Columbia:			
From Great Britain	669, 353	36, 773	706, 126
From the United States	1, 408, 490	205, 949	1, 614, 439
From all other countries	146, 951	241	147, 192
Total	2, 224, 794	242, 963	2, 467, 757
Prince Edward:			
From Great Britain	656, 946	32, 691	689, 637
From the United States	189, 751	34, 700	224, 451
From all other countries	61, 128	18, 377	79, 505
Total	907, 825	85, 768	993, 593
Northwest Territories:			
All from the United States	182, 236	1, 563	183, 799
RÉSUMÉ.			
Total from Great Britain	35. 860 461	7, 723. 347	43, 583, 808
Total from the United States	25, 632, 313	11, 071. 799	36. 704. 112
Total from all other countries	10, 127, 951	1. 195, 733	12. 323. 684
Grand total entered for consumption	71, 620, 725	19, 990, 879	91, 611, 604

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Exports by provinces.

Provinces.	Produce of Canada.	Not the produce of Canada.	Total.
Ontario	$26,700,295	$644,154	$27,344,449
Quebec	35,949,556	11,699,238	47,648,794
Nova Scotia	7,998,941	239,597	8,238,538
New Brunswick	5,638,806	767,568	6,406,374
Manitoba	625,336	55	625,391
British Columbia	2,231,554	24,199	2,255,753
Prince Edward Island	1,774,460	306	1,774,766
Northwest Territories	2,431		2,431
Coin and bullion			971,005
Not designated (shipped to the United States)			3,023,322
Total	80,921,379	13,375,117	98,290,823

Exports by provinces and principal countries.

	Produce of Canada.	Not the produce of Canada.	Total.
To Great Britain:			
From Ontario	$6,474,020	$188,557	$6,662,577
From Quebec	29,066,545	10,907,900	39,974,445
From Nova Scotia	1,902,654	9,324	1,911,983
From New Brunswick	3,260,406	5,165	3,265,571
From Manitoba	501,520		501,520
From British Columbia	495,195	3,406	498,601
From Prince Edward Island	936,874		936,874
Total to Great Britain	42,637,219	11,114,352	53,751,570
To the United States:			
From Ontario	20,063,464	447,910	20,511,374
From Quebec	4,840,319	536,236	5,376,555
From Nova Scotia	2,291,019	109,490	2,400,509
From New Brunswick	1,583,294	750,844	2,334,138
From Manitoba	123,816	55	123,871
From British Columbia	1,553,865	19,384	1,573,249
From Prince Edward Island	556,901	70	556,971
From Northwest Territories	2,431		2,431
Coin and bullion			963,805
Not accounted for			3,023,322
Total to the United States	31,015,109	1,863,989	36,866,225

According to the foregoing returns, it will be seen that the increase in the consumption of British and American produce and manufactures in the Dominion during the year 1881 was comparatively nearly equal, viz, from $34,461,000 to $43,584,000 in the former, and from $29,347,000 to $36,704,000 in the latter, during the years 1880 and 1881; an increase in the consumption of British goods of $9,123,000, and in the latter of $7,357,000. If we take the further fact into account that foreign goods were exported from the Dominion to Great Britain, where they are credited as imports from Canada, to the value of over $11,000,000, and that nearly all these goods were American, it is apparent that the imports into the Dominion from the United States were greater by at least $5,000,000 than the imports from Great Britain.

The exports of Canadian goods to Great Britain during the year 1881 amounted to $42,637,000, and to the United States to about $35,000,000.

It is therefore apparent that in the gross trade of the Dominion with Great Britain and with the United States, that is, in a trade of $171,906,000, there is not a difference of $3,000,000.

In regard to the effects of the tariff upon British and American trade, it appears that of the imports from Great Britain during the year 1881

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the dutiable goods amounted to $35,860,000, and the free goods to $7,724,000, while of the imports from the United States during the same year the dutiable goods amounted to $25,632,000, and the free goods to over $11,000,000. The total duties collected on British imports amounted to $8,773,000, and on American imports to $5,649,000. It is thus apparent that the tariff falls much heavier proportionally upon British than upon American imports.

The following statement shows the nature of the exports from the Dominion during the year 1881:

Description.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Total.
Products of the mine	$2,767,829	$148,425	$2,916,254
Products of the fisheries	6,867,715	31,169	6,898,884
Products of the forest	24,960,012	749,836	25,709,848
Animals and their produce	21,360,219	1,305,391	22,665,610
Agricultural products	21,268,327	10,025,800	31,294,127
Manufactures	3,075,095	968,028	4,043,123
Miscellaneous	622,182	146,468	968,650
Coin and bullion	.....	.....	971,005
Exports to the United States not otherwise accounted for	.....	.....	3,023,322
Total	80,921,379	13,375,117	98,290,823

An analysis of the foregoing exports gives the following results:

Fisheries.—Of the total exports of the products of the fisheries nearly one-half was made up of dry salted codfish.

The forest.—Out of a total export valued at $24,960,000, deals, planks, boards, joists, and oak and white pine timber amounted to $20,600,000.

Animals and their produce.—Of these total exports horses amounted to $2,094,000, horned cattle to $3,465,000, cheese to $5,510,000, eggs to $1,104,000, furs to $1,983,000, meats, principally, to $1,110,000, and wool to $410,000, or $15,676,000 of the whole.

Agricultural products.—Of the total exports hereof, the produce of Canada, barley amounted to $6,260,000, pease to $3,478,000, wheat to $2,594,000, flour to $2,173,000, hay to $1,813,000, potatoes to $830,000, malt to $650,000, and green fruits to $645,000. Of the total foreign agricultural products exported wheat amounted to $7,043,000 and Indian corn to $2,615,000.

Manufactures.—Of the total exports of Canadian manufactures, extract of hemlock bark amounted to $190,000, grindstones to $36,000, gypsum to $13,000, scrap iron to $191,000, junk and oakum to $35,000, sole and upper leather to $417,000, ale, beer, and cider to $21,000, oil-cake to $39,000, ships to $348,000, starch to $33,000, tobacco to $37,000, rags to $49,000, or $1,309,000 so-called manufactures out of a total export of $3,000,000. The principal exports of manufactures proper were: Boots and shoes, $102,000; machinery, $40,000; musical instruments, $30,000; carriages, $46,000; sewing-machines, $165,000; steel, and manufactures of, $144,000; and household furniture, $100,000. It may thus be seen that the exports of manufactures proper from Canada were less than $1,500,000 during the year 1881.

In regard to the trade of the United States with the Dominion the following facts will prove of interest: Of the total imports into Ontario entered for consumption more than one-half came from the United States, while of the total exports from the province $20,511,000 came to the United States, leaving only $6,833,000 for all other countries. More than one-half the total trade of the United States with the Dominion of Canada is with the province of Ontario. Of the total imports entered for consumption in the province of Quebec nearly $21,000,000,

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or more than one-half of the whole, came from Great Britain, and only $11,262,000 from the United States; while of the exports from the province nearly $40,000,000 out of a total of $47,648,000 went to England—of which, however, American products represented about $10,000,000—and only $5,376,000 to the United States.

Of the imports into the other provinces Great Britain leads us in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island—$7,372,000 British to $4,691,000 American; while we lead Great Britain in the imports into Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories—$3,284,000 American to $1,152,000 British.

It will thus be seen that Great Britain controls that portion of the trade of the Dominion which can be reached by ocean steam carriage, while the United States controls the trade which is reached by lake and railway carriage. Thus the trade of Canada is severely reduced to a question of accommodation and contiguity, for Great Britain, with her magnificent steam marine, is nearer to the country which receives its supplies through the gulf ports than the United States, with its rail and river carriage, while, with any reasonable regard to its proper cultivation, the trade of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories will ever be with the United States.

In regard to the foreign trade of Quebec and the causes which operate against American trade therein, as compared with British trade, the following extract from a report by Consul Wasson, dated December 17, 1881, will prove interesting:

COTTON AND IRON AND MANUFACTURES OF IRON.

A comparison of the importation of cottons and iron and manufactures of iron from Great Britain and the United States, whence the supply is generally received at this port, shows about the same relative ratio of increase in the former line of goods, but in the latter, while the importation from Great Britain has increased during the year 1881 118 per cent., that from the United States has increased 616 per cent.

Leading hardware dealers say that the reason why importations in their line of goods from the United States are not larger is that edged tools and articles of common use of American manufacture are of better style and finer finish than English goods in like lines, and when the duty is added to the higher price which such goods cost and are worth, the consumer, while preferring the better article, takes the poorer because it is cheaper.

The fact that nine-tenths of the exports from Quebec find a market in Great Britain and only 2½ per cent. in the United States may furnish another reason for the preponderance of English trade, as it is not unnatural for people to buy where they sell, if the merchandise they want can be obtained at fair rates.

The increased sales, however, during the last year in these two leading articles of American production and manufacture should encourage dealers to renewed efforts, and there is reason to hope that with the improved times that seem to have set in here in earnest the advantage which English dealers now enjoy may be overcome.

Consul Taylor, of Winnipeg, gives the following interesting *résumé* of the import trade of Manitoba. It will be seen, therefrom, that, as far as the direct imports are concerned, the United States controls the greater portion thereof, although if we take the domestic imports into consideration, that is, the imports from Eastern Canada, in which British goods figure prominently, it is more than likely that the consumption of these fully equals the consumption of American goods in the province.

It will also be seen that Consul Taylor's returns show an import of free goods into Manitoba to the amount of $69,512 more than the official returns published at Ottawa, which amount is almost entirely credited to Great Britain.

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Foreign imports of Manitoba, 1881.

Countries.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
United States	$1,381,683	$115,303	$1,496,986
Great Britain	423,717	80,220	503,937
France	5,567	1,317	6,884
Belgium	1,193	.....	1,193
Germany	399	.....	399
Holland	715	.....	715
Italy	169	.....	169
Portugal	84	.....	84
West Indies, British	608	.....	608
Total	1,814,135	196,840	2,010,975

As compared with 1880, there has been increased dutiable importation of $663,574, and of free goods $109,244, most of which have been from the United States. The aggregates for 1880, dutiable and free, were: United States, $833,983; Great Britain, $393,698; other countries, $10,005; total, $1,237,686, against $2,010,975 in 1881.

The following statement exhibits the few leading articles which constitute nearly two-thirds of the dutiable importations from the United States, and the great advance in value in 1881, with two exceptions (flour and oats), as compared with the previous year:

Description.	1880.	1881.
Animals, living	$71,668	$158,801
Baking-powder	8,060	13,392
Breadstuffs:		
Flour, wheat	15,811	13,923
Oats	11,708	9,476
Coal	5,882	20,451
Provisions:		
Butter	372	1,962
Lard	6,396	12,575
Bacon and hams	62,168	125,438
Beef	5,479	9,317
Pork	69,333	85,701
Meats, canned	2,682	6,415
Wood, manufactures of—		
Furniture	5,198	13,056
Shingles	13,970	25,771
Manufactures, n. e. s.	50,311	182,565
Lumber and timber	46,315	158,644
Total principal articles	375,353	837,487

During the last year there has been a larger importation than formerly of manufactures from the United States as compared with Great Britain. A statement of leading articles is appended:

Manufactures of—	From Great Britain.	From United States.
Cotton	$79,946	$50,915
Drugs, &c	1,292	4,842
Flax	8,501	6,336
Glass	540	5,520
Iron and steel	25,337	155,864
Leather	4,979	10,753
Oils	319	2,377
Paper	6,622	12,170
Silks	27,713	514
Spirits and wines	9,033	700
Wood	1,021	380,270
Wool	142,048	1,694

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DOMESTIC IMPORTATIONS.

No less remarkable is the increase of domestic importations or free goods brought in bond through the United States from Eastern Canada. In 1880 the aggregate was $3,599,980, while for the year ending June 30, 1881, the aggregate is $5,351,665, distributed as follows:

Dry goods	$1,046,564
Emigrants' effects	1,013,755
Groceries	907,957
Hardware	630,355
Leather	315,579
Liquors	84,370
Machinery	701,741
Miscellaneous	651,344
	5,351,665

A large proportion of the item "hardware" consists of railway iron, including steel rails, and I am assured by the collector of this port that perhaps a fourth of the aggregate are importations from Great Britain and the United States (chiefly from Great Britain), which have paid duties on arrival in the eastern provinces, and have thence been transported duty free to Manitoba. Mr. Collector Spencer also expresses the opinion that with the establishment of strong jobbing houses in Winnipeg, now rapidly in progress, direct importations from the manufacturing centers of England and the United States, in a far greater degree than hitherto, may reasonably be anticipated.

In regard to the effects of the tariff on Canadian manufactures in Quebec, Consul Taylor, in his report, quoted above, remarks as follows:

Whatever may have been the influence of the "national policy" in building up manufacturing interests in other localities, its effect is scarcely apparent in the consular district of Quebec, if I except the shoe trade, which was in reasonably prosperous condition before the new tariff went into operation.

There has been no considerable increase in the number of manufacturing establishments in this line, but those in operation at the time of the adoption of the new customs duties have been greatly extended and their business is very prosperous, sales being confined almost exclusively to Canada, cheap labor and the duty giving them nearly absolute control of the local market.

The beet-sugar manufacture, referred to in my last report, has taken practical shape at Coaticook and Berthier, the enterprise having been abandoned for the present in Quebec.

In connection with this new interest, it is reported that the yield of beets has been disappointing; whether from the unfavorable character of the soil, climate, or inexperience in culture, I have not been informed. The Coaticook company, having produced the first sugar, will be in receipt of $7,000 yearly for ten years from the provisional government. The enterprise as yet is but an experiment.

It is but fair to add, however, that reports received from other consulates bear evidence to increased activity in the manufacturing interests of the Dominion, the result, it is claimed, of the tariff. Consul-General Smith, of Montreal, in his report for the year 1881, says that—

Under the new tariff law many establishments have been created or enlarged, and it is understood that some of them at least are proving very profitable.

A glance at the tables giving the trade of Canada by countries shows how insignificant its commercial relations are outside of Great Britain and the United States. Appreciating the well-established truth that diversified trade relations are as necessary to a country's foreign commerce as a diversity of industries to its internal prosperity, the Dominion authorities are making praiseworthy efforts to open and enlarge direct commercial relations with Central and South America and with the continent of Europe.

In referring to this phase of Canadian trade, Commissioner Johnson, of Ottawa, in his annual report for the fiscal year 1881, addressed to the minister of customs, draws special attention to the increase of the

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direct trade between the Dominion and the West Indies and South America.

The total trade of the Dominion—imports and exports—with the West Indies and British Guiana during the year 1881 amounted to $6,963,000, an increase on the trade of the preceding year of $475,000, and on the trade of 1876 of $1,690,000.

The total trade—imports and exports—of the Dominion with South America amounted to $1,370,000 during the year 1881, an increase on the trade of the preceding year of about $300,000, and on the trade of 1876 an increase of $500,000. This increase, small as it may appear to us, is only noteworthy for its promissory effects upon Canadian trade and the stimulus which it will give to the well-directed efforts of the Dominion authorities for enlarged trade relations with this continent. Appreciating the fact that steamships will henceforth be the great commercial arteries through which the nations must interchange products, the Canadians are directing their best energies to the establishment of direct steam communication with the several countries. In this respect the Dominion deserves all the success which is sure to follow the inauguration of a policy which will give something greater than provincial volume and value to its foreign commerce.

In this connection the following letter to our consul-general at Montreal from the consul-general of Brazil at the same place is of interest:

BRAZILIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Montreal, December 2, 1881.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have much pleasure in replying to your inquiries.

The company, as you are aware, is called "The Société Pastale Française de Atlantique." The capital is 10,000,000 francs, or $2,000,000. The president of the company is president of the Société Generale of France and Regent of the Bank of France. The other directors are all men of position and wealth. The whole capital is paid up.

The company have in their fleet seven ships. Five of these are building, two in England and three in France. The other two are now running in the Brazilian and Canadian line. The tonnage of the new ships will be about 2,500 gross; 290 feet long, 37 feet broad, and will carry 2,200 tons dead weight on a draft of 19 feet. They will be built of steel, and have every improvement and accommodation for passengers; first class, 40; steerage, 100. The two ships building in England will be ready in April and May—those in France a little later.

The company, as you know, proposes having two lines: first, Brazil and Canada; second, Canada and France. The first has already commenced, the second will begin at the opening of navigation.

The route of the first is to leave Montreal *in summer*, then Halifax all the year round, and touch at St. Thomas (perhaps Barbadoes), Para, Maranham, Ceara, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio, returning by same ports. The service will be monthly from each end. We have $50,000 subsidy from Canada, and 100,000 milreis from Brazil, equal in sterling to £20,000 in all. We have also the bounty money from the French Government. For this the company only carry the mails free.

I expect the first ship, the Counte d' Eu, in Halifax on the 20th, and she will leave for Brazil the 1st of January. The second line will leave Montreal in summer, and Halifax in winter, for Havre and Antwerp, and return monthly (possibly fortnightly).

Any other information I can give you, I will be most happy to do so.

Yours, very truly,

W. DARLEY BENTLEY,
Consul-General.

J. Q. SMITH, Esq.,
Consul-General of the United States.

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TRADE WITH BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Principal imports from the United States into British North America, entered for consumption, during the fiscal year 1881.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Live animals:		Metal manufactures, such as kerosene fixtures, britannia, japanned ware, types, &c	$160,196
Horned cattle	$195,460	Musical instruments	352,146
Horses	40,046	Kerosene	280,500
Sheep	15,036	All other oils	160,702
Swine*	19,936	Oilcloths	73,244
Baking-powders	35,731	Paints and colors	101,677
Blacking	22,000	Paper, and manufactures of	402,233
Books of all kinds, prints, chromos, cards, music, &c	627,014	Provisions	1,494,467
Brass manufactures	170,000	Ships and vessels	100,234
Bread stuffs and bread†	2,461,723	Silk manufactures	108,684
Brushes	29,468	Starch	63,398
Buttons	118,714	Sugars and sirups	564,204
Carts and carriages of all kinds	143,651	Tea	908,609
Clocks, and parts of	70,655	Tin manufactures	232,042
Coal	3,814,811	Tobacco manufactures	138,807
Coffee, green	93 326	Spirits of turpentine	102,675
Copper manufactures	57,569	Varnish	45,546
Collars and cuffs	53,840	Vegetables, prepared and preserved	71,264
Cordage of all kinds	104,000	Watches, and parts of	104,486
Cotton manufactures:		Wood manufactures	594,805
Gray or unbleached	371,365	Wood, lumber, and timber	314,490
Denims, drillings, &c	626,769	Woolen manufactures	257,252
All other manufactures of	1,168,659	Free goods:	
Total cotton manufactures	2,166,793	Fish	560,750
		Gutta-percha and India rubber, crude	315,668
		Iron and steel, and manufactures of	285,000
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, and medicines	334,230	Rags and waste paper	123,422
Earthen and china ware	45,060	Rosin	74,952
Fancy articles	97,182	Articles for the use of the government	283,639
Fish of all sorts	34,000	Articles warehoused for ships' stores	52,306
Flax manufactures	48,017	Settlers' effects	631,370
Fruits and nuts of all sorts	493,000	All other articles, dutiable and free	10,039,971
Furs, and manufactures of	69,113	Total imports from the United States	36,704,112
Glass manufactures	400,000	Imports into NEWFOUNDLAND from the United States	1,593,337
Plated ware, &c	166,274	Total imports into British North America from the United States	38,297,449
Powder and other explosives	74,855		
India rubber and gutta-percha goods	292,000		
Hats, caps, and bonnets	584,585		
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	3,967,403		
Jewelry	164,154		
Leather, and manufactures of	622,159		
Marble, and manufactures of	73,678		

*Swine, slaughtered, in bond for exportation, were received from the United States during the year to the value of $500,000.

†Flour, Indian corn, and corn meal constitute the greater portion of this import. Wheat to the value of $7,750,000, and Indian corn to the value of $2,700,000, were imported from the United States but not entered for consumption. These cereals were doubtless exported to England, where they figured as Canadian products.

Imports into the United Kingdom from British North America.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
DOMINION OF CANADA.		
Alkali	$292,000	$248,000
Animals living:		
Oxen, bulls, and cows	2,652,000	4,984,000
Sheep and lambs	773,000	836,000
Horses	64,000	10,000
Bacon and hams	452,000	647,000
Beef:		
Fresh	107,000	15,000
Salted, and pork	15,000	11,000
Butter	2,332,000	2,672,000
Cheese	2,638,000	3,721,000

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Imports into the United Kingdom from British North America—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Corn:		
Wheat	12,700,000	10,035,000
Oats	802,000	1,288,000
Pease	2,235,000	2,788,000
Maize (Indian corn)	2,827,000	4,712,000
Other kinds	268,000	64,000
Flour	1,692,000	1,968,000
Oat meal	195,000	282,000
Cotton, raw	44,000	39,000
Extracts of bark, and other, for tanning and dyeing	93,000	83,000
Fish	1,122,000	1,326,000
Fruit, raw	496,000	855,000
Hides, tanned and dressed	102,000	302,000
Iron and steel manufactures	68,000	102,000
Lard	204,000	368,000
Meat, preserved (not salted)	64,000	88,000
Oil	98,000	73,000
Oil-seed cake	25,000	54,000
Potatoes	136,000	156,000
Skins and furs (all kinds)	559,000	1,215,000
Wood and timber:		
Hewn	3,386,000	7,480,000
Sawed and split	10,006,000	14,960,000
Staves	134,000	204,000
Furniture, &c	88,000	161,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	20,000	5,000
All other	1,014,000	1,088,000
Total from Dominion	47,793,000	62,840,000
NEWFOUNDLAND.		
Copper ore and regulus	632,000	476,000
Extract of bark for tanning, &c		
Fish	680,000	617,000
Oil, train or blubber	1,200,000	773,000
Skins and furs:		
Seal	394,000	263,000
Other sorts	25,000	54,000
All other articles	38,000	43,000
Total from Newfoundland	2,969,000	2,226,000
Total from British North America	50,066,000	65,066,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to British North America.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA.		
British goods.		
Alkali	$360,000	$389,000
Apparel and haberdashery	3,638,000	3,760,000
Beer and ale	112,000	136,000
Books, printed	263,000	282,000
Chemical products and preparations	122,000	132,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	258,000	316,000
Cordage and twines	49,000	78,000
Cotton goods:		
Entered by the yard	2,751,000	3,080,000
Entered by value	1,049,000	1,186,000
Drugs and medicinal preparations	166,000	161,000
Earthen and china ware	293,000	355,000
Glass manufactures	170,000	180,000
Hardware and cutlery	476,000	651,000
Hats, all sorts	331,000	467,000
Leather	170,000	236,000
Linens:		
By the yard	520,000	899,000
Value	170,000	175,000
Machinery	292,000	476,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought or other	4,974,000	8,219,000
Copper, wrought or other	200,000	195,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to British North America—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA—Continued.		
British goods—Continued.		
Oil seed	268,000	300,000
Painters' colors	326,000	408,000
Paper, all sorts	195,000	365,000
Pickles, vinegar, and sauces	151,000	200,000
Salt	195,000	263,000
Silk manufactures	554,000	656,000
Stationery, other than paper	132,000	166,000
Sugar	661,000	622,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	3,716,000	5,222,000
Value	214,000	243,000
All other articles	1,718,000	3,308,000
Total British goods	24,494,000	33,126,000
Foreign goods.		
Coffee	68,000	64,000
Drugs, unenumerated	30,000	25,000
Dyeing, &c., stuffs	10,000	20,000
Fruit:		
Currants	10,000	10,000
Oranges	127,000	133,000
Raisins	34,000	39,000
Hemp, dressed and undressed	44,000	185,000
Hides, undressed	20,000	15,000
Metals:		
Iron bars	20,000	29,000
Zinc, manufactured	5,000	15,000
Oil, olive	20,000	18,000
Rice	219,000	190,000
Silk, manufactured		5,000
Skins:		
Sheep	25,000	39,000
All other	15,000	34,000
Spices:		
Pepper	30,000	25,000
All other	68,000	59,000
Spirits:		
Brandy	10,000	20,000
Rum	15,000	25,000
Sugar, refined and unrefined	2,000	7,000
Tea	1,700,000	1,805,000
Wine	44,000	39,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	82,000	200,000
All other articles	366,000	576,000
Total	2,965,000	3,577,000
Grand total of British and foreign products	27,463,000	36,703,000
NEWFOUNDLAND.		
British goods.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$486,000	$515,000
Beer and ale	30,000	20,000
Coal and cinders	39,000	44,000
Cordage and twine	83,000	88,000
Cottons:		
By yard	185,000	151,000
By value	54,000	39,000
Earthenware, &c	20,000	25,000
Hardwares	64,000	78,000
Leather	44,000	34,000
Linens	34,000	39,000
Metals: Iron, wrought and not	146,000	132,000
Salt	5,000	10,000
Soap	15,000	10,000
Telegraphic wires and apparatus		2,235,000
Woolens	200,000	277,000
All other articles	563,000	643,000
Total British	1,965,000	4,340,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to British North America—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
NEWFOUNDLAND—Continued.		
Foreign goods.		
Butter		2,500
Coffee	13,000	14,000
Currants	4,500	5,000
Spirits, brandy	8,000	8,000
Sugar, refined and unrefined	500	2,500
Tea	214,000	219,000
Wine	3,800	4,000
All other articles	62,200	90,000
Total foreign goods	306,000	345,000
Total of British and foreign products	2,274,000	4,685,000
Grand total to British North America	29,737,000	41,388,000

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF MEXICO.

Owing to the system, or rather lack of system, in regard to the collection and publication of customs returns by the national government, it is impossible for our consuls in Mexico to supply any trustworthy statistics concerning the foreign commerce of the republic; at best all that can be done by these officials is to give details of the trade of their several districts. To arrive, therefore, at an approximate estimate of the trade of Mexico, it is necessary to consult the official publications of the principal countries holding commercial intercourse therewith. These are the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany; the trade of each of which with Mexico is available, with the exception of that of Germany.

An analysis of the official returns of the countries mentioned gives the following results, the trade of France and England being for the calendar year 1880, and the trade of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881:

Exports to Mexico.

From—	1879.	1880.
The United States	$7,866,000	$11,191,000
Great Britain	3,718,000	6,235,000
France	5,153,000	5,955,000
Total	16,737,000	23,381,000

Imports from Mexico.

Into—	1879.	1880.
The United States	$7,209,000	$8,317,000
Great Britain	2,533,000	3,052,000
France	1,568,000	1,666,000
Total	11,610,000	13,035,000

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Certain modifications of these statements are necessary in order to appreciate the trade proper of the countries mentioned with Mexico.

The total exports from France to Mexico during the year 1880 as above given amounted to $5,955,000. In this trade French goods amounted to only $3,390,000, the remainder being composed of exports in transit through France—from Switzerland and Italy, principally.

The exports of British goods to Mexico (1880) amounted to $5,953,000, the balance, $282,000, being made up of foreign and colonial goods.

The exports of American goods (1881) amounted to $9,198,000, the balance, $1,993,000, being composed of foreign exports.

The exports proper, therefore, of the three countries to Mexico during the year 1880 for Great Britain and France, and the fiscal year 1881 for the United States, were as follows: From the United States, $9,198,000; from Great Britain, $5,953,000; from France, $3,390,000. It will thus be seen that the consumption of American goods in Mexico is about equal to the total consumption of British and French goods combined. Taking the irregular or contraband trade into consideration, it is very much greater.

To show the relative condition of the trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States with Mexico in 1877—the maximum year for a number of years previous to 1880, for French and British trade, as compared with 1880—the following statement, covering the exports of British, French, and American products, is given:

Exports of American, British, and French products to Mexico.

Products.	1877.	1880.	Increase.
America	$4,503,000	$9,198,000	$4,695,000
British	4,840,000	5,953,000	1,113,000
French	3,600,000	3,390,000	210,000
Total	12,943,000	18,541,000	5,598,060

The imports from Mexico in 1877, as compared with 1880, show the following results:

Imports into—	1877.	1880.	Increase.
The United Sates	$5,204,000	$8,317,000	$3,113,000
Great Britain	3,882,000	3,052,000	830,000
France	1,133,000	1,666,000	533,000
Total	10,219,000	13,035,000	2,816,000

It will be seen by the foregoing official statement that the exports of American produce and manufactures to Mexico have increased more than 100 per cent. during the four years under review, against 23 per cent. British increase, and a slight decrease of French exports. The imports from Mexico into the United States during the same period show an increase of about 60 per cent., those into France an increase of about 47 per cent., while the imports into Great Britain show a decrease of about 22 per cent.

The following statements, prepared from British, French, and American official returns, show the principal articles and their value which enter into this trade:

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Imports into the United Kingdom from Mexico.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Caoutchouc	$6,000	$3,000
Cochineal	112,000	34,000
Coffee	103,000	52,000
Copper ore	161,000	146,000
Drugs	25,000	83,000
Dye-stuffs, for tanning	295,000	132,000
Dye-wood:		
Logwood	122,000	204,000
Unenumerated	170,000	234,000
Hemp	88,600	195,000
Other vegetable substances	9,000	.....
Indigo	49,000	44,000
Ore, unenumerated	.....	.....
Silver ore	185,000	107,000
Sugar, unrefined	248,000	476,000
Wood furniture and hardwood:		
Mahogany	1,119,000	1,062,000
Unenumerated	8,000	34,000
All other woods	133,000	146,000
Total	2,833,000	3,052,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Mexico.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$25,000	$20,000
Cotton yarns	83,000	54,000
Cottons:		
Entered by the yard	1,526,000	2,405,000
Entered by value	229,000	321,000
Earthen and china ware	7,000	10,000
Hardware and cutlery (unenumerated)	140,000	146,000
Linens:		
Entered by the yard	234,000	314,000
Entered by value	9,000	15,000
Machinery and mill-work	258,000	423,000
Metals, iron, wrought or not	395,000	1,263,000
Silk manufactures	10,000	18,000
Woolens:		
By yard	142,000	209,000
By value	17,000	15,000
All other articles	293,000	735,000
Total British goods	3,368,000	5,953,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Candles, stearine	.....	1,000
Cottons	15,000	11,000
Quicksilver	201,000	90,000
Silk:		
Raw	39,000	54,000
Manufactures	500	5,000
Spices, cinnamon	39,000	38,000
Wine	3,000	3,000
All other articles	52,500	80,000
Total foreign goods	350,000	282,000
Grand total of British and foreign	3,718,000	6,235,000

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Imports into France from Mexico, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Dye-woods	$497,000	$497,000
Coffee	200,000	155,000
Cabinet woods	191,000	191,000
Hides and skins, undressed	187,000	76,000
Indigo	130,000	125,000
Vanilla	126,000	91,000
Medicinal roots	100,000	93,000
Phormium tenax, and vegetable fibers	68,000	68,000
Honey	41,000	41,000
Mother of pearl, in the shell	40,000	40,000
Other articles	146,000	111,000
Total	1,666,000	1,488,000

Exports from France to Mexico, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Cotton manufactures	$1,192,000	$228,000
Jewelry, and gold, silver, and platinum	928,000	27,000
Wines	688,000	605,000
Wool manufactures	567,000	420,000
Skin and leather manufactures	213,000	246,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	261,000	251,000
Mercery and buttons	240,000	227,000
Paper, card-board, books, and engravings	177,000	140,000
Tools and metal manufactures	140,000	93,000
Silk manufactures	114,000	97,000
Fish	123,000	101,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	103,000	105,000
Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs	117,000	88,000
Jewelry, other than gold, silver, and platinum	105,000	102,000
Stearic acid, manufactured, and candles	67,000	38,000
Olive oil	62,000	25,000
Machines and machinery	58,000	46,000
Prepared skins	48,000	41,000
Table fruits	47,000	42,000
Medicines	43,000	41,000
Bristles and hair	42,000	41,000
Other articles	620,000	386,000
Total	5,955,000	3,390,000

Statement showing the commerce between Mexico and the United States during the fiscal year 1881.

IMPORTS FROM MEXICO.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
GOODS FREE OF DUTY.		DUTIABLE IMPORTS.	
American goods returned	$82,782	Animals living	314,272
Barks, medicinal	147,491	Barley	12,998
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c	68,632	Indian corn	87,840
Cocoa, crude	2,172	Wheat	7,180
Cochineal	14,413	Pease, beans, &c	21,341
Coffee	1,730,838	Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c	1,164
Dye-woods, in sticks	160,670	Copper in pigs, ingots, and old	6,825
Gums	46,355	Earthen and stone ware	$818
Gypsum	1,927		
Hair of all kinds	89,701	Fancy goods	672
Hides and skins, other than furs	2,111,750	Fruits and nuts	53,954
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude	315,059	Hemp	32,044
Indigo	6,560	Old iron	1,928
Woods, unmanufactured	329,295	Jute and other grasses	1,634,215
All other articles	586,081	Jute manufactures	78,243
		Lead	27,661
Total free of duty	5,643,176	Leather	1,331
		Leather goods	1,075

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Statement showing the commerce between Mexico and the United States, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS FROM MEXICO—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
DUTIABLE IMPORTS.		DUTIABLE IMPORTS.	
Marble and stone	$1,603	Melada and sugar-cane sirup	$1,151
Fish oils	2,665	Tobacco, leaf	22,314
Paintings and statuary	806	Cigars	33,418
Precious stones	21,657	Spirits and cordials	4,154
Provisions	1,737	Wool	99,479
Salt	7,178	All other articles	68,693
Spices	5,219		
Straw and palm-leaf manufactures	12,642	Total free of duty	2,674,626
Brown sugar	20,540		
Molasses	2,799	Grand total free and dutiable	8,317,802

EXPORTS TO MEXICO.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Acids	$2,029	$1,613
Agricultural implements	30,243	37,659
Live animals:		
Hogs	1,689	3,017
Horned cattle	10,663	13,742
Horses	11,374	13,975
Mules	1,538	3,500
Sheep	120,817	118,498
All other, and fowls	5,861	10,920
Total live animals	151,942	163,652
Beer, ale, and porter:		
In bottles	85,246	106,877
In casks	3,665	5,774
Billiard tables	3,155	4,413
Blacking	6,127	5,909
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c	12,655	20,444
Brass, and manufactures of	5,302	19,193
Bread and breadstuffs:		
Bread and biscuit	25,024	34,283
Indian corn	68,743	240,182
Oats	474	4,142
Flour	68,872	93,675
All other breadstuffs	15,337	21,865
Total breadstuffs	178,450	394,147
Brooms and brushes	3,347	3,381
Candles	51,133	43,034
Carriages and carts	38,722	70,307
Cars, railroad	28,743	221,568
Clocks and parts of	11,371	21,450
Coffee, cocoa, spices, &c	23,605	8,543
Coal:		
Anthracite	7,695	9,105
Bituminous	28,395	7,326
Combs	3,847	6,709
Copper:		
Pigs, bars, and old	1,079	1,183
Manufactures	10,429	5,918
Cordage, rope, and twine	7,997	12,972
Cotton:		
Raw	1,176,067	1,494,101
Manufactures, prints	501,648	512,195
Manufactures, plain	224,181	312,824
All other	106,406	193,630
Total cotton manufactures	832,236	1,018,649
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines	142,237	209,953
Earthen and china ware	11,135	10,778
Fancy articles	48,304	67,894
Apples:		
Dried	180	307
Green	7,639	10,030

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AMERICAN EXPORTS TO MEXICO—Continued.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Other fruit	10,617	12,910
Other fruit preserved in cans	5,206	11,676
Gas fixtures	3,207	1,917
Glass and glassware	54,781	87,313
Hats, caps, and bonnets	11,857	11,000
Hay	1,709	7,876
Hemp manufactures	8,538	13,000
Hops	3,585	3,005
India-rubber manufactures	25,783	28,168
Iron, and manufactures of:		
Bar	8,355	11,285
Rails	1,200	11,597
Sheet, band, and hoop	1,193	2,705
Castings unenumerated	8,117	17,405
Car-wheels	344	30,200
Stoves, and parts of	2,593	3,676
Locomotives	12,295	175,746
Steam engines, stationary	19,515	23,051
Boilers	5,205	37,352
Machinery	327,763	723,617
Nails and spikes	18,834	49,449
All other iron manufactures	350,000	828,326
Total iron, and manufactures of	755,434	1,914,409
Steel, and manufactures of:		
Ingots, bars, &c	3,999	14,084
Cutlery	4,112	5,113
Edge tools	97,396	138,460
Files and saws	1,332	5,985
Fire-arms	209,467	224,301
Rails	1,200	1,021
All other manufactures of steel	19,852	56,671
Total steel, and mnnufactures of	337,358	445,635
Total iron and steel, and manufactures of	1,092,792	2,360,044
Jewelry and other manufactures of gold and silver	10,745	14,600
Lamps	14,068	18,240
Lead, and manufactures of	5,044	4,729
Leather, and manufactures of:		
Morocco	5,724	2,293
All other kinds	650	121
Boots and shoes	53,466	48,207
Saddlery and harness	5,670	23,270
All other manufactures of	13,089	20,269
Lime and cement	659	3,093
Marble and stone manufactures	8,660	10,948
Matches	2,278	4,414
Mathematical and scientifical instruments	2,611	7,421
Musical instruments:		
Organs, melodeons, &c	999	1,857
Pianos	21,699	17,370
All other	299	1,029
Tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	235	3,631
Petroleum, refined	155,328	173,155
Lubricating oils	1,111	4,194
Lard oil	931	3,226
Whale oil	868	1,263
Linseed oil	2,492	5,986
Ordnance stores:		
Cartridges and fuses	80,113	95,250
Gunpowder	49,627	145,397
Paints and painters' colors	14,159	33,869
Paintings and engravings	3,727	10,491
Paper and stationery	61,402	100,718
Perfumery	8,071	7,103
Plated ware	9,209	12,457
Printing presses and type	15,336	25,097
Provisions:		
Bacon	11,312	4,047
Hams		15,718
Butter	19,258	20,949
Cheese	6,745	6,768
Condensed milk	1,319	1,185
Fish, dried or smoked	579	12,364
Fish, other cured	14,468	15,937
Lard	126,319	132,597
Meats, preserved	12,115	12,396
Oysters	1,733	3,952

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EXPORTS TO MEXICO—Continued.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Provisions:		
Onions	5,758	5,641
Potatoes	9,508	12,916
Other vegetables, fresh and preserved	4,000	4,082
Quicksilver	377,825	462,150
Rice	1,888	1,696
Salt	864	1,568
Scales and balances	11,186	14,021
Sewing-machines, and parts of	135,823	179,555
Soap, common	29,509	41,315
Spirits:		
Distilled from grain	5,688	11,774
Distilled from other materials	1,053	13,414
Spirits of turpentine	1,703	1,830
Starch	12,502	15,213
Fire-engines	1,042	3,840
Sugar, refined	39,523	59,259
Confectionery	1,760	3,813
Tallow	20,405	23,897
Tin, and manufactures of	12,467	17,100
Tobaccco:		
Leaf	140,996	123,998
Manufactured	11,564	11,176
Trunks and valises	7,718	11,536
Varnish	5,734	11,994
Wax (bees')	1,468	5,180
Wearing apparel	12,383	18,236
Wine	10,992	12,147
Wood, and manufactures of:		
Boards, deals, planks, &c	130,506	183,436
Shingles	10,916	9,369
Box shooks	2,608	3,823
Other shooks, staves, &c	3,068	2,877
Hogsheads, empty	6,029	10,294
All other lumber	15,861	124,246
Logs, masts, &c	1,291	2,770
All other timber	1,461	11,705
Household furniture	68,124	86,266
Wooden ware	6,350	4,305
All other wood manufactures	32,998	96,392
Total wood, and manufactures of	279,212	535,483
Woolen goods	22,500	19,221
All other articles	28,785	30,616
Total exports	6,065,974	9,198,077
Foreign merchandise	1,800,519	1,993,161
Total domestic and foreign	7,866,493	11,191,238

The increase in the exports of British goods to Mexico during the year 1880 as compared with the preceding year was principally in the following articles: Cotton manufactures, $970,000; iron, and manufactures of, $878,000; linen goods, machinery, and mill-work, woolens, &c.

A glance at the very full statement of the exports from the United States to Mexico during the years ending June 30, 1880 and 1881, shows a healthy increase in almost every manufactured article, specifically in the following manufactures: Iron and steel manufactures show an increase of $1,267,000; cotton manufactures, $186,000; beer and ale, books, carriages and railroad cars, drugs and medicines, fancy articles, glassware, gunpowder, paper and stationery, printing presses, sewing-machines, household furniture, and other wood manufactures, &c.

Basing an estimate on the exports of Great Britain, France, and the United States, viz, $23,381,000, and allowing $2,000,000 for the exports from Germany, which is a very liberal allowance, the total exports from all countries to Mexico during the year 1880 must have amounted to about $30,000,000, of which the United States supplied nearly $3,200,000, more than one-third.

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In reviewing the foreign commerce of Mexico for the year 1880, it is noteworthy that the increase in the consumption of imports thereto is particularly emphatic in iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, in connection with railways and mines, the increase in this class of manufactures from the United States and England being about $2,200,000, while in a great degree the increase in the general trade of the country may be attributed to the wants created by the development of the railroad and mining interests of the country. As these industries are developed they will necessarily create other industries, the whole resulting in increased wants, which must be supplied to a great extent from abroad, even while enriching the country by enlarging its exporting power; it is not too much to assume, under normally favorable circumstances, that the imports of Mexico in the next five years will be double their present proportions. It then becomes a question of much importance as to what extent the United States will partake in this trade. Taking into account the community of political and conterminal feeling which should cement the American people of both republics, as well as the further fact that the capital and best intellect of the United States are at the service of Mexico for the development of its natural resources, as well as for the building up of its manufactures, it is not too much to assert that one-half the whole trade of that country should be with this republic. Of course, as corollary to this assertion, we must supply Mexican wants with manufactures at least equally as good, and at as low rates, as can be supplied and given by Europe; we must accommodate ourselves to the tastes and habits of the people, give as favorable terms as can be given by others, and in all respects complying with the very best principles of international trade, as if we had to contend against geographical, political, and national prejudices.

In addition to the foregoing advantages, which we undoubtedly possess in our trade relations with Mexico, we have a large and able consular corps, the majority of whom are active and efficient in all that concerns the interests of American trade in that country, as the many instructive reports therefrom which have been published in the last few years fully attest. Placed as these gentlemen are in the very centers of Mexican trade, understanding the wants and the peculiarities of the markets, I can render no greater service to our importers and exporters engaged in this trade than to refer them to their communications as published in the monthly numbers of Consular Reports.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

In the absence of all other statistical returns of recent date concerning the foreign trade of Central America, the following approximation thereto has been reached through the official returns of England, France, and the United States, and through interesting reports from British consuls for the States of Costa Rica and Guatemala.:

Statement showing the estimated value of the foreign commerce of Central America, 1880–'81.

States.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Costa Rica	$3,000,000	$4,200,000	$7,200,000
Guatemala	2,950,000	4,178,000	7,128,000
Honduras	750,000	650,000	1,400,000
Nicaragua	1,100,000	1,800,000	2,900,000
Salvador	2,300,000	3,500,000	5,800,000
Total	10,100,000	14,328,000	24,428,000

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The trade of England, France, and the United States with Central America, according to the latest official returns of those countries, is as follows:

Imports into Great Britain from Central America.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Caoutchouc	$93,000	$141,000
Cochineal	1,000	.....
Coffee	5,576,000	4,527,000
Dye-wood:		
Logwood	22,000	2,000
Unenumerated	96,000	60,000
Hides, undressed	13,000	7,000
Indigo	680,000	1,521,000
Sugar	53,000	8,000
Wood:		
Hard, mahogany	120,000	136,000
Unenumerated	60,000	40,000
All other articles	21,000	65,000
	6,735,000	6,507,000

Exports from Great Britain to Central America.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$147,000	$134,000
Arms, ammunition, &c	20,000	9,000
Bags and sacks, empty	78,000	68,000
Beer and ale	10,000	9,000
Cotton yarn	224,000	141,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	1,938,000	1,880,000
By value	161,000	151,000
Earthern and china ware	20,000	15,000
Hardware and cutlery (unenumerated)	83,000	93,000
Linens, by the yard	49,000	57,000
Machinery and mill work	98,000	64,000
Metals: Iron, wrought and not	293,000	229,000
Soap	20,000	30,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	59,000	39,000
By value	20,000	15,000
All other articles	294,000	264,000
Total British goods	3,514,000	3,198,000
FOREIGN FOODS.		
Arms and ammunition	.....	.....
Candles, stearine	2,500	2,000
Fish, cured and salted	3,500	5,000
Opium	4,000	1,000
Quicksilver	5,000	4,000
Rice, not in the husk	7,500	5,000
Silk manufactures (all sorts)	44,000	25,000
Spices	3,500	8,000
Spirits: Brandy	3,000	3,000
Wine	15,000	18,000
All other articles	39,000	41,000
Total foreign goods	127,000	112,000
Grand total British and foreign	3,641,000	3,310,000

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Imports into France from Central America, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Dyewoods	$268,000	$268,000
Indigo	160,000	160,000
Coffee	136,000	56,000
Sugar	72,000	21,000
Seal-skins, undressed	20,000	.....
Feathers, ornamental	17,000	17,000
Other articles	11,000	7,000
Total	684,000	529,000

Exports from France to Central America, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wines	$154,000	$147,000
Cloth of hemp and flax, plain, unbleached	56,000	19,000
Manufactures of skin and leather	46,000	46,000
Manufactures of cotton	37,000	2,000
Preserved fish in oil	35,000	35,000
Fruits, table	27,000	25,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	27,000	23,000
Tools and metal manufactures	26,000	5,000
Paper, cardboard, and engravings	23,000	22,000
Manufactures of wool	22,000	21,000
Brandy, wines, and liqueurs	19,000	13,000
Olive oil	19,000	11,000
Drugs and medicines	17,000	17,000
Machines and machinery	14,000	.....
Clothing and sewn underclothing	12,000	12,000
Mercery and buttons	8,000	8,000
Prepared skins	8,000	8,000
Other articles	211,000	93,000
Total	761,000	507,000

THE UNITED STATES.—The total imports into the United States from Central America during the fiscal year 1881 amounted to $3,160,000, designated as follows:

Free goods, $2,990,000, consisting principally of crude cocoa, cochineal, coffee ($1,990,000), dyes, hides and skins, woods, &c.

Dutiable goods, $170,000, consisting of fruits and nuts, spices, brown sugar, &c.

The total exports from the United States to Central America during the same year amounted to $1,626,000, a decrease of $158,000 from the preceding year.

It will be seen by comparing the foregoing statements that Great Britain buys and sells from and to Central America more than twice the purchases therefrom and sales thereto of the United States. Not only has Great Britain the advantage in the volume of her exports to Central America, but in the character of the goods which enter into those exports she has equally the advantage, for the greater portion thereof are manufactures, while the exports from the United States are composed principally of natural products.

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Take the principal imports into Central America—cotton manufactures—as an instance of the difference in the character of British and American trade therewith:

Exports of cotton manufactures to Central America.

Articles.	From Great Britain.	From the United States.
Cotton yarn	$141,000	
Piece goods:		
Plain	1,018,000	$34,166
Printed	850,000	24,463
All other	163,000	13,148
Total	2,172,000	72,777

Small as are our exports of cotton manufactures to Central America, as given above, they are nearly double those of 1879. This shows at least some progression, although nothing to what it should be.

A general increase in the variety as well as in the value of our manufactures consumed in Central America may be recorded. In addition to the chief exports—breadstuffs and provisions, live animals, timber, kerosene, &c.—which comprise the greater portion of our trade therewith, the following manufactures are making their way into the market: Agricultural implements, beer, ale, billiard-tables, blacking, books, earthenware, drugs, glassware, hats and caps, hemp manufactures, jewelry, boots and shoes, saddlery, musical instruments, paints, paper, printing-presses, perfumery, scales, sewing-machines, soaps, distilled spirits, starch, refined sugar, furniture and wooden ware, machinery and other iron and steel manufactures, varnish, watches, wearing apparel, tinware, trunks, &c.

There would seem to be no insurmountable obstacles to the extension of our trade with Central America to double its present proportions, provided our manufacturers and exporters take the necessary measures to supply and satisfy the wants and tastes of the people—measures which have been and are the ruling principle of the British, German, and French manufacturers in their trade relations with the Central Americans.

In cotton manufactures our position, as compared with Great Britain, is inexcusably low. Great Britain sells 31,476,600 yards of plain and printed piece goods to our 688,000 yards!

The relative prices per yard of British and American cotton manufactures exported to Central America were as follows:

British, year 1880: Plain piece goods, 5.23 cents; printed piece goods, 7.15 cents.

American, fiscal year 1881: Plain piece goods, 8 cents; printed piece goods, 8.92 cents. During the fiscal year 1880 American plain piece goods were 6.89 cents and printed piece goods 7.14 cents.

It will thus be seen that American goods, instead of being reduced to suit the market and meet British competition on something like even grounds, were materially increased.

Under such circumstances we may hope to increase our trade year by year as far as the demand for the superior quality of cotton manufactures will allow, but unless we can sell goods at popular prices we need scarcely ever expect to supply the popular demands or to divide the trade with Europe.

From a very interesting report upon European *vs.* American trade in

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Central America, by Minister Logan (now minister to Chili), who made a long study of this subject, I extract the following paragraphs, as bearing directly upon this subject, which will help our exporters and manufacturers to appreciate the difficulties which must be overcome before we can expect to participate to the fullest extent in this trade:

HOW TO BUILD UP AMERICAN TRADE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

In view of the present aspect of affairs in Central America, the necessity for development of American commercial relations in these countries is very apparent. This is fraught with more difficulties than would appear to a superficial observer. There is lacking to the full extent the fundamental basis upon which successful trade relations are built up and sustained, viz, that of mutual purchases. The coffee of Central America, its great staple, is largely sold in European markets; hence the credits of the sellers are mostly in those countries. This being the case, it results almost as an unavoidable consequence that the purchases of the merchants are made there of all articles which do not by reason of vastly superior quality or lower price compel a purchase elsewhere. The circumstance named is so powerful in its effects, however, as to overcome all ordinary advantages in other directions. Let me illustrate the point by citing the case of Chili. The great exports of that country are copper, silver, and wheat. Thirty years ago the United States bought largely of these articles; and during the early settlement of California, Chili exclusively supplied the flour consumed by the pioneer population of our far-off Pacific coast. Then the credits of Chili were in our country, and the logical consequence was that we enjoyed a large trade with that republic, her imports being almost exclusively from the United States. The development of the copper of the Lake Superior region supplied our own demands for that article, the enormous yield of our silver districts closed the market in that direction, while our wheat production has become one of the chief reliances of those countries compelled to look to other nations for their supply of that staple. With the exception of a little wool, and some minor articles of trade, we now buy nothing of Chili, and with the exception of some agricultural machinery, &c., she buys nothing of us. When I was stationed there, four years ago, it was almost impossible to buy a bill of exchange on New York, and the usual method of drawing was by draft on London or Paris, which draft was sent to New York for sale.

Much the same state of things exists as a barrier to our trade with the states of Central America, though to a less extent, for we do buy some coffee and other products of them, while they buy flour and a few other articles of us.

EUROPEAN VS. AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The question of trade with Central America has many elements to it, the foregoing being the prime factor. But there are others, also, connected with our manufacturers and merchants, the former of whom will not make goods suited to the tastes of these people, and the latter of whom will not pack goods with any reasonable degree of care and security. The manufacturers of England and France make dress and other goods especially for the Spanish-American markets which could not be sold elsewhere. They have sent agents out to study the tastes and wants of the people, which they have afterwards proceeded to cultivate by the manufacture of goods suited to them

EUROPEAN VS. AMERICAN PACKING.

All European merchants excel those of the United States in the item of packing, but those of France have almost made it a fine art. They employ regular packers in all establishments of any pretension, who have learned the business as a trade. The box is made of a peculiar white wood, which is close grained, exceedingly tough, and very difficult to split. These features enable them to make the boards of the box about one-half as thick as the ordinary American pine box, and about one-half the weight, or even less. The box is put together with a round wrought-wire nail, which is very difficult to draw out of the wood. Goods are packed in sealed tin cases, which are put inside the wooden box. This latter is then securely banded with iron straps. This box, weighing greatly less than the American box, an important consideration in the matter of freight bills, will stand a degree of pitching and throwing about which would tear the pine box of American merchants to pieces. The pine is not a suitable wood for boxing. It has no toughness, will not hold a nail, and easily splits. To make the matter worse, our merchants use a cast-iron nail, easily broken, and more easily drawn out of the wood by reason of the loose texture of the latter. To cap the whole business, the strap of wood or iron is often dispensed with by the American merchant, and goods are sent out in a heavy pine box, loosely nailed together, to stand

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the racket of steamships, launches, railroads, and the primitive wagon-roads of mountainous countries like Central America. The inevitable result of it is that the loss by breakage and stealage in the American box is so great that but a little experience satisfies the foreign merchant that he cannot buy goods in American markets.

DISHONEST AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

But there is still another evil operating against American trade in these countries. It is not pleasant to admit, but it is too much of a truth to ignore, that we have a class of merchants in our country who drive away foreign trade from our markets by dishonest dealing.

This dishonesty consists in short weights and measures, and in inferior qualities sold for the better ones. The honest American merchant who, wondering why our foreign trade does not increase faster, suggests meetings and government action through our ministers and consuls, is little aware of how large an extent the evil consists in some dishonest neighbor who, having sold a third or fourth class article for the best, and three-quarters of a pound of an article for a pound, has taught the consumer to purchase in markets where punctilious exactness in all mercantile dealings is practiced, whereby he not only gets what he pays for, but avoids paying a high rate of duty on an amount of goods he does not receive.

There are still other elements connected with the subject of our foreign trade which the length of this dispatch prevents me from touching upon at this time.

TRADE OF SALVADOR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade of the Republic of Salvador is largely with the United States, as appears from the circumstances that of the 142,082 packages of merchandise imported during the year, 67,162 packages, or nearly one-half the whole amount, were from our own country; and of the 161,823 packages exported, 63,122, being only 7,779 packages less than one-half the whole exportation, were sent to the United States. Secondly, that the articles imported more largely from the United States than from European countries were provisions, flour (the total importation being from California), fine hardware, and machinery. Of the latter, we sold 2,342 packages, as against 1,607 sold by all Europe. Sewing-machines probably constituted a large proportion of the packages under this heading as imported from the United States. Thirdly, that the article more largely bought by the United States was crude sugar, and that more than one-third of the coffee export was to the United States. Fourthly, the articles more largely imported from European countries were cotton and linen goods, wines and liquors, crockery and glass ware, drugs and perfumery, and iron ware; and the articles more largely exported to European countries were indigo and coffee.

The showing of trade between the United States and the Republic of Salvador is very favorable to the former, and is to be considered as an illustration of the correctness of the principle stated in the body of the dispatch, viz, that mutual purchases underlie permanent trade relations. In the present case the trade is divided between the United States and the countries of Europe, for the reason that all buy largely of the products of Salvador. In the case that we bought nothing of that country, then all of its purchases would be made in Europe (because its credits would be there exclusively), with the exception of such articles from the United States as command a market, the only one of these being, in the present instance, the flour of California.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF BRITISH HONDURAS.

Not having received any reports from the commercial agent of the United States at Belize for some years, I am unable to give any very recent statistics concerning the foreign trade of the colony.

An analysis of the official returns of Great Britain and the United States in relation to their trade with British Honduras results in the following estimates of the imports and exports of the colony: Imports, $1,200,000; exports, $1,600,000. Of the latter products not colonial are included, but to what extent cannot be definitely given; perhaps one-half.

The following statement shows the trade of Great Britain and the United States with the colony, during the years 1878 and 1880–'81:

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Exports to British Honduras.

From—	1878.	1880–'81.	Increase and decrease.
Great Britain	$593,000	$544,000	—$49,000
United States	300,000	486,000	+186,000
Total	893,000	1,030,000	

Imports from British Honduras.

Into—	1878–'79.	1880–'81.	Increase.
Great Britain	$886,000	$922,000	$37,000
United States	200,000	443,000	243,000
Total	1,086,000	1,365,000	280,000

The foregoing shows a comparatively progressive condition of our trade with British Honduras, the total value thereof having nearly doubled in two years.

The principal articles which enter into the trade between Great Britain and the colony will be seen by the following statements:

Imports into Great Britain from British Honduras.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Cochineal		
Coffee	$234,000	$70,000
Cotton		
Drugs	4,000	1,000
Dye-woods, logwood	332,000	491,000
Indigo	2,000	
Sugar	98,000	88,000
Wood, hardwoods, mahogany, &c	340,000	200,000
All other articles	98,000	73,000
Total	1,108,000	923,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to British Honduras—produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and harberdashery	$44,000	$39,000
Arms and ammunition:		
Small	4,000	5,000
Gunpowder	7,500	14,000
Beer and ale	9,000	11,000
Cordage and twine	2,500	5,000
Cottons:		
By yard	190,000	195,000
By value	14,000	18,000
Earthen chinaware	7,000	8,000
Hardware and cutlery	25,000	20,000
Leather, wrought and not	2,000	2,500
Linens, by yard	10,000	10,000
Machinery	5,000	4,000
Metals	15,000	19,000
Silk manufactures	3,000	7,500
Soap	15,000	30,000
Woolens, by yard	4,000	10,000
All other articles	85,000	92,000
Total British goods	442,000	490,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to British Honduras, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Rice	3,000	8,000
Silk manufactures	9,000	2,000
Spices, all sorts	1,500	1,000
Spirits, brandy	3,500	5,000
Wine	6,000	10,000
All other articles	16,000	28,000
Total foreign goods	39,000	54,000
Grand total of British and foreign products	481,000	544,000

United States.—The principal imports from British Honduras into the United States consist of raw sugar, fruits, nuts, coffee, drugs and dyes, India-rubber, hides, &c. The greater portion of the imports enters free of duty.

In addition to provisions and breadstuffs, which comprise a large share of our exports to British Honduras, a general assortment of manufactures are consumed in the colony, such as cotton manufactures, beer and ale, sewing-machines, soaps, candles, carriages, paper, musical instruments, cordage, medicines, earthen and glass wares, machinery, edge tools, boots and shoes, refined sugar, tin-ware, saddlery, clothing, furniture, wooden ware, &c.

The increase in cotton goods has been comparatively large. In 1877 our consul then at Belize wrote that American cottons were beginning to attract attention. During the fiscal year 1881 our exports thither of cottons amounted to $78,000, a sum larger than our total sales of cottons to all the Central American States. This increase has been effected solely by the demands of the colony and customers from the Mosquito coast, without much effort on the part of our exporters. With the necessary appliances put in force to supply the trade in this respect our sales of cotton goods to and through British Honduras could be doubled in a little time.

The fact that this colony depends altogether upon the United States for its supplies of breadstuffs and provisions is a steady basis, upon which to enlarge and extend our trade in manufactures therewith.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States with Colombia, during the year 1880–'81, was as follows:

Countries.	Imports from Colombia.	Exports to Colombia.
Great Britain	$4,073,000	$5,220,000
France	5,632,000	5,782,000
United States	5,991,000	5,383,000
Total	15,696,000	16,385,000

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In regard to French trade with Colombia as above given, the exports thither of French goods proper amounted to $4,103,000, leaving goods in transit through France for Colombia to the amount of $1,679,000, more than one-half of which was composed of cotton manufactures, while of the imports from Colombia less than one-half was entered for consumption in France, the other half passing on to other countries.

Of the exports from Great Britain all but articles to the value of $166,000 were composed of British manufactures and produce.

The exports of foreign goods from the United States to Colombia amounted to only $204,000.

The total trade of Colombia, based principally upon the foregoing statement, may be estimated as follows: Imports, $19,000,000; exports, $20,000,000. How much of this may be in the nature of transit trade I have no means of ascertaining.

The articles which enter into the foreign trade of Colombia will be understood from the following tables:

Imports into Great Britain from Colombia.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Bark, Peruvian	$1, 820, 000	$1, 803, 000
Caoutchouc	73, 000	60, 000
Cochineal, (granilla and dust)	.....	1, 000
Cacao	58, 000	33, 000
Coffee	410, 000	350, 000
Copper, regulus	500	.....
Cotton, raw	1, 239, 000	918, 000
Dyestuffs: Indigo	44, 000	15, 000
For tanning and other purposes	102, 000	14, 000
Dye-wood (unenumerated)	15, 000	14, 000
Hides, undressed	8, 000	113, 000
Nuts and kernels, and other sorts	2, 000	1, 000
Ore, silver	234, 000	238, 000
Skins and furs, all sorts	83, 000	15, 000
Sugar, unrefined	84, 000	98, 000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	47, 000	39, 000
Wool, sheeps' and lambs'	34, 000	51, 000
All other articles	247, 000	310, 000
Total	4, 500, 000	4, 073, 000

Exports from Great Britain to Colombia.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$185, 000	$219, 000
Arms, ammunition, &c.	59, 000	30, 000
Clocks	3, 000	1, 000
Coals	20, 000	39, 000
Cotton yarns	15, 000	5, 000
Cottons: By the yard	2, 561, 000	2, 950, 000
By value	175, 000	253, 000
Drugs and medicinal preparations	20, 000	25, 000
Earthen and china ware	20, 000	34, 000
Glass manufactures	5, 000	10, 000
Hardware, and cutlery	107, 000	146, 000
Leather, dressed and undressed	49, 000	49, 000
Linens: By the yard	292, 000	302, 000
By value	5, 000	5, 000
Machinery and mill-work	30, 000	98, 000
Metals: Iron, wrought and not	166, 000	195, 000
Silk manufactures	10, 000	20, 000
Woolens: By the yard	229, 000	245, 000
By value	39, 000	49, 000
All other articles	296, 000	379, 000
Total of British goods	4, 286, 000	5, 054, 000

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Exports from Great Britain to Colombia—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Candles	.....	2,000
Opium	.....	39,000
Quicksilver	8,000	8,000
Rice, not in husk	7,000	20,000
Spices	4,000	5,000
Spirits	2,000	1,000
Wine	25,000	20,000
All other articles	61,000	71,000
Total of foreign goods	107,000	166,000
Grand total of British and foreign products	4,393,000	5,220,000

Imports into France from the United States of Colombia, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Coffee	$1,885,000	$798,000
Cacao	1,338,000	406,000
Cinchona bark	1,003,000	771,000
Indigo	564,000	540,000
Cotton (raw)	65,000	48,000
Pearls (fine)	62,000	62,000
Copper ore	32,000	32,000
Balsam	16,000	6,000
Dye-woods	14,000	14,000
Other articles	153,000	118,000
Total	5,632,000	2,795,000

Exports from France to the United States of Colombia, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Cotton manufactures	$1,052,000	$277,000
Skins (dressed)	995,000	863,000
Woolen manufactures	896,000	787,000
Clothing and underclothing (sewn)	746,000	717,000
Mercery and buttons	296,000	287,000
Wines	274,000	248,000
Paper, card-board, books, and engravings	161,000	125,000
Flax and hemp manufactures	115,000	14,000
Jewelry	87,000	26,000
Prepared drugs	87,000	84,000
Silk manufactures	77,000	34,000
Brandies, spirits, and liqueurs	67,000	63,000
Tools and metal manufactures	59,000	37,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	54,000	46,000
Fish	44,000	43,000
Machines and machinery	44,000	23,000
Olive oil	39,000	11,000
Felt hats	35,000	31,000
Straw hats	29,000	23,000
Perfumery	29,000	27,000
Furniture	22,000	19,000
Lime	20,000	20,000
Table fruits	18,000	15,000
Other articles	536,000	293,000
Total	5,782,000	4,103,000

The principal imports into the United States from Colombia are rubber and gutta percha, crude, $1,893,744; hides and skins, $1,512,000; coffee, $1,200,000; medicinal barks, $396,000; cacao, &c., all of which enter free of duty.

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Of the total exports from the United States to Colombia, breadstuffs and provisions constitute about $1,000,000. The remainder of the exports were made up of wood and manufactures of, principally the latter, $213,000; iron and steel and manufactures of—principally manufactures—$,000,0100, of which machinery and similar manufactures amounted to $563,000, edge tools to $159,000, and fire-arms to $150,000; drugs and chemicals, $289,000; paper and stationery, $147,000; ordnance stores, $127,000; leather and manufactures of, $74,000; refined sugar, tobacco, and manufactures of, ale and beer, books and pamphlets, carriages, agricultural implements, sewing-machines ($158,000), candles, clocks, coal, cordage, leather and manufactures of, refined petroleum, jewelry, lamps, matches, paints, perfumery, plated ware, printing-presses, soap, distilled spirits, glassware, fancy articles, &c.

In regard to the great export staple, cotton manufactures, the following short statement will prove interesting to our manufacturers in this line:

Exports of British cottons to Colombia, 1880.

Description.	Yards.	Value.
Cotton goods:		
Plain	20, 662, 900	$1, 196, 000
Printed	25, 645, 900	1, 725, 000
All other		242, 000
Total	45, 208, 800	3, 163, 000

Exports of American cottons to Colombia, 1880–'81.

Piece goods:		
Plain	4, 301, 153	$311, 385
Printed	7, 905, 311	484, 951
All other		41, 802
Total	12, 206, 464	838, 138

The exports from the United States, as above given, show an increase on the preceding year of 4,612,819 yards, and in value $251,446.

The average price, per yard, of British and American cottons exported to Colombia, as above, was as follows:

British.—Plain goods, 5.78 cents; prints, 6.75.

American.—Plain goods, 7.24 cents; prints, 6.13.

During the year 1879–'80 the average price of American cottons was, plain, 8.79; prints, 6.77. It will thus be seen that American prices are approaching the British year after year, those of printed goods being actually lower, although it may be questioned whether American plain piece goods, while their superior qualities are preserved, can at any time be sold as low as British plain goods.

Taken as a whole our trade with Colombia must be pronounced comparatively satisfactory, although not nearly as large as it should be. Our exports thereto show a larger percentage of manufactures than our exports to any other country in South America. There would seem to be room for considerable development in our exports of cotton manufactures, wearing apparel, hardware and cutlery, mercery, wines, and spirits, paper and stationery, silks, pottery and glassware; in fact, in almost every article of manufacture consumed in the country.

This view of the subject is fully borne out by our consuls, as well as by the consuls of other nations, in Colombia.

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The British consul at Panama, a few years back, in reviewing the trade relations of the Republic with the outside world, wrote as follows:

The United States, from their geographical position, are naturally far more favorably situated as regards trade with the republics, on the north and west coasts especially, of the South American continent, than Great Britain; and but for their high tariffs,* which are detrimental to the admission of South American produce to their ports, and also to the much shorter system of credit given by American manufacturers to that which obtains amongst British manufacturers, there can be little doubt that English commerce with this continent would be seriously imperiled by our great North American rivals.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF VENEZUELA.

The latest available returns of Venezuelan trade are those supplied by Consul Barnes, formerly of La Guayra, in his valuable report, dated March, 1881,† on the trade conditions and commercial statistics of Venezuela. While this report covers all other statistics up to its date, the trade statistics, owing to the fact that some were compiled thereafter by the national government, cover only the years 1876 and 1877.

For the year 1877 the imports and exports of Venezuela were estimated by the national customs as follows: Imports, $14,000,000; exports, $15,000,000; distributed as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
England	$3,998,000	$550,000
United States	2,407,000	4,507,000
France	2,288,000	2,749,000
Germany	2,054,000	4,679,000
British colonies	1,123,000	1,350,000
Dutch colonies	593,000	158,000
Spain	531,000	413,000
Colombia	148,000	322,000
Spanish colonies	90,000	13,000
All other	758,000	244,000
Total	13,990,000	14,985,000

While the foregoing statement is nearly correct as to the total values of imports and exports, it would seem to be incorrect in the distribution.

The customs returns of Venezuela, as above, give the following as the values of the imports for the countries mentioned during the year 1877: From England, $3,998,000; from the United States, $2,407,000; from France, $2,288,000. According to the official returns of these countries the exports therefrom to Venezuela—which were the imports into Vene-

* The British consul errs in assuming that our tariff is "detrimental to the admission of South American products" into our ports; on the contrary, the greater portion of South American products are embraced in our "free list," viz: The imports into the United States from South America during the year 1881 amounted to about $81,000,000, of which $67,000,000 worth was entered free, leaving only $14,000,000 subject to tariff. According to British official returns the total imports into the United Kingdom from South America during the year 1881 amounted to only about $70,000,000, or $11,000,000 less than the imports into the United States with our "detrimental tariff"! The exports from the United Kingdom to South America during the same year amounted to $83,592,000, while the exports from the United States amounted to only about $23,000,000. It will thus be seen that our tariff is not detrimental to our trade with South America, as the British consul assumes in his interesting report.

† Trade Conditions and Commercial Statistics of Venezuela. Report by Consul Barnes of Curacoa, lately of La Guayra, in Consular Reports No. 7, for the month of May, 1881.

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zuela—during the same year were as follows: From England, $3,081,000; from France, $2,412,000; from the United States, $2,825,000. Here is a difference in increase in British imports of $911,000, while the French returns show that exports to Venezuela were greater by $124,000 than the Venezuelan customs gave credit for, and the exports from the United States were greater by $418,000 than the amount given by the Venezuelan authorities.

To arrive at an approximation of the present trade of Venezuela, a comparative statement, showing the value of the trade of England, France, and the United States therewith in 1877 and 1880 and 1881, is herewith given:

Exports to Venezuela.

From—	1877.	1880–'81.	Decrease.
Great Britain	$3,081,000	$2,123,000	$958,000
France	2,412,000	1,987,000	425,000
United States	2,825,000	2,770,000	55,000
Total	8,318,000	6,880,000	1,438,000

Imports from Venezuela.

Into—	1877.	1880–'81.	Increase.
Great Britain	$330,000	$962,000	$632,000
France	2,548,000	3,380,000	832,000
United States	5,517,000	6,602,000	1,085,000
Total	8,395,000	10,944,000	2,549,000

Applying the decrease in imports and the increase in exports to and from the foregoing countries with Venezuela since 1877 to the total trade, the present volume thereof may be estimated as follows: Imports into Venezuela, $12,000,000; exports therefrom, $16,500,000.

The following statements show the character of the goods which enter into Venezuelan trade.

Imports from Venezuela into Great Britain.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Cocoa	$44,000	$101,000
Coffee	39,000	75,000
Copper ore	359,000	578,000
Cotton, raw	.....	7,000
Dyestuffs for tanning	17,000	15,000
Dyewoods:		
Logwood	15,000	.....
Unenumerated	48,000	141,000
All other articles	37,000	45,000
Total	559,000	962,000

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Exports from Great Britain to Venezuela.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$11,000	$14,000
Beer and ale	4,000	5,000
Cotton manufactures	1,546,000	1,477,000
Earthen and china ware	4,000	4,000
Hardware and cutlery	57,000	50,000
Linen manufactures	236,000	152,000
Jute manufactures	63,000	71,000
Machinery and mill work	37,000	13,000
Iron and manufactures of	69,000	77,000
Woolen manufactures	138,000	104,000
All other articles	80,000	113,000
Total British goods	2,245,000	2,080,000
Total foreign goods	39,000	43,000
Grand total, British and foreign	2,284,000	2,123,000

Imports into France from Venezuela, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Coffee	$2,112,000	$1,728,000
Cacao	996,000	763,000
Cinchona bark	102,000	102,000
Exotic woods	64,000	64,000
Guano	32,000	32,000
Dyewoods	31,000	31,000
Hides, raw	12,000	12,000
Indigo	8,000	8,000
Agates	4,000	4,000
Horns	4,000	4,000
Cotton, raw	3,000	1,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,000	.....
Tortoise-shell	2,000	2,000
Other articles	8,000	7,000
Total	3,380,000	2,758,000

Exports from France to Venezuela, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Cotton manufactures	$274,000	$80,000
Wines	235,000	228,000
Fish, preserved in oil	181,000	134,000
Skins, dressed, and skin and leather manufactures	151,000	134,000
Clothing and sewn underclothing	142,000	81,000
Silver-plated ware and jewelry	141,000	13,000
Mercery and buttons	111,000	105,000
Wool manufactures	110,000	101,000
Flax and hemp manufactures	79,000	30,000
Table fruits and almonds	60,000	59,000
Fixed pure oils	55,000	16,000
Card-board, paper, books, and engravings	42,000	38,000
Tools and metal manufactures	34,000	23,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	26,000	24,000
Silk manufactures	24,000	2,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	21,000	21,000
Potatoes	20,000	20,000
Medicinal fruits	19,000	9,000
Semoules and Italian paste	17,000	16,000
Furniture	17,000	17,000
Perfumery	17,000	16,000
Felt hats	14,000	13,000
Cereals, flour and wheat	12,000	.....
Other articles	185,000	170,000
Total	1,987,000	1,351,000

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Of the total imports into the United States from Venezuela, during the fiscal year 1881, viz, $6,602,000, coffee amounted to $5,160,000. The free goods amounted to $6,503,000, leaving only $100,000 on which duties were collected. Outside of coffee, barks, hides, skins, cacao, and balsam copaiba constituted the principal articles imported.

The following statement shows the value of the principal manufactures exported from the principal countries to Venezuela:

Articles.	From England.	From France.	From the United States.
Cotton manufactures	$1,477,000	$274,000	$136,000
Linen manufactures	152,000	79,000	.....
Woolen manufactures	104,000	110,000	863
Iron, and manufactures of	77,000	} 34,000	69,000
Hardware and cutlery	50,000		23,617
Machinery and mill-work	13,000		148,000
Leather, and manufactures of	.....	151,000	7,286
Total principal manufactures	1,873,000	648,000	384,766
All other articles	250,000	1,339,000	2,385,234
Total exports	9,123,000	1,287,000	2,770,000

Omitting our competition in the trade in woolen and linen goods, in which lines we can scarcely be called exporters, we fall behind only in cotton manufactures. The exports of British cottons to Venezuela amount to nearly three-fourths of the total sales of British goods thereto, while our sales of similar goods thereto do not amount to one-twentieth of our trade therewith.

Outside of a few specialties, in which we should partake to a much larger extent than we do, our trade with Venezuela is comparatively favorable, the exports from England and France falling off, year after year, until, as shown above, we lead them very considerably. In the matter of imports from Venezuela we also lead any other country.

With all this favorable showing, our trade with the republic should be much more than it is. Our exports should be double their present volume, and our imports therefrom can be very largely increased. Thus our shipping carrying our products thither can always rely on return cargoes, which is an important point in international trade.

The means to be employed to increase our trade in Venezuela will apply to all South America, viz, accommodating the tastes and wants of the consumers, selling our manufactures on terms as favorable as those given by European dealers, and keeping up a steady but no undue pressure of our products on the market—reaching the same through American or first-class Venezuelan houses.

The British consul at Caracas, in a report to his government written a few years back, wrote as follows concerning American cottons, which shows that even then their quality was fully appreciated; and although a comparatively large increase in the consumption thereof has taken place, it is to be feared that our manufacturers have not pushed the trade as vigorously as the opening in the market justified:

Although the imports into Venezuela from England exceed those from any other country to an amount much more considerable than that set down under the head of England [this has changed since], since a large portion of the goods set down to Germany consist of English goods shipped from Hamburg, it is a subject for conjecture

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whether the efforts of United States manufacturers, demonstrated by the arrival of several energetic agents and a profuse circulation of samples, may not, at no very distant period, diminish in Venezuela, as perhaps elsewhere, the pre-eminence hitherto enjoyed by English manufacturers—even in regard to cotton fabrics and other articles hitherto almost universally supplied from England. Indeed, as I am informed by competent persons, a large demand has already been created for brown and white cotton shirtings, T-cloths, madapolams, brown and colored cotton drills, &c., of United States manufacture. Brown and white shirtings of that manufacture are very generally esteemed superior to those of English manufacture, since, according to very general supposition, no admixture of superior with inferior qualities of the raw material, such as is carried on in England, need be carried on in the United States, where inferior qualities are rarely produced. Printed goods of United States manufacture, as I am informed, are still considered in Venezuela generally to be inferior to those of English in point of style and of the taste displayed in regard to patterns and colors; but the assimilation to a French standard in this respect, reported here to be assiduously aimed at in the United States, may speedily cause a revulsion of ideas.

Consul Dalton, of Ciudad, Bolivia, in his report upon our trade with that district, writes as follows:

In regard to the total amount of imports from the United States, it is almost impossible to obtain the correct figures, although New York is the only port from which the introductions are made, but it can be safely asserted that the value of imports do not fall short of $500,000 per annum. They chiefly consist in mining machinery and supplies, breadstuffs, and general American provisions. About double that amount is annually imported from Europe, through the British island of Trinidad, in all kinds of dry goods and other articles of English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian manufacture. This trade is steadily on the increase, owing to the regular steam communication carried on between this port and that island with American-built boats, by which the line was established in 1869, and which still continue to ply for account of an American company. The imports from the United States over Trinidad are not of much consideration, and may be safely estimated at $50,000 for the last year.

Consul Plumacher, of Maracaibo, gives the following synopsis of the import trade of his district:

The imports consist mainly of dry goods, mostly imported from Europe. If American manufacturers would adapt their "*modus operandi*" to that of the European merchants in trading with this country, there is no doubt that the dry-goods trade would soon be under our control. We further import sugar, rice, and many articles for household use, but chiefly from England. Petroleum and flour are imported from the United States, but the latter is generally of the most inferior quality. Most of the cutlery goods are imported from England and Germany. Furniture and canned goods from the United States have of late made their appearance, and a great trade could be opened if prime qualities were brought in the market.

France imports most of the wines and brandies; Spain also sends a large quantity of Malaga wine to this port, which chiefly goes to the interior. The import duties on wines having been greatly reduced, good profits might be realized with the wines and brandies of California if our merchants at home would pay some attention to this trade. During the last month coal for the use of the steamers has been imported from the United States in small quantities, but has given fair returns.

In regard to the primary question of direct steam communication with Venezuela, the following interesting extract from a report by the British vice-consul at Maracaibo shows that we are altogether indebted to the British flag for our carrying trade with that port:

During the last twelve months the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited, of Liverpool, have been running regularly two steamers between this port and New York, and the carrying trade from here to the United States is almost entirely monopolized by British vessels, the American flag being seldom seen in these waters.

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Specification of cargo shipped in the year 1880 from Maracaibo to New York by steamers of the Atlas Steamship Company (limited), of Liverpool, England.

Voyage number.	Steamers' names.	Dispatch date.	Coffee.		Bark.		Hides.		Skins.		Balsam copaiba.		Isinglass.		Cacao.		Sundries.		Total.		Equal to bags of coffee.
			Bags.	Weight.	Packages.	Weight.	Packages.	Weight.	Packages.	Weight.	Boxes.	Weight.	Packages.	Weight.	Bags.	Weight.	Packages.	Weight.	Packages.	Weight.	
				Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
1	Arran...	Jan. 24	3,281	438,020	22	2,300	8	203	56	.....	7	662	5	430	.....	.....	11	3,408	3,390	445,025	3,456
2	Arran...	Mar. 3	3,311	429,718	40	4,497	502	.....	36	.....	17	1,681	7	.....	13	1,081	25	.....	4,021	.....	3,717
3	Houssa..	April 3	4,535	596,283	55	5,805	793	21,243	62	10,588	20	1,977	31	3,775	59	5,507	24	1,784	5,579	646,962	5,188
4	Arran...	April 22	5,706	746,432	182	14,375	386	10,359	33	5,640	20	1,974	25	2,976	67	6,719	75	14,294	6,494	802,769	6,489
5	Houssa..	May 22	6,028	773,410	294	32,484	317	7,970	66	10,820	22	2,310	22	2,703	106	10,629	21	2,000	6,876	842,324	6,953
6	Arran...	June 10	2,171	274,187	.....	.....	395	10,953	9	1,377	.....	.....	11	1,568	115	12,017	43	.....	2,744	.....	2,537
7	Houssa..	July 3	6,163	800,453	195	21,960	516	11,776	10	2,455	25	1,374	13	2,278	57	6,179	40	3,687	7,024	850,162	6,805
8	Arran...	July 24	5,558	708,476	44	4,850	1,526	41,889	19	3,100	18	3,100	1	95	25	2,915	4	144	7,195	763,201	6,114
9	Arden...	Aug. 14	6,268	799,076	22	2,420	1,809	48,096	16	2,522	.....	.....	3	375	.....	.....	2	.....	8,120	799,076	6,795
10	Arran...	Aug. 30	5,917	756,791	32	3,465	826	20,629	23	3,919	.....	.....	1	100	109	10,265	.....	.....	6,908	795,179	6,385
11	Arden...	Sept. 23	6,161	798,080	185	20,085	1,379	36,428	16	2,631	.....	.....	1	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,742	857,332	6,819
12	Arran...	Oct. 12	5,518	729,532	156	17,075	1,825	39,041	15	2,422	.....	.....	1	108	37	.....	1	.....	7,553	788,178	6,297
13	Arden..	Nov. 4	6,281	799,229	118	12,956	717	15,625	40	6,825	8	800	9	1,352	.....	.....	36	3,841	7,209	840,628	6,817
14	Arran...	Nov. 23	6,618	737,594	50	5,425	1,506	36,046	35	5,960	.....	.....	5	500	.....	.....	6	2,500	7,220	787,594	6,169
15	Arden...	Dec. 15	6,728	864,119	141	15,636	1,691	40,882	42	7,619	25	2,268	8	1,172	.....	.....	1	2½	8,686	931,669	7,509
Total.....			79,314	10,251,394	1,536	163,333	14,196	.....	483	.....	162	16,146	143	.....	588	.....	289	.....	96,711	.....	88,050
Equal to bags of coffee..			79,314	.....	2,304	.....	3,549	.....	966	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	882	.....	406	.....	.....	.....	88,050

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FOREIGN COMMERCE OF BRITISH GUIANA.

The latest official returns give the imports and exports of this colony as follows: Imports, $10,450,000; exports, $13,200,000.

The principal imports into British Guiana are as follows: Flour, from 125,000 to 135,000 barrels annually, chiefly from the United States; machinery, $400,000 to $600,000 annually, principally from Great Britain; manure, about $500,000 annually, principally from Great Britain; rice, from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 annually, principally from British colonies; coal, dried fish, oils, pork, staves, butter, bread, beef, hams, lard, opium, potatoes, soaps, brandy, gin, tobacco (manufactured), wine, bricks, cheese, wood hoops, lime, lumber, paints, shooks, matches, &c.

Of the exports, raw sugar amounts to nearly three-fourths of the whole, rum coming next, amounting to $1,200,000, the remainder being composed of molasses, cacao, &c., and foreign articles re-exported.

The trade of Great Britain with Guiana is as follows: Imports from Guiana, $10,300,000; exports thereto, $4,200,000.

Imports into the United States from British Guiana, $2,424,000; exports thereto, $1,723,000.

The principal import from Guiana into Great Britain and the United States is sugar; to the former about 149,000,000 pounds, and to the latter 47,822,000 pounds, leaving less than $50,000 worth of all other imports hither.

As the greater portion of the imports of British Guiana, with the exception of rice, are received from Great Britain and the United States, the following statement will show the relative values of the principal manufactures of both countries exported thither:

Exports from Great Britain and the United States to British Guiana.

Articles.	British.	American.
Cotton manufactures	$670,000	$18,686
Apparel and haberdashery	284,000	228
Coals, cinder, and fuel	225,000	1,705
Machinery	240,000	4,500
Manure	370,000	.....
Iron, wrought and unwrought	230,000	71,153
Beer and ale	104,000	1,224
Grain, meal, and flour	19,000	805,000
Drugs and medicines	68,000	3,513
Earthen and china ware	31,000	26
Hardware and cutlery	63,000	1,283
Glassware	40,000	2,728
Hats of all sorts	39,000	341
Leather, and manufactures of	144,000	17,378
Linen	60,000	.....
Soap	63,000	6,000
Wood manufactures	35,000	130,000
Woolen goods	85,000	.....
All other articles	786,000	618,235
Total British and American	3,556,000	1,682,000
Foreign goods	644,000	41,000
Grand total	4,200,000	1,723,000

Omitting flour and meal from the foregoing statement, the comparative meagerness of American manufactures is painfully evident. It is true that the list shows the principal British manufactures, and that in

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the articles of woolens and linens we can hardly claim to be exporters; yet when all these allowances are granted, our showing is still almost unaccountably small. In cotton manufactures this is especially the case. The annual imports of British Honduras are only about one-ninth of the value of the imports of British Guiana, and yet our exports of cotton goods thereto amount to over four times our exports to Guiana.

In addition to cotton manufactures, there would seem to be no reason why our exports to British Guiana of wearing apparel, machinery, iron and steel (wrought and unwrought), ale and beer, drugs and medicines, earthen and china wares, hardware and cutlery, glassware, hats and bonnets, leather and manufactures of, soap, and various other manufactures could not be increased to respectable proportions. Our exports of breadstuffs and provisions are probably as large as the market demands, for British Guiana relies upon the United States for the greater portion of her supplies in this regard, but our manufacturers should take more direct interest in properly presenting their wares to the attention of the colony.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF DUTCH GUIANA.

The foreign commerce of Dutch Guiana may be estimated as follows: Imports, $1,500,000; exports, $1,300,000.

The principal exports of the colony are sugar, molasses, rum, cacao, cotton-seed, and cocoanuts.

The principal imports consist of breadstuffs, provisions, and petroleum; and limited amounts of manufactures, such as cotton goods, clothing, ironware, machinery, &c.

The principal portion of the foreign trade of Dutch Guiana is carried on with Holland, the United States, England, and British Guiana and West Indies.

The following statement shows the trade of Dutch Guiana with the principal countries during the year 1880–'81:

Exports to Dutch Guiana.

From—	Value.
Holland	$687,000
Great Britain	260,000
United States	289,000
Total	1,236,000

Imports from Dutch Guiana.

Into—	Value.
Holland	$285,000
Great Britain	491,000
United States	402,000
Total	1,178,000

It will be noted that the exports from the United States to Dutch Guiana exceed those from Great Britain by $29,000. In the articles comprised under the heading of "breadstuffs and provisions," the United

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States has a leading position. In the matter of a few of the leading manufactures, the following shows the relative trade in British and American goods: British cottons exported to the colony, $92,000; American cottons exported thither, $1,733; British iron, and manufactures of, $25,000; American iron, and manufactures of, $2,101; British apparel and haberdashery, $25,000; American, $46.

It may be asserted in a general way that while our trade, in bulk, with Dutch Guiana is comparatively satisfactory, there is room for an enlargement thereof in almost every article of manufacture consumed in the colony, and the assurance of a fixed trade in breadstuffs, provisions, kerosene, &c., should act as a subsidiary medium for the introduction of our finer products.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRENCH GUIANA.

In the absence of any direct statistics from French Guiana, the following estimate of the trade of the colony is based upon the recent returns of the several countries trading therewith: Imports into French Guiana, $1,500,000; exports therefrom, $1,100,000, of which native gold constitutes the greater part, it being doubtful whether the exports of all other articles amount to $200,000.

The following shows the value of the exports from the principal countries to French Guiana during the year 1880–'81: From France, $1,332,000; from the United States, $107,000; from Great Britain, $22,000.

Of the exports from French Guiana, France and its dependencies receive more than nine-tenths; Great Britain receives nothing therefrom, and the United States only a little over $3,000.

The principal imports into French Guiana are as follows: Beverages, groceries, cotton goods, ready-made clothing, confectionery, dried provisions, salted meats, preserved meats, hardware, carriages, harness, matches, drugs, chairs, silks, shawls, handkerchiefs, &c., oats, hay, bran, &c.

Any effort for an increase in our trade with French Guiana must be only taken into consideration in connection with our trade with the entire northeast coast of South America, for a well-directed commerce takes the smallest port or colony into account in its consideration of a perfect whole.

As the three Guianas—British, Dutch, and French—may be considered a unit in our commercial relations therewith, the following statement of their total trade and the trade of England, France, and the United States therewith, will enable our merchants to appreciate the value of the same in connection with the trade of all South America.

The total trade of the Guianas is as follows: Imports, $13,550,000, of which Great Britain supplies $4,482,000; France, $1,332,000; and the United States, $2,119,000. Exports, $15,600,000, of which Great Britain receives $10,791,000; the United States, $2,826,000; and France, $1,332,000.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF BRAZIL.

The many interesting reports received from our consular representatives in Brazil fail, owing to the difficulties in procuring the necessary data, to give statistics covering the total trade of the country.

The latest trade returns for the empire are for the year 1878, viz, imports, $77,316,000; exports, $87,426,000. The foreign trade of Brazil at

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present, especially the export trade, shows a large advance upon these figures, for the imports therefrom into Great Britain, France, and the United States alone, during the year 1880–'81, amounted to $94,106,000, while the exports from these three countries thereto, during the same period, amounted to $61,450,000.

The closest analysis which can be made, from available statistics, of the trade of Brazil gives the following results:

Statement showing the (estimated) foreign commerce of Brazil during the year 1880–'81.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	$33, 607, 000	$25, 563, 000
France	*18, 648, 000	*15, 761, 000
Germany	10, 000, 000	12, 000, 000
United States	9, 200, 000	48, 382, 000
Portugal	6, 000, 000	2, 500, 000
Belgium	5, 000, 000	4, 500, 000
Uruguay	6, 000, 000	Not known.
Argentine Republic	2, 500, 000	Not known.
All other countries	5, 000, 000	10, 400, 000
Total trade	95, 955, 000	119, 106, 000

*These amounts represent the "general" imports and exports. The "special" imports amounted to $14,713,000, and the "special" exports to $10,119,000, leaving nearly $4,000,000 in the imports and $5,642,000 in the exports to be divided among other countries.

While the exports from the United States, as above given, show an increase on those of the preceding year of about $700,000, they are certainly very unsatisfactory when compared with those from England, France, and Germany. On the other hand, our purchases from Brazil amount to almost as much as the combined purchases of the three countries just named.

The following statements show the principal articles which enter into the French and British trade with Brazil:

Imports into Great Britain from Brazil.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Bones	$243, 000	$264, 000
Caoutchouc	5, 256, 000	6, 300, 000
Cocoa	122, 000	83, 000
Coffee	4, 223, 000	4, 785, 000
Cotton, raw	2, 079, 000	3, 192, 000
Drugs, unenumerated	44, 000	83, 000
Dye-stuffs, for tanning	11, 000	9, 000
Dye-wood, unenumerated	14, 000	16, 000
Farinaceous substances	14, 000	15, 000
Hair (horse)	7, 000	17, 000
Hides, undressed	1, 487, 000	1, 600, 000
Horns and hoofs	34, 000	49, 000
Isinglass	122, 000	117, 000
Nuts and kernels, &c	166, 000	428, 000
Skins:		
Sheep, undressed		3, 000
Other sorts	59, 000	49, 000
Sugar, unrefined	8, 219, 000	7, 350, 000
Tallow and stearine	146, 000	44, 000
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	3, 000	2, 000
Manufactured, and cigars	10, 000	15, 000
Wood, furniture, hard, &c	59, 000	83, 000
Wool, sheeps' and lambs'	500	1, 000
All other articles	767, 000	1, 058, 000
Total	23, 085, 000	25, 563, 000

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Exports from Great Britain to Brazil.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali	$98,000	$108,000
Apparel and haberdashery	336,000	302,000
Arms and ammunition	258,000	311,000
Beer and ale	311,000	350,000
Butter	44,000	34,000
Coal, cinders, and fuel	816,000	948,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	12,830,000	15,785,000
At value	826,000	1,225,000
Drugs and medicinal preparations	195,000	205,000
Earthen and china ware	530,000	544,000
Glass manufactures	117,000	141,000
Hardware and cutlery	1,118,000	1,336,000
Jute manufactures	331,000	739,000
Leather, wrought and not	632,000	739,000
Linens:		
By the yard	705,000	637,000
At value	34,000	49,000
Machinery:		
Steam engines	438,000	544,000
All other	559,000	821,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	2,944,000	2,318,000
Copper, wrought and not	248,000	253,000
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	122,000	127,000
Oil-seed	136,000	170,000
Painters' colors and materials	146,000	161,000
Silk manufactures	59,000	54,000
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	59,000	200,000
Umbrellas and parasols	68,000	68,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	1,725,000	1,302,000
At value	152,000	122,000
All other articles	1,793,000	2,882,000
Total British	27,630,000	32,475,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Butter	170,000	132,000
Cheese	83,000	122,000
Cordage and twine	3,000	2,000
Corn, maize, &c	30,000	.....
Cotton manufactures	3,000	5,000
Hats, bonnets, &c	1,000	2,000
Rice	768,000	350,000
Spices:		
Pepper	15,000	25,000
Unenumerated	10,000	15,000
Spirits, brandy	4,000	5,000
Tar	122,000	161,000
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	7,000	10,000
Manufactured	9,000	6,000
Wine	25,000	34,000
Wood-saws	10,000	3,000
Woolens	5,000	4,000
All other articles	197,000	256,000
Total foreign	1,462,000	1,132,000
Total British and foreign products	29,092,000	33,607,000

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Imports into France from Brazil, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Coffee	$10,102,000	$4,838,000
Raw hides	2,203,000	2,200,000
Cacao	1,439,000	1,486,000
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	563,000	232,000
Sugar, crude	312,000	317,000
Woods, exotic	278,000	275,000
India rubber and gutta-percha (crude)	253,000	251,000
Horns, crude	122,000	122,000
Feculas, exotic	92,000	98,000
Horse-hair, raw	75,000	75,000
Meat, salt	62,000	14,000
Nuts and peanuts	47,000	47,000
Cotton, raw	34,000	34,000
Wax, crude	23,000	11,000
Cinchona bark	13,000	13,000
Broom-heather, unmanufactured	13,000	7,000
Bones	13,000	13,000
Copper and brass in scrap	12,000	12,000
Cocoa nuts, and others, for carving	11,000	11,000
Roots, medicinal	10,000	10,000
Whalebone	10,000	4,000
Wool, raw	8,000	8,000
Feathers, ornamental	8,000	4,000
Other articles	63,000	37,000
Total	15,766,000	10,119,000

Exports from France to Brazil, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Manufactures in skin and leather	$3,093,000	$3,004,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	1,867,000	1,817,000
Jewelry, and gold, silver, and platinum plate	1,771,000	469,000
Woolen manufactures	1,609,000	1,359,000
Salted butter	1,195,000	1,188,000
Cotton manufactures	1,083,000	317,000
Mercery and buttons	1,079,000	1,033,000
Wines	1,042,000	1,016,000
Hides, dressed	627,000	596,000
Silk manufactures	429,000	55,000
Books, paper, and stationery	418,000	375,000
Prepared medicines	368,000	367,000
Tools and metal manufactures	337,000	249,000
Straw hats	336,000	309,000
Flax and hemp manufactures	265,000	119,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	233,000	216,000
Machines and machinery	211,000	118,000
Felt hats	210,000	194,000
Perfumery	179,000	176,000
Toys, &c	163,000	145,000
Furniture	139,000	137,000
Musical instruments	128,000	123,000
Millinery and artificial flowers	117,000	116,000
Preserved fish, in oil	112,000	95,000
Jewelry, other than gold, silver, and platinum	111,000	83,000
Clocks and watches	102,000	26,000
Brandies, spirits, and liquors	98,000	90,000
Coal	88,000	18,000
Potatoes	75,000	75,000
Paints and colors	55,000	53,000
Table fruits and almonds	52,000	50,000
Building materials	44,000	43,000
Marine and other salt	41,000	39,000
Parasols and umbrellas	39,000	38,000
Olive oil	37,000	8,000
Cheese	34,000	3,000
Oxide of zinc	33,000	33,000
Optical and other instruments	32,000	30,000
Feathers, ornamental	32,000	32,000
Candles and stearic acid	31,000	9,000
Iron, steel, and cast iron	31,000	3,000
Thread	28,000	17,000
Arms	27,000	1,000
Horse-hair, crude	26,000	16,000
All other articles	626,000	458,000
Total	18,648,000	14,713,000

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Of the total imports into the United States from Brazil during the year 1881 ($52,782,000), free goods amounted to $44,457,608, viz, coffee, $35,608,000; India rubber, $5,950,000; hides, $1,875,000; cocoa, chemicals, drugs, dyes, medicinal bark, hair of all kinds, woods, &c. The import of brown sugar, $8,144,000, constituted the bulk of the dutiable goods.

The principal exports from the United States to Brazil during the year under review consisted of breadstuffs and provisions, which amounted to about $5,200,000, of which flour amounted to $4,393,000, lard to $547,000, and butter to $100,000.

Of the manufactures exported from the United States cottons amounted to $660,746, a decrease of $27,000 from the preceding year. The following statement will show at a glance the insignificant place which our cotton manufactures hold in Brazilian trade:

Exports of British and American cottons to Brazil during the year 1880–'81.

Description.	Quantity.		Value.	
	British.	American.	British.	American.
Plain piece goods.....yards..	104, 858, 300	2, 820, 925	$5, 929, 000	$275, 906
Printed piece goods.....do....	128, 252, 000	3, 571, 029	9, 858, 000	371, 259
All other.....	.....	.....	1, 395, 000	13, 581
Total	233, 110, 300	6, 391, 954	17, 182, 000	660, 746

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the exports of British cottons to Brazil are as 37 yards to 1, and as $27 to $1 of American.

The average price per yard of British and American cottons, as given in official returns, exported to Brazil as above, was as follows:

British.—Plain piece goods, 5.65 cents; printed piece goods, deducting the mixed goods therefrom, 7.59 cents.

American.—Plain piece goods, 9.78 cents; printed, 10.39 cents.

It would appear from the foregoing statements that the greater portion of the cotton manufactures consumed in Brazil are of inferior quality—that is, low-priced goods—and that the American manufacturers make no very serious efforts to compete with the British in price, but trust to the superiority of their goods to work their way in that market. It is more than likely that high-priced cottons, no matter how superior they may be, will never have more than a limited sale in Brazil. Our manufacturers, therefore, if they hope to run up their trade in that country to the "millions," as they must eventually do, must accommodate the tastes and buying capacity of the consumers. The British manufacturers have gauged the wants of the various markets, and get up their goods to suit all requirements, from the cheap plain cottons worth 4½ cents per yard for West Africa, to the high grade of plain goods worth 9.59 cents per yard exported to Australasia, and from the low-priced prints at 6.52 cents for Bombay and Scinde, to the high print goods for the United States worth 11.25 cents. The British plain piece goods exported to Brazil must be of the same grade of goods as those exported to China, the price of the latter averaging 5.26 cents per yard, the goods shipped to Brazil averaging 5.65 cents. Whether the latter are adulterated to the same extent as the goods manufactured for the Chinese market, I am unable to say.

According to Canadian returns, the American cottons imported into the dominion—and being so imported is a guaranty of their good quality—cost less than the cottons imported from Great Britain, viz, plain piece

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goods 6¾ cents per yard, and printed goods a fraction over 7 cents. If our manufacturers would send goods at these figures into the Brazilian market, the goods being suitable in all things else, they could undoubtedly increase their trade in that country to something like the proportions it should assume.

The principal American manufactures exported to Brazil are, iron manufactures, $604,000; steel manufactures, $192,000; railroad cars, $155,000; drugs and medicines, $145,000; paper and stationery, soaps, cordage, glassware, jewelry, lamps, leather goods, mathematical and musical instruments, perfumery, plated ware, scales and balances, sewing machines, tinware, trunks and valises, wood and manufactures of, &c.

Brazil, from its geographical position, irrespective of the importance of its trade and the promising enlargement thereof year after year, has been justly styled the key to the commerce of South America. The imports and exports of the empire at present constitute more than one-third of the total foreign trade of all South America. This trade is conducted through the following ports, the estimates therefor being based upon the latest and most available returns:

Imports and exports of Brazil by principal ports.

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Rio de Janeiro	$48, 800, 000	$56, 500, 000
Pernambuco	12, 600, 000	11, 500, 000
Bahia	11, 400, 000	10, 500, 000
Rio Grande do Sul	6, 000, 000	11, 000, 000
Para	5, 000, 000	9, 500, 000
Maranhao	3, 000, 000	3, 200, 000
San Paulo	3, 900, 000	11, 000, 000
Parahiba	1, 200, 000	1, 400, 000
Ceara	1, 600, 000	1, 500, 000
Total principal ports	93, 500, 000	116, 100, 000
All other ports	2, 455, 000	3, 006, 000
Total trade of Brazil	95, 955, 000	119, 106, 000

Appreciating the importance of securing a controlling influence in Brazilian trade, the principal countries of Europe—England, France, and Germany in particular—have made the Brazilian market a special study, bringing to bear thereupon fine business ability, large capital, a spirit which accommodates itself to the usages and tastes of the country, rounding off the whole with direct and frequent steam communication.

During the year 1880, according to the report of Consul-General Adamson, there entered the port of Rio de Janeiro 484 steamships, of 786,100 tons, under the following flags:

Flags.	Number.	Tons.
British	298	319, 422
French	119	208, 349
German	89	148, 008
Belgian	36	45, 418
Italian	18	20, 102
Portuguese	1	380
American	13	44, 421
Total	484	786, 100

Since the withdrawal of the only American line of steamers plying between the United States and Rio de Janeiro, and which is represented in the foregoing statement, the American flag is unrepresented in the

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merchant steam marine engaged in Brazilian trade. We are, therefore, in this regard, wholly indebted to foreign companies, principally British, for the facilities afforded us in our commercial intercourse with South America. When, however, it is taken into consideration that these steamers, as a general rule, carry European manufactures to Brazil, bring Brazilian coffee and other products to the United States, and then load up with American breadstuffs and provisions for Europe—repeating this same discriminating round of trips—it may naturally be inferred that our export trade to Brazil is not likely to receive much impetus from the steam-carrying facilities afforded.

As a result of the masterly trade maneuvers of the above-mentioned countries, more than three-fourths of the imports of Brazil are of European origin, while of the imports of manufactures all, save those imported from the United States not amounting to over $2,000,000, are European. On the other hand, in the matter of exports, as before referred to, we take nearly as much as England, France, and Germany combined.

In regard to the present condition of American trade in Brazil, and the best methods for the enlargement thereof, the following carefully-prepared statement from Consul-General Adamson's report is herewith given:

AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL AND THE ENLARGEMENT THEREOF.

American manufacturers, as a rule, know very little about Brazilian markets. In many articles of American manufacture the trade with Brazil has been steadily and healthfully increasing during the last decade. Americans have had a fair opening for their goods in all Brazilian cities, and the prospects for continued growth of our trade are fairly encouraging.

Among the mistakes which have stood in the way of American trade with Brazil may be mentioned, first, *the idea that Brazil is a new country*, when, in fact, as already shown, it is older as to settlement and commercial relations than our own country.

Until the present century most of the Brazilian trade was with Portugal, and through that country with England. In 1807 the Brazilian ports were opened to the commerce of the world, and England, as the friend of Portugal, was the first to frequent them. Since that time England has always been the principal exporter to Brazil, though French and German manufacturers have been gradually gaining ground here.

Since the early part of this century we have sold wheaten flour to Brazil, and later on have done a good trade in lumber, rosin, cotton drillings, and kerosene, but it is only since our diversified manufacturing interests have grown to be of commanding importance that we have entered the lists to compete for the general trade. In this sense the markets of Brazil are comparatively new to us, and our people can succeed in getting a fair share of the trade by studying the requirements of the people, by patient perseverence, and by fair dealing.

Some remarkable blunders have been made, such as sending mowing machines to the Amazonian forests, and of the lesser ones mention may be made of a marble dealer who came to Brazil with a large stock of tombstones and monuments bought in the United States. He could find no buyers because the style of monuments used here is entirely different from those in vogue in the United States. Another party came from Saint Louis to Rio de Janeiro to sell hearses, coffins, and other funeral goods, and found that the business was a monopoly of the great hospital, the "Santa Casa da Misericordia."

Brazilian retail buyers are eminently conservative; having become accustomed to a certain style or mark of goods, they are very slow to change for another, even though better and cheaper. The sellers say their customers know the article they have been in the habit of buying and it gives the vendor no trouble to make the sale. Our people who grasp so eagerly at an improved article and cheapened price, find it difficult to comprehend Brazilian conservatism in such matters. In seeking to introduce American manufactures these facts should be kept in view and the goods should be made to conform as nearly as possible to the tastes of the buyer.

An instance in point may be found in American cotton prints. The English and French goods, which have so long held the market, are put up in pieces of a certain length and breadth, with peculiar finish, all different from the American article, and as a result our sales to Brazil in that line increase slowly.

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American traveling salesmen are too frequently young men who are unacquainted with the Portuguese language and who are dependent on their sales for a subsistence. Failing to secure the custom of large and safe buyers, they make sales to small dealers who will not pay promptly, and from whom a debt cannot be collected by law without extravagant legal fees, if at all.

If our manufacturers cannot send partners or salaried agents here they should put their business in the hands of established commission merchants who know the market and its needs, and whose command of the language enables them to recommend the goods properly.

Besides the active competition of foreign merchants, there are many other impediments, such as (1) the existence of monopolies, officially protected, (2) the high duties, frequent revisions of the tariff and arbitrary ruling as to same by custom-house employés, (3) the varying rates of exchange, and (4) the long credits which are asked by Brazilian buyers.

Against all these, American goods can only push their way slowly; our manufacturers, to gain the market, must be content to sell at first for very small profits or without any profit.

When a new demand is created, or when goods not previously sold here are placed on the market, the first seller has, of course, the advantage over others.

The case of American stoves may be cited; ten or fifteen years ago stoves were hardly known in Brazilian houses; cooking was done at open fires or in imperfect brick ranges. When American stoves were placed on the market they were regarded as a novelty, but for several years they commanded only a small sale. Now that their advantages are known, their sale is large and constantly increasing, and having gained the ground are likely to hold it.

American soda, lemon, and fancy biscuits have improved during the last year on their former bad reputation, and if care is taken to ship only superior goods a valuable business in that line may be had. They should be put up in the style of the British goods of Peek, Freen & Co., but should bear a Portuguese label and name descriptive of contents.

American canned goods are gaining favor, and the sales might be increased by marking them with Portuguese names.

Dried apples prepared by the new process of evaporation have taken so well as to lead to the belief that potatoes put up in same style might sell at a profit.

American butter has gained a bad reputation here, and will only sell at very low prices. The "Petersen" (Danish) butter is deservedly popular here, as also the "Insigny" brand. This is one of the articles in which we ought to be able to compete with the world, and it is to be hoped that our dairymen will try to do so.

American cheese is seldom seen in this market, and in this also we should make greater efforts to compete with the English and Flemish article.

There is a large consumption here of a very imperfectly prepared and unripened native cheese made in the province of Minas-Geraes. They are about 7 inches in diameter and 3 inches thick. I think it would be well for some of our cheese manufacturers to enter this market with a thoroughly good article, made in a distinctive form, to mark it as American, say in the form of a cylinder of 7 or 8 inches in diameter and 9 inches in height.

American locomotives, railway and street cars, axles, &c., have a well-established reputation; agate enameled ware of American make has achieved a great success, and here Brazilian conservatism operates in our favor for English and French goods made under the same patent are rejected by buyers because they are not American.

In silver-plated ware we are gradually making a reputation, but we have to contend with a strong prejudice in favor of the French goods made by Christoffle, a prejudice which is fully 20 per cent. in favor of that market, but which can be overcome by patience, perseverance, and uniform good quality of every article bearing a certain name.

Our hand and horse power plantation mills, corn-shellers, iron pumps, nails, watches, clocks, saddlery, vaseline, perfumeries, &c., are slowly but surely gaining ground.

American table cutlery has made a serious inroad on the trade of Sheffield, and the sales are increasing. In that line we may safely claim the leading position. Already Sheffield has sent to this market imitations of the most popular styles of our table-cutlery, underselling us with an excellent-appearing counterfeit, which, however, does not stand the test of wear. In one case the counterfeits have been imitated by a still cheaper American ware, but this example should not be followed. We have made the trade on the merits of our goods, and if we lower the standard we shall lose it and our reputation also.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF URUGUAY.

The latest Uruguayan official returns of trade cover the year 1879. The latest returns, showing the trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States with Uruguay, show an increase as compared with the

Uruguayan returns for the above year of $8,724,000. Assuming that the trade with all other countries has even held its own since 1879, the following may be considered a fair estimate of the present foreign trade of the republic: Imports, $19,400,000; exports, $22,600,000. The greater portion of this trade is effected through Montevideo.

The principal trade of Uruguay is with Great Britain, France, the United States, Brazil, Spain, Germany, and Belgium.

The nature and extent of the trade relations of Great Britain, France, and the United States will be seen in the following statement:

Imports into the United Kingdom from Uruguay.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Bones	$98,000	$243,000
Guano	25,000	.....
Hair, horse	93,000	73,000
Hides, undressed	1,025,000	1,652,000
Horns and hoofs	25,000	34,000
Meat, preserved	151,000	376,000
Skins and furs, sheep, seal	44,000	146,000
Skins and furs, other	39,000	89,000
Tallow and stearine	185,000	593,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	15,000	107,000
All other articles	108,000	71,000
Total	1,808,000	3,378,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Uruguay.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and harberdashery	$117,000	$146,000
Beer and ale	27,000	36,000
Coal, cinders and fuel	302,000	350,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	1,618,000	2,789,000
At value	204,000	292,000
Earthen and china ware	64,000	54,000
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated	146,000	209,000
Leather, wrought and not	15,000	30,000
Linens, by yard	73,000	127,000
Machinery and mill-work	64,000	112,000
Metal, iron, wrought and unwrought	632,000	948,000
Painters' colors	38,000	39,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	627,000	782,000
At value	64,000	83,000
All other articles	494,000	714,000
Total British goods	4,485,000	6,711,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Rice	123,000	59,000
Tea	18,000	22,000
Tobacco, manufactured and not	22,000	11,000
Wine	8,000	5,000
Wood, sawn	.....	.....
All other articles	49,000	69,000
Total	219,000	166,000
Grand total of British and foreign products	4,704,000	6,877,000

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Imports into France from Uruguay for 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Raw hides	$2,838,000	$2,827,000
Cotton, raw	1,797,000	1,797,000
Meat, fresh	779,000	779,000
Grease	421,000	407,000
Feathers, ornamental	279,000	279,000
Horns	181,000	179,000
Meat, salt	103,000	103,000
Horse hair, undressed	52,000	52,000
All other articles	67,000	75,000
Total	6,517,000	6,498,000

Exports from France to Uruguay, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wines	$1,432,000	$1,430,000
Wool manufactures	558,000	452,000
Clothing	361,000	349,000
Tools and metal manufactures	293,000	96,000
Manufactures in skins and leather	255,000	244,000
Brandies, spirits, and liquors	194,000	180,000
Sugar	183,000	188,000
Cotton manufactures	171,000	80,000
Mercery and buttons	141,000	135,000
Machines and machinery	84,000	69,000
Pewter	67,000	66,000
Silk manufactures	66,000	17,000
Stationery	58,000	55,000
Felt hats	57,000	57,000
Medicines, prepared	50,000	50,000
Fish preserved in oil	49,000	48,000
Tiles, bricks, &c	47,000	47,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	51,000	49,000
Coal	40,000	.....
Jewelry and silversmith work	39,000	26,000
Perfumery	36,000	35,000
Cutlery	35,000	33,000
Toys, &c	35,000	31,000
Olive oil	34,000	12,000
All other articles	394,000	323,000
Total	4,730,000	4,072,000

The imports into the United States from Uruguay during the fiscal year 1881 amounted to $4,165,000, a decrease of $1,260.000 from the preceding year. The principal imports from Uruguay were hides and skins, $2,960,000; wool, $883,000; and hair, $118,000. The principal decrease herein noted occurred in hides and skins.

The domestic exports from the United States to Uruguay during the year under review amounted to $1,536,000; the exports of foreign goods amounted to $76,000, making a total export of $1,612,000. Small as these exports may appear in comparison with England and France, they show an increase on those of 1880 of nearly 100 per cent. The principal increase occurred in cotton manufactures, our exports thereof in 1881 amounting to $580,000, against $240,000 in 1880.

A comparative statement of the principal exports from Great Britain, and the value of the exports of similar articles from the United States will enable our manufacturers to appreciate the fact that there is a large field for the enlargement of our trade in Uruguay.

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British and American exports to Urugnay.

Articles.	British.	American.
Cotton manufactures	$3,081,000	$580,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	1,269,000	96,000
Woolen manufactures	865,000	1,350
Coal	350,000	2,218
Wearing apparel	146,000	12
Earthen and china ware	54,000	.....
All other articles	1,112,000	930,420
Total	6,877,000	1,612,000

The following review of the trade of Uruguay with the United States, by Consul Russell, of Montevideo, will enable our manufacturers and exporters to appreciate the disadvantages which must be overcome before our trade in the republic approaches anywhere near the volume of British trade. In pointing out the best means for the enlargement of our trade therein, the consul's opinions are deserving of the highest consideration.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND URUGUAY.

On the subject of trade with the United States, I prefer, instead of my own views, to give, as of greater value, the result of interviews with some of our prominent business men, well qualified to speak on the subjects to which I invited their attention.

Conversing with one of the leading and most intelligent importing merchants of this city, he remarked substantially:

"We read with great interest the American export journals, and notice the natural desire on the part of our American cousins and the laudable co-operation of their government to extend their trade, but, as regards the River Plate country in general, and Montevideo particularly, he thought they had not much reason to complain, as they not only held their own, but relatively, at least, increased their field of occupation. If, however, American manufacturers just now find a limit to the money value of what they export to this market, they must bear in mind that here the limit is readily reached and as readily accounted for by the fact that we have not the population, the consumers. From 1875 to 1878 they were actually sending us plows at the rate of at least a dozen for every inhabitant, the same idea common to Europe seeming to prevail in the United States, that somewhere in the River Plate country there was an immense population, flush of money but bare of everything else. In spite of strained efforts, Montevideo can therefore, for the reason given, take but a small supply comparatively of foreign manufactures, and where trade is coerced, the market becomes overstocked, prices fall, and orders diminish. American scientific and commercial journals, devoted to the American export trade, illustrated by explanatory diagrams of machinery and of manufactured articles of every description, with accompanying price-lists, &c., and intelligent commercial travelers from the States, provided with abundant and attractive samples, certainly afford full information to and are highly appreciated by our merchants; still the merchant himself must be the judge of what his market needs and will bear and command profitable sale. If he imports a number of packages of certain goods and finds a ready market for them at prices affording a fair margin of profit, he will require neither recommendation nor persuasion from any one to induce him to repeat his order, and will choose the market which suits him best. Hence, frequently, commercial travelers whose industry and efforts deserve success, are obliged to close the exhibition of their samples and leave, lamenting the failure of their mission."

Another, a prominent English merchant, remarked to me that he was the first to import Fairbanks scales into this city. Why? Not because of any partiality for the Messrs. F., whom he had never seen, but because, in his opinion, exercising his own judgment, their machines were, as he has found them to be, superior to those manufactured in his own country.

Another English house, extensively dealing in agricultural implements, informs me, I regret to say, that of the thrashing machines imported into this market of 8 and 10 horse-power, there being none of 12 horse-power, the English machines are uniformly preferred for the reason that they are much stronger and more thoroughly cleanse and

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separate the grains. These are hints that may be of some service to American manufacturers who are capable of manufacturing specially for this or any other market; and although the field of Uruguay is, as already intimated, limited, it is believed that a capable resident general agent, representing various manufacturing and mercantile firms in the United States, with various specimens and samples in his depository of machinery to be explained and goods to be described, thus, as it were, maintaining a permanent exhibition thereof, might prove an efficient means of introducing American wares into this market, whilst the cost of maintaining such depository by a number of merchants and manufacturers would not be seriously felt by any.

It must be stated, however, that certain advantages are claimed for European markets. A lower rate of interest and the greater general financial facilities obtainable in London and Paris are considerations urged as making access to trade and negotiations with the United States more difficult because more expensive than in Europe. American houses, too, are not, as a rule, disposed to grant the same terms of payment as European houses. Whilst the former frequently exact payment in New York before the goods are shipped, the latter are always ready and glad to sell on six months' time, or even on open account. European houses, too, give greater attention to the making up of their catalogues, price-lists, &c., in the language of the country, and generally employ foreign correspondence clerks to look after their interests. It is further complained that the agents of American houses have, in repeated instances, failed to execute orders taken from responsible houses without even advising the parties by whom they were given of the reason for so doing, whether because of prices having meanwhile gone up, or because the contract did not prove satisfactory to their employers at home.

I would also respectfully suggest that merchants and manufacturers cannot be too careful in keeping up the standard of their articles. For instance, it is said that during the last two or three years sugar refined in the United States is neither as sweet nor white as it was four or five years ago. Another instance, coming under my own observation, was a late shipment of 250 cases of canned goods from New York, examined and inspected by a survey called and appointed for the purpose, when the tins turned out less than *one-quarter* of what they were represented to contain.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

All parties agree upon the necessity of direct steam communication, and upon the want of it as the chief obstacle in the way of immediate further development of commerce between the United States and the River Plate.

Some fifteen or twenty years ago, I am told, steam communication between the River Plate and Europe was quite insignificant, limited, as it then was, to but one or two sailings per month. Both passenger travel and commercial intercourse between these countries were subjected to serious drawback and inconvenience owing to the transshipment at Rio de Janeiro of both passengers and cargo, the large steamers from and to Europe coming no further than and returning from that port.

Small steamers were employed by English and French companies between Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo. Two companies, however, a few years later, decided to send their large steamers directly through, causing considerable increase of the passenger and cargo traffic with Europe, and creating an active competition to secure it, which, besides resulting in greater facilities of communication, so reduced in a short time the enormous rates previously charged, that the fare for first-class passengers fell from £70 to £35, and cargo or freight charges were reduced in like proportion. Both imports and exports from and to Europe increased rapidly, whilst commercial intercourse with the United States, owing to the dilatory and uncertain communication, remained almost stagnant, with the exception of lumber cargoes imported generally via England.

Telegraphic communication having since been established with Europe, and steamers increased in number almost daily, sailings are now advertised, supplying very largely the requirements of the markets of the Plate, whilst the bulk of our exports go to European markets.

With the United States, communication has been greatly facilitated by means of the telegraphic cable to Europe, and by the establishment of a line of steamers between New York and Rio de Janeiro, but commercial transactions, as compared with Europe, are yet, and must continue to be, very limited, until a direct through line of steamers to the Plate River ports has been established. Until this is accomplished our merchants and manufacturers will, I fear, only continue to realize the failure of their enterprising efforts, through agents, circulars, and price-lists, to create and establish here a permanent trade, however materially such expedients may, as heretofore suggested, aid in presenting American goods to the notice of consumers.

One serious difficulty in the way of establishing a direct steamship line between New York and the River Plate, which has heretofore existed, has been the quarantine regulations consequent upon the sanitary condition of the Brazilian ports during half the year. This difficulty may now be regarded as in a great measure, if not entirely, removed by a development of trade sufficient to enable steamers to obtain full direct

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cargoes for the River Plate, without depending on Brazil. Returning, they might at first find it necessary in occasional instances to look to Brazil for a *balance* of cargo.

Beside the impulse which a steam line would give to passenger traffic, by making the River Plate country more generally known and visited, the trade in certain articles would no doubt immediately more than double. For instance, the importation of refined sugar has fallen off very largely, principally on account of the great risk of injury from dampness during the long voyage of sailing vessels, which, too, as a rule, are not as well ventilated as steamers. Other perishable articles, especially in the line of provisions, will also find their way to a much greater extent as soon as voyages can be made promptly and quickly, and dealers thus enabled to make some approximate calculation of the time when goods ordered may be expected to reach their market. No such calculation can now be made. Brazilian merchants, too, in view of the uncertain length of their voyages, risk of damage from dampness, fluctuation of markets, &c., are disinclined to shipping coffee on sailing vessels, or on vessels carrying hides or wool; but by building *steamers for the trade* this difficulty, I am assured, would also disappear.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

According to the interesting annual review of Argentine commerce, by Consul Baker, of Buenos Ayres, the foreign trade of the republic was as follows during the year 1880: Imports, $44,067,000—a decrease of $811,000 from the preceding year; exports, $56,497,000—an increase of $8,732,000 on the preceding year.

The foregoing returns are based upon customs valuations, which, in the opinion of Consul Baker, do not represent more than two-thirds of the real value of the goods.

The foregoing trade was effected principally through the following ports:

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Buenos Ayres	$35, 899, 000	$38, 600, 000
Rosario	5, 476, 000	5, 958, 000
Concordia	363, 695	1, 675, 000
San Juan	165, 881	708, 495
San Nicolas	141, 000	3, 008, 000
Galleguay	193, 000	1, 405, 000
All other ports	1, 828, 424	5, 142, 505
Total	44, 067, 000	56, 497, 000

Trade of the Argentine Republic by countries.

Principal countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
France	$8, 025, 000	$15, 584, 000	$23, 609, 000
Great Britain	12, 103, 000	5, 169, 000	17, 272, 000
Belgium	2, 403, 000	13, 893, 000	16, 296, 000
United States	3, 121, 000	4, 961, 000	8, 082, 000
Germany	2, 289, 000	2, 460, 000	4, 749, 000
Italy	2, 534, 000	2, 059, 000	4, 593, 000
Uruguay	3, 133, 000	1, 798, 000	4, 931, 000
Brazil	2, 332, 000	1, 923, 000	4, 255, 000
Spain	2, 394, 000	1, 139, 000	3, 533, 000
All other countries	5, 733, 000	7, 511, 000	13, 244, 000
Total	44, 067, 000	56, 497, 000	100, 564, 000

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that while France and Belgium lead England in the export trade England sells to the Argentine Republic more merchandise than both those countries combined—in fact, nearly as much as France, Belgium, and Germany combined. In the

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import trade the United States come fourth, viz, Great Britain, France, Uruguay, United States.

Upon referring to French official returns, however, the following results, unaccountably at variance with the Argentine returns, are ascertained: The special exports from France thither during the year 1880 amounted to $16,323,000, and the special imports into France therefrom amounted to nearly $28,000,000. In the matter of French exports thither this is more than double the amount given by Consul Baker, and in the matter of exports from the Argentine Republic to France very nearly double the consular figures.

The consular reference to the Argentine customs mode of valuation would partly explain this very great difference, if the rule applied equally to the trade of other countries, but upon comparing the Argentine valuation of imports from Great Britain for the year 1880, viz, $12,103,000, with the British returns of exports to the Argentine Republic during the same year, viz, $12,349,000,—the former should be at least one million greater—a solution of the French disparity must therefore be sought elsewhere, unless we are to assume that while British trade was assessed at nearly its full value, French trade was assessed at only half its value.

According to the latest official returns of the countries named, the following statements will show the nature and volume of the trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States with the Argentine Republic:

Imports into Great Britain from the Argentine Republic.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Bones	$729,000	$637,000
Copper, unwrought or part	78,000	64,000
Corn:		
Wheat	423,000	68,000
All other	64,000	4,000
Hair (horse)	115,000	100,000
Hides, undressed	428,000	476,000
Horns and hoofs	34,000	32,000
Meat, preserved, not salted	49,000	34,000
Oil, animal	8,000	1,000
Skins and furs	705,000	1,059,000
Other	8,000	44,000
Tallow and stearine	535,000	923,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	54,000	.....
Wool, sheep and lambs'	539,000	472,000
All other articles	255,000	396,000
Total	4,024,000	4,311,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to the Argentine Republic.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	253,000	204,000
Beer and ale	44,000	54,000
Coal and cinders	253,000	284,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	3,358,000	4,316,000
At value	433,000	501,000
Earthen and china ware	112,000	78,000
Glass manufactures	30,000	31,000
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated	423,000	433,000
Leather, wrought and not	117,000	136,000
Saddlery and harness	25,000	25,000
Linens:		
By the yard	234,000	204,000
Jute, manufactured	438,000	491,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to the Argentine Republic—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS—Continued.		
Machinery	$272,000	$258,000
Metals: iron, wrought and not	1,370,000	1,861,000
Painters' colors and materials	88,000	73,000
Stationery and paper	49,000	71,000
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	10,000	15,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	1,288,000	1,560,000
At value	161,000	141,000
All other articles	1,068,000	1,225,000
Total British goods	10,026,000	11,911,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Cordage and twine	4,000	8,000
Iron, manufactures of, and, of steel	2,000	1,000
Rice	127,000	93,000
Silk manufactures	10,000	20,000
Spices:		
Pepper	3,000	8,000
All other	5,000	7,000
Spirits, sweetened and perfumed	25,000	39,000
Tea	30,000	59,000
Wine	5,000	6,000
Wood, sawn	10,000	1,000
All other articles	138,000	196,000
Total foreign goods	359,000	438,000
Grand total of British and foreign products	10,385,000	12,349,000

Imports into France from the Argentine Republic, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Wool	$17,703,000	$17,439,000
Raw hides and skins	7,766,000	7,342,000
Grease	1,238,000	1,137,000
Feathers, ornamental	463,000	456,000
Cereals and flour	405,000	391,000
Hair (curled and undressed)	241,000	236,000
Dye-woods, in logs	162,000	162,000
Horn, crude	124,000	124,000
Bone-black (residue of)	72,000	72,000
Bone-black	56,000	56,000
Linseed	48,000	47,000
All other articles	357,000	306,000
Total	28,635,000	27,768,000

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Exports from France to the Argentine Republic for 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wines	$3,739,000	$3,731,000
Wool manufactures	3,533,000	3,385,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	2,493,000	2,483,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	2,327,000	1,567,000
Jewelry and gold and silver work	1,010,000	241,000
Sugar	593,000	593,000
Cotton manufactures	528,000	309,000
Brandies, spirits, and liquors	443,000	437,000
Basket work	386,000	257,000
Prepared skins	385,000	379,000
Mercery and buttons	347,000	332,000
Tools and metal manufactures	290,000	228,000
Stationery and books	288,000	275,000
Hats—straw, bark, &c	270,000	269,000
Hats—felt	202,000	197,000
Silk manufactures	163,000	58,000
Fish, preserved in oil	156,000	152,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	137,000	126,000
Oils, fixed, pure	125,000	68,000
Arms and ammunition	121,000	14,000
Clocks and watches	106,000	4,000
Prepared medicines	99,000	99,000
Cheese	96,000	15,000
Machines and machinery	88,000	64,000
Cereals and flour	79,000	30,000
Perfumeries	72,000	70,000
Toys	69,000	62,000
Iron, steel, and cast iron	69,000	.....
Colors and paints	67,000	66,000
Manufactures of hemp and flax	63,000	36,000
Other articles	919,000	776,000
Total	19,263,000	16,328,000

AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

According to the official returns of the Bureau of Statistics, the trade of the United States with the Argentine Republic was as follows during the fiscal year 1881: Imports, $5,629,000; domestic exports, $2,258,000; foreign exports, $170,000; total exports, $2,428,000. Compared with the preceding fiscal year, this shows a decrease in imports of more than $500,000, but an increase in domestic exports of nearly $500,000.

At the very best this is a poor trade showing for the United States, and—as has been so often and so clearly shown in the many able reports received from Consul Baker—not at all attributable to the Argentine merchants and people, or to the fact that our goods are not wanted in that market. One of the principal causes of our comparatively meager trade relations with the Argentine Republic is the utter absence of direct steam communication between both countries. During the year 1880 of the total foreign trade of the republic .76 per cent. was effected through steamships.

In this connection the following statement speaks for itself:

Steam navigation, entrances and clearances, at the ports of the Argentine Republic during the year 1880.

Flag.	Number.	Tons.
British	1,840	752,954
French	653	313,107
Argentine	1,226	213,904
Brazilian	560	124,851
German	79	121,930
Italian	208	111,175
Uruguayan	319	77,630
Belgian	21	26,904
Austrian	1	286
American	Nil.	Nil.
Total	4,907	1,742,741

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As a sequence to the absence of direct American steam communication, an absence of direct and positive interest in the pressure of our goods upon the market, nay, further, in a general failure to supply the demands thereof, on the part of our manufacturers and traders, may be noted. When trade is dull at home we seek the Argentine market; when trade is brisk at home we ignore, to a great extent, that market and its demands.

REVIEW OF ARGENTINE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

By Consul BAKER, of Buenos Ayres.

The total trade of the United States with the Argentine Republic during the year 1880 shows an increase of $495,607 over that of the preceding year. There was, however, an actual decrease of $674,153 in the amount of imports, while the exports show an increase of $1,169,760.

The course of trade with the United States for the last five years will be seen from the following table:

Description.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Imports	$1,880,770	$2,249,320	$2,773,589	$3,794,876	$3,120,723
Exports	2,393,236	2,415,486	2,547,187	3,591,292	4,961,052
Total	4,274,006	4,664,706	5,320,776	7,586,168	8,081,775

Since 1876 the total trade appears to have nearly doubled, but the yearly increasing amount of imports is broken in the exhibit of last year's figures. In order to discover wherein was this decrease, the following grouping of the principal articles imported during the last three years is given:

Principal articles imported from the United States.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Kerosene	$279,173	$348,855	$342,942
Alcohol	246,668	263,112	212,328
Starch	69,418	82,459	62,953
Sugar	186,628	506,380	140,133
Drugs	73,543	78,325	75,384
Agricultural implements	15,933	52,994	29,904
Lamps and gas-fixtures	11,424	33,538	24,329
Lumber of all kinds	864,858	1,187,732	1,080,897
Machinery	48,910	144,678	78,876
Mercery	10,985	35,610	14,966
Furniture	99,239	103,344	71,507
White paper		18,384	2,643
Paints	46,190	52,302	65,127
Tobacco	109,632	138,553	152,319
Cotton fabrics	105,912	115,764	73,323
Other fabrics	68,594	69,538	60,347
Railroad machinery		42,894	340
Plows	52,657	35,626	22,854
Groceries	23,631	20,670	28,802
Ship-chandlery	4,290	20,256	2,453
Coal and coke	54,683	39,588	30,175
Fire crackers	12,182	10,535	3,816
Preserved meats	5,523	14,128	6,297
Hardware	145,682	102,531	112,836
Steam engines	3,120	600	900
Lard	32,545	25,973	32,360
Objects of art	14,303	19,090	12,326
Perfumery	32,328	20,921	12,726
Rosin	37,095	24,366	39,208
Glassware	1,240	1,067	25
Stationery	16,608	14,082	10,780

SUGAR.

By an examination of this list it will be seen that while the trade in most articles has been pretty steady, there has been a great falling off in the imports of refined sugar, more than one-half ($366,247) of the entire decrease falling to that article. There is also a decrease in lumber imports of $106,835, and a decrease in the imports

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of furniture, white paper, railroad and other machinery, and agricultural implements. I cannot account for the large decrease in the sugar import, which is a prime article of necessity, unless it be that merchants here are so in the habit of receiving cargoes of sugar from the United States in such uniformly bad condition that they have become discouraged, and now seek their supplies as far as possible from Belgium, France, and Holland. I do not suppose it is entirely the fault of the shippers at home, but rather that of ship-brokers, that during the last year a large proportion of the sugar from New York has come here in the very poorest class of foreign vessels, and it has arrived here in such heated condition—in many cases with barrels stained and contents spoiled by contact with sea-water—that the article was wholly unmerchantable, and has fallen on the hands of the underwriters. The latter of course make complaints—and I am not surprised that they do; but if they would examine into the seaworthiness of the vessels soliciting cargoes, before taking risks, and refuse all insurance in bottoms which are not tight and dry, there would be less cause for animadversion on their part afterwards. If there is one article more than another which requires to be kept out of the reach of moisture, it is sugar. Even under the most favorable conditions it is a difficult matter to export sugar south of the line without the generation of more or less moisture. How much more so when it is sent to market in a leaky vessel.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In regard to the decrease in the amount of the imports of the other articles mentioned, in most cases an explanation can also be given. Owing to the war in the middle of the year there was less building, less fencing, less demand for lumber in the interior. In the article of common furniture, which for many years has been coming from the United States, I think it is now to some extent being successfully imitated in this country, though I do not think the Argentine Republic will ever be able to compete with the United States in this manufacture. There was but little done in railway construction last year, and hence, perhaps, the decreased demand for railroad machinery, though, as most of the companies here are controlled in London, they naturally give a preference to English rolling stock. The failure of the crops for the last two years has had a direct influence in reducing the demand for agricultural machinery and implements. In regard to white printing paper, I thought that the movement two years ago for pushing American stock upon this market would be successful; but the matter was badly managed, and supplies came so irregularly that they could not be depended on. What was still more astonishing was the fact that the body of the printing paper received from the United States was so superior to that coming from Europe that the custom-house authorities persisted in taxing it as writing paper.

COTTON FABRICS.

I was in hopes that the last year would show a large increase in our trade in cotton fabrics, but instead the imports were $42,441 less than those of the previous year. In regard to this, however, I think I am correct in saying that if more cotton goods were not sold here, it was not because there was no demand for them, but because they could not be procured. The market at home was so good and so buoyant that the very parties who had been, the year previous, anxiously seeking opportunities to sell their fabrics here, very inconsiderately gave up all concern in regard to the Argentine trade, even refusing to ship at all unless the money accompanied every order. This, of course, once more directed attention to England for supplies on the part of houses here which were most anxious to trade with the United States, and from that quarter, of course, they obtained prompt shipments and the usual credits. All this is most unfortunate. As I have said before, if there is any specialty in the import trade of the Argentine Republic which the United States should strive to obtain, it is the trade in cottons. I have already in a special report spoken of the value of this trade. That this may be seen at a glance, I reproduce the figures for the last six years, to wit:

IMPORTS.

Years.	Cotton goods.	Cotton threads.	Total.
[illegible]	$4,102,270	$31,530	$4,133,800
[illegible]	2,989,120	44,535	3,033,645
[illegible]	4,933,363	84,345	5,018,708
[illegible]	5,555,647	80,141	5,635,788
[illegible]	5,213,852	73,913	5,287,765
[illegible]	3,714,562	77,814	3,792,376

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I may state generally that about two-thirds of the cotton threads and about nine-tenths of the cotton fabrics come from England. These figures show what a wide field is here offered to American enterprise. If, with better and cheaper goods, the United States are not able to dispute and divide this trade with Great Britain, the fault must be in ourselves.

Our manufacturers should bear in mind, as an incentive to greater effort, that this trade in cottons is not for a season, but practically for all time to come. As I have heretofore sought to impress upon them, there can be no local competition here for them to contend with. There is not a cotton-mill in the country; and there will be no cotton manufactures here for the next generation, if, indeed, that soon, while the demand for cotton goods must go on increasing with the population of the country. I need not repeat what I have so often said before, that our milling interests must not wait for this trade to seek them. If they continue to adopt that policy they will never secure it. They must invite it. They must study the styles of goods and the details of their make-up through their own agents sent here for the purpose. They must show dealers here how much better they can do, in the matter both of the quality and price of goods, by transferring their orders to the United States; and when the merchants of Buenos Ayres fully understand the advantage it will be to them to deal in American fabrics the bulk of the trade is sure to follow.

OUR EXHIBIT IN OTHER IMPORTS.

I have said this much in regard to the cottons trade of the Argentine Republic for the reason that it figures as one of the largest items in the imports of the country; but there are many other lines of goods in which it seems to me, if proper efforts were made, the Americans could do more than they are doing at present. To show this I place side by side the total shipments to the Argentine Republic of the following articles during 1880, and the proportion of the same which came from the United States, to wit:

Articles imported in 1880.	Total value.	Value of shipments from the United States.
Wire for fencing	$770,433	$4,940
Jewelry	276,443	2,593
Fire-arms and equipments	137,311	3,473
Saddles and harness	108,699	10,805
Groceries	210,536	28,802
Ship chandlery	119,917	2,453
Boots and shoes	454,668	55
Coal	551,193	30,175
Preserved meats, &c	168,968	6,297
Comestibles	234,538	7,936
Glassware	23,232	25
Preserved fruits	20,208	.....
Dried fruits	82,394	264
Iron and steel, unworked	507,733	1,281
Hardware	1,774,154	121,109
Soaps	20,024	615
Hams	24,529	65
Lamps and gas-fixtures	84,694	24,329
Stationery	253,755	10,780
Furniture	184,039	71,507
White paper	253,363	2,643
Salt fish	102,407	360
Leather	199,358	1,424
Cheese	246,250	.....
Drugs and medicines	754,706	59,633
Mercery	1,916,583	14,966
Paints	423,901	65,137
Ready-made clothing	901,904	733
Hats and caps	566,411	150
Steam-engines	56,856	900
Spices, &c	145,711	5,991
Carriages	16,020	1,019
Beer (in bottles)	212,696	435
Refined sugar	2,026,122	140,133

It seems to me there is hardly an article in the above list which might not be supplied by the United States cheaper and better than it can be furnished from Europe, many of them being in great part original shipments from the United States; but so long as the tradesmen and merchants of this country have their family ties and busi-

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ness associations in England and France those nations must continue to furnish the bulk of this trade to the Argentine Republic, unless we make persistent and continuing efforts to divert it.

CONSULTING ARGENTINE STYLES.

But to ship at random, thinking that all articles of American manufacture would at once recommend themselves, or to send down here commercial agents with a great parade of samples, is the greatest mistake that can be committed. It does not signify that the goods in our own market, or even in European markets, recommend themselves by the superiority of their workmanship or the beauty of their finish. If they do not correspond to the prevailing styles here, they will not be touched. We must not expect to foist our goods upon the Argentine people, however much we may like them, if they are not of the make and fashion which prevail in the River Plate. In this respect they are exceedingly fastidious. We must not send what suits us; we must send what suits them. For instance, I saw on the street, the other day, a gentleman newly arrived from New York, and he wore a hat which was exactly "the thing" there; but it was different in its fashion from those which the people of Buenos Ayres most affect; and his appearance on the promenade created quite an amusing sensation among the "gamins." That hat was right enough at home; but do you suppose that an invoice of them would find a market here? This is only an illustration of what I am trying to impress upon our seekers after Argentine trade. If they would first find out what are the styles and fashions, not merely in hats, but in every variety of manufactured article for which there is a demand here, they would have less difficulty in introducing their goods. A short time ago I was asking a member of a well-known American importing house of this city, how he managed to compete so successfully for the Argentine trade, and he said it was by constantly watching the tastes of the people in the various lines of goods, and adopting whatever he saw pleased the public taste; and he had in his hand then the photographs of a set of furniture, French-made, which he was sending to his correspondents in New York for a pattern. In almost every branch of manufactures, jewelry, hardware, glassware, saddles and harness, gas fixtures, &c., the same thing might be done with success. In regard to hats and caps, dress goods, ready-made clothing, the manufacturers of England and France in many instances have agents here who study the tastes and wants of the Argentine people, and who make such goods expressly for this market.

OUR RECIPROCAL TRADE.

Whatever else may be said, we cannot attribute the unsatisfactory condition of our commerce with this country to the want of reciprocal trade. The exports from here last year exceeded the imports from the United States by nearly two millions of dollars. On general business principles, it might have been supposed that this difference would have been remitted in return cargoes; but instead of that, it was paid by bills on London. Whose fault is this?

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF CHILI.

The official commercial statistics of Chili compare favorably, in point of clearness, comprehensiveness, and date, with those of the United States, England, and France. If we apply to the general commerce of a nation the same rules which are applied to individual trade, viz, judging of its soundness by the manner in which its various details are arranged into consolidated array for critical exposition, we are sure to reach similar conclusions in both cases. The most advanced commercial nations are as surely distinguished for the superiority of their commercial reports (their monthly, quarterly, and annual trade-showings), as the great commercial houses are for their bookkeeping, and *vice versa*.

The direct application of practical business principles to national and international questions which distinguishes Chilian official reports from those of many of the other South American countries is indicative of a spirit of progress which is destined to place Chili as a commercial and industrial center in the very front of South American nations.

Estimating the peso, or dollar at 91.2 cents, United State customs

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valuation, the following statements show the trade of Chili, as given in its official returns, during the years 1879 and 1880:

Imports into Chili.

From—	1879.	1880.
Great Britain	$8,075,000	$12,219,000
Germany	2,577,000	4,364,000
France	3,618,000	4,012,000
United States	1,317,000	1,520,000
Argentine Republic	1,466,000	1,336,000
Peru	1,917,000	1,198,000
Spain	147,000	540,000
Brazil	370,000	470,000
Belgium	550,000	432,000
Italy	210,000	265,000
All other countries	542,000	744,000
Total	20,789,000	27,100,000

Of the above imports, during the year 1880, about $22,600,000 worth were entered at Valparaiso alone, the balance, $4,500,000, being entered, in the order of their value, at Coquimbo, Iquique, Caldera, Talcahuano, Antofagasta, Carrizal Bajo, &c.

Exports of Chili.

To—	1879.	1880.
Great Britain	$29,731,000	$36,568,000
United States	602,000	2,272,000
Germany	1,424,000	1,940,000
France	1,760,000	1,780,000
Argentine Republic	97,000	1,000,000
Peru	1,660,000	770,000
Ecuador	720,000	520,000
Uruguay	315,000	430,000
Colombia	600,000	275,000
All other countries	1,995,000	927,000
Total	38,904,000	46,482,000

The total increase in the above statement of exports in 1880 is more than accounted for by the exports from Iquique and other ports being embraced therein, the trade of which previous to 1880 was embraced in Peruvian returns.

The exports for 1880 were shipped from the following ports: Valparaiso, $11,100,000; Iquique, $7,900,000; Coquimbo, $5,900,000; Antofagasta, $5,800,000; Coronel, $4,216,000; Talcahuano, $3,700,000; Chañaral, $3,600,000; Carrizal Bajo, $1,470,000; Tocopilla, $730,000, &c.

It will be noted by the foregoing statements that while nearly the whole of the imports consumed in Chili are entered at Valparaiso, the exports of the country are well distributed among the several ports, Valparaiso sending out not quite one-fourth of the whole.

While the greater portion of the imports into Chili is composed of manufactures, such as textiles, machines (steam and other), drugs and medicines, &c., the entire exports may be classed as raw or unmanufactured.

Of the total exports during the year 1880, agricultural products amounted to $9,990,000, a decrease of about a million dollars from the preceding year; mineral products amounted to $34,484,000, an increase of $11,000,000 on the preceding year. The principal mineral exports were as follows: Nitrate of soda, $14,067,000, an increase of $9,728,000,

occasioned undoubtedly by possession of the Peruvian nitrate fields; copper, in bars, $12,687,000; silver, in bars, $3,000,000, &c. The balance of exports was composed of small lots of manufactures, about $85,000 specie, and unenumerated articles.

The trade returns of Great Britain, France, and the United States concerning Chilian commerce differ very materially from the foregoing Chilian returns, viz: According to the Chilian returns the trade of the republic with Great Britain during the year 1880 was as follows: Imports from Great Britain, $12,219,000; exports to Great Britain, $36,568,000. According to British returns this trade was as follows: Exports to Chili, $10,522,000; imports from Chili, $16,801,000.

The difference in the British exports as given in the British returns and as given as imports from Great Britain in the Chilian returns ($1,667,000) may be generally accounted for by the addition in Chili of costs and charges of transportation, but in the matter of Chilian exports to Great Britain the great difference—$19,767,000—cannot be so easily explained. On turning to the details of the exports from Chili it appears that saltpeter (nitrate of soda) was exported to Great Britain during the year to the value of nearly $12,000,000, while the British returns show only an import of $54,000.

About $3,000,000 can be accounted for in the article of silver bars, which appear in Chilian returns among the regular exports, but which do not so appear among British imports, being accounted for in the import of bullion. This reduces the difference between the Chilian and British returns to about $4,700,000, which can be distributed among the principal other articles of Chilian export to Great Britain. It will thus be seen that saltpeter, or nitrate, is the principal difference unaccounted for.

The following statements will show the nature and extent of the trade of the three principal countries with Chili, according to the official reports of the same:

Imports into Great Britain from Chili.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Bark Peruvian	$10,000	$68,000
Copper:		
Ore	39,000	102,000
Regular	2,026,000	2,074,000
Unwrought or part	9,588,900	7,548,000
Corn:		
Wheat	3,760,000	3,575,000
Barley	112,000	491,000
Wheat meal and flour	247,000	311,000
Cotton, raw	55,000	95,000
Drugs unenumerated	253,000	190,000
Guano	68,000	172,000
Hides:		
Undressed	206,000	25,000
Tanned, &c		1,000
Lea:		
Ore	44,000	50,000
Pig or sheet	49,000	34,000
Nitre, cubic	3,000	54,000
Oil, spermaceti or hard matter	30,000	3,000
Ore, unenumerated	27,000	25,000
Seeds, flax or linseed	102,000	112,000
Silver ore	442,000	195,000
Skins and furs	20,000	98,000
Sugar, unrefined	156,000	442,000
Tin, blocks, ingots, &c	10,000	1,000
Wool:		
Alpaca, vicuna, and llama	243,000	316,000
Sheep and lambs'	292,000	331,000
All other articles	385,000	488,000
Total	$18,167,000	$16,801,000

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Exports from Great Britain to Chili.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$64,000	$132,000
Arms, ammunition, &c	253,000	292,000
Bags and sacks	151,000	326,000
Beer and ale	26,000	24,000
Coals, cinders	273,000	437,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	1,885,000	4,155,000
By value	137,000	389,000
Earthen and china ware	39,000	98,000
Glass, manufactures	11,000	22,000
Hardwares and cutlery	132,000	302,000
Leather, wrought and not	17,000	30,000
Linen, by yard	73,000	161,000
Jute, manufactured	34,000	65,000
Machinery:		
Steam-engines	83,000	64,000
All other sorts	88,000	127,000
Metals:		
Iron	438,000	1,035,000
Copper	64,000	83,000
Paints and coloring material	59,000	93,000
Telegraphic wires and apparatus	20,000	11,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	217,000	680,000
By value	17,000	16,000
All other articles	526,000	784,000
Total British goods	4,617,000	9,326,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Confectionery	3,000	8,000
Paper, all kinds	8,000	3,000
Quicksilver	39,000	11,000
Rice	30,000	22,000
Spices, all kinds	6,000	10,000
Spirits	5,000	7,000
Tea	88,000	199,000
Wine	37,000	50,000
Zinc, manufactures	5,000	5,000
All other articles	258,000	881,000
Total	479,000	1,196,000
Grand total of British and foreign produce	5,096,000	10,522,000

Imports into France from Chili, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Copper, pure	$3,063,000	$3,004,000
Wheat	2,126,000	2,127,000
Skins and hides (undressed)	386,000	386,000
Wool	187,000	187,000
Vegetables	136,000	136,000
Honey	97,000	97,000
Nitrate of soda	56,000	56,000
Cinchona bark	41,000	19,000
Other articles	131,000	125,000
Total	6,223,000	6,137,000

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Exports from France to Chili, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Sugar, refined	$718,000	$718,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	541,000	533,000
Wool manufactures	534,000	497,000
Cotton manufactures	304,000	225,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	299,900	297,000
Straw hats	146,000	145,000
Jewelry	140,000	6,000
Wines	133,000	128,000
Cabinet work	123,000	123,000
Books and stationery	85,000	63,000
Mercery and buttons	82,000	80,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	81,000	76,000
Skins, dressed	75,000	74,000
Felt hats	62,000	61,000
Olive oil	48,000	15,000
Fish, preserved in oil	46,000	46,000
Tools and metal manufactures	42,000	34,000
Prepared medicines	47,000	41,000
Brandies, spirits, and liquors	32,000	30,000
Furniture	26,000	26,000
Clocks and watches	21,000	1,000
Perfumery	17,000	15,000
Preserved vegetables	17,000	17,000
Ink for printers, and for writing	14,000	14,000
Other articles	271,000	171,000
Total	3,898,000	3,436,000

The imports into the United States from Chili during the fiscal year 1881 amounted to $1,436,000, an increase of nearly $200,000 on the preceding year. Nitrate of soda amounted to $1,229,000, and wool amounted to $176,000 of the whole, leaving only about $30,000 of a balance for all other goods.

The domestic exports from the United States to Chili during the same year amounted to $1,598,000, and the exports of foreign merchandise to $16,566, making a total of only $1,614,566. The exports from the United States consisted of agricultural implements, beer, blacking, brooms, clocks, coal, cordage, cotton manufactures, drugs and medicines, glassware, hemp manufactures, manufactures of iron and steel, lamps, musical instruments, naval stores, refined petroleum, lard oil, gunpowder, perfumery, provisions, sewing-machines, soaps, spirits of turpentine, refined sugar, wood and manufactures, &c. The principal of these were the manufactures of iron and steel—machinery, &c.—refined sugar, and cottons.

The following statement, will enable our manufacturers to note the difference in the sales of their cotton manufactures to Chili when compared with the sales of British cottons thereto:.

Exports of British and American cottons to Chili, 1880–'81.

Description.	British.		American.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yards.		*Yards.*	
Plain piece goods	34,670,000	$1,857,000	6,901,483	$446,898
Printed piece goods	34,056,000	2,270,000	632,789	49,092
All other	.....	417,000	.....	9,792
Total	68,726,000	4,544,000	7,534,270	505,782

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Comparatively, the above statement is a very small showing for the United States, yet compared with the preceding year it shows a large increase. During the fiscal year 1880 the exports of American cottons to Chili were as follows: Plain piece goods, 2,299,307 yards, valued at $201,132; prints, 135,126 yards, valued at $11,418; all other manufactures, $5,319. This shows an increase during the fiscal year 1881 of 5,099,837 yards, and of $288,000.

The average price of British cottons exported to Chili, as above, was as follows per yard: Plain piece goods, 5.32 cents; printed piece goods, 6.66 cents. The average price per yard of the American cottons was as follows: Plain piece goods, 6.47 cents; printed, 7.90 cents.

During the year 1880 the average price of American cottons exported to Chili was: Plain goods, 9.09 cents per yard, and prints, 8.44 cents. The cheapening of cottons for that market resulted in the large increase noted above. A like lowering of prices would undoubtedly have a similar effect in all other countries; for, taking the superiority of our cottons into consideration, there is nothing but their high prices interfering with their division of all markets with British goods.

The consul of the United States at Valparaiso (Mr. Foote), in a report upon the general trade of Chili, gives the following interesting review of our trade with that country:

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE IN CHILI.

Prior to 1861, the trade of the United States with Chili was largely in excess of what it is at present. At that time a goodly number of American business houses were established here, but by degrees this has been changed. The decrease of American shipping during our civil war had a tendency to check this trade. Our mercantile houses in this country have from time to time either changed hands or retired from business, thus virtually abandoning the field, which has been occupied by European houses, whose interest it is to introduce the goods of their respective countries.

In seeking for the causes which militate against the trade of the United States, it must be borne in mind that it has not been the custom of our people to send out and maintain commercial establishments, and to invest capital in such enterprises. I think investigation will show that every one of our business houses in the South American States is the result of some small venture, and that when the founders of such enterprises have retired—oftentimes with large fortunes—that the business has either ceased, or passed into foreign hands. On the contrary, the English and German houses are accustomed to perpetuate their business by making partners of their clerks after a term of service.

It must also be borne in mind that the jobbing trade of Chili is done, not by native houses, which seek other markets for their supplies, but almost entirely by foreign houses established here, which have their home connections, and whose interests and inclinations prompt them to seek their respective home markets.

I will venture the assertion that two-thirds of the American goods now sold in Chili are the importations of English and German houses, and more, that they are only imported to supply an actual demand. Trade promoted under such circumstances is of slow growth. What is needed is the establishment here of American houses, with capital, energy, and patience. Advertising has done something in calling attention to our goods; traveling agents have made some sales; but depots near at hand are necessary where a constant supply can be obtained, and where the goods can be brought directly to the attention of purchasers. Of course there should be an intelligent examination of the field, and the necessities of the trade should be carefully studied. A sharp competition must be expected, but there is no reason why, with proper facilities, our trade with Chili should not be largely augmented.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF BOLIVIA.

In the absence of any official returns concerning the foreign commerce of Bolivia, and owing to the fact that her commercial intercourse with the outer world is effected through conterminous countries, it is not possible to give even a fair approximation of the value thereof.

Previous to the war between Chili and Peru and Bolivia, the latter

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received her foreign supplies and exported her products principally through Chilian and Peruvian ports. The war has, however, effected a radical change in Bolivian trade, much of which now passes through the Argentine Republic, entering at Buenos Ayres or Rosario, and thence to Salta or Jujuy, and from these latter places to its destination. The Bolivian exports take the same route reversely.

During the year 1880, according to a report from Consul Baker, of Buenos Ayres, the exports of Bolivia through the Argentine Republic amounted to $1,570,308, of which silver constituted $1,417,000—besides goods to the value of $32,000 consumed in the Argentine Republic.

The exports to Bolivia, which passed through the Argentine Republic in transit for Bolivia, amounted to only $51,000, while the exports from the Argentine Republic to Bolivia amounted to $360,000.

The imports into Great Britain from Bolivia during the year 1880 amounted to $1,600,000, consisting of cubic niter, $962,000; copper ore and regulus, $605,000; guano, $20,000; all other articles, $13,000. As none of these articles seem to have been imported through the Argentine Republic, we have here alone a total export from Bolivia of $3,202,000.

The exports from Great Britain to Bolivia during the year 1880 amounted to $433,000, consisting of cotton and woolen goods, machinery, and other manufactures of iron. These exports must have reached Bolivia through Peruvian ports; therefore there is already accounted for herein, Argentine exports to Bolivia, $360,000; exports in transit through the Argentine Republic, $51,000; and British exports to Bolivia, $433,000—a total amounting to $844,000.

Consul Baker in his report further says that, during the year under review, there was considerable demand for cotton goods from Bolivian merchants, the orders coming direct from Buenos Ayres instead of going to the Pacific ports as in ante-bellum days. In most cases these Bolivian merchants asked for American cottons, *which could not be had;* owing to the brisk demand in the United States the American cotton manufacturers refusing to fill the orders.

Consul Adams, of La Paz, in a report upon Bolivia and its trade and commerce, writes as follows concerning American *vs.* European interests in this country:

Strange it is, and almost incomprehensible to the natives, that of the here so-called Yankee enterprise nothing is to be found. Germans, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Englishmen, and even Italians come to this country in numbers, and are here now, not as immigrants, but to control the trade which the settled part of the country offers. The rich mines of Potosi, Huanchaca, Oruro, and Corocoro, although mostly owned by Bolivians, are worked by European contractors and engineers, and their product controlled in the English market. The most prominent exporters and importers are Germans, a few English and Dutch, but not a single American merchant in all Bolivia. Telegraph lines are constructed by Frenchmen, and even the stage and transportation lines established some years ago by two Americans have, after their death, fallen into the hands of a shrewd Scotchman, and so while the Bolivians with their numbers of Indians cultivate the soil in the primitive way of the middle ages, Europeans control all trade, and the Americans here, being without capital, can neither compete with one nor the other.

Until Americans with capital, intelligence, and enterprise come here and bring machinery with them to work the mines, which, rich as they are, have been abandoned simply for want of such machinery; until our importers and those manufacturers who at home use the raw materials produced in Bolivia, such as cinchona bark, rubber, cacao, alpaca, and Vienna wool, establish branch houses or send agents here rather than purchase in the English markets; until our manufacturers and dealers in agricultural implements, machinery, fire-arms, furniture, hardware, cottons and woolens send their goods on their own account to this country in competition with Europeans; until ships of our own nationality engage in the carrying trade of South America;

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until then the commerce of and with the United States will be but nominal and restricted to a very few articles which no other country produces.

It is true some prejudices will have to be surmounted as well as natural difficulties; miners will have to build roads to their fields of operations; agents in quest of bark and rubber have to penetrate into the wilderness and give up the comforts of society; the slow mode of transportation and consequently a slow realization on the capital invested, frequent political troubles and the instability of government, the distance from home and the high price of living, all these difficulties are serious obstacles; but, as an offset, it may also be taken into account that of all nationalities none are so welcome in this country as Americans. The property of foreigners is absolutely secure. The climate is exceedingly healthy and salubrious; our countrymen know how to surmount difficulties, and, what is of greater importance to those that would come, the capital invested and the labor and intelligence employed would bring sure and abundant returns.

Trade of Great Britain with Bolivia.

IMPORTS FROM BOLIVIA.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Copper:		
Ore	$185,000	$365,000
Regulus	243,000	240,000
Guano	219,000	20,000
Niter, cubic	773,000	962,000
Silver ore	49,000	.....
All other articles	18,000	13,000
Total	1,487,000	1,600,000

EXPORTS TO BOLIVIA.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Beer and ale	1,000	4,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	25,000	30,000
Cottons, entered by the yard	30,000	25,000
Hardware and cutlery	5,000	10,000
Machinery and mill work	34,000	39,000
Metals: Iron, wrought and not	84,000	64,000
Woolens, by the yard	20,000	2,000
All other articles	108,000	210,000
Total	257,000	384,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
All foreign articles	35,000	49,000
Grand total of British and foreign products	292,000	433,000

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF PERU.

In 1879 the foreign commerce of Peru was estimated as follows: Imports, $28,000,000; exports, $44,600,000. Owing to the disarrangement of Peruvian commerce since 1879, and to the fact that the trade of Iquique and some other Peruvian ports are now conducted under Chilian auspices, in the absence of all official statistics it is not possible to give a correct estimate of the present value thereof. The decrease in the exports from Peru to Great Britain and France alone in one year—1880 as compared with 1879—amounted to nearly $10,000,000, and in the imports from those countries during the same time the decrease amounted to $4,100,000. Reasoning from these premises, therefore, it may be safely assumed that the present foreign commerce of Peru does not exceed the following values: Imports, $15,000,000; exports, $25,000,000.

The commercial intercourse of Great Britain, France, and the United States with Peru will be seen by the following statements:

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Imports into Great Britain from Peru.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Bark, Peruvian	$763, 000	$136, 000
Chemical manufactures and products	500	.....
Copper:		
Ore	200, 000	127, 000
Regulus	.....	25, 000
Unwrought, or partly wrought	491, 000	209, 000
Cotton, raw	1, 079, 000	690, 000
Guano	2, 337, 000	2, 848, 000
Hides, undressed	20, 000	21, 000
Niter, cubic	2, 929, 000	2, 390, 000
Silver ore	200, 000	59, 000
Skins, furs, all sorts	7, 000	12, 000
Sugar, unrefined	6, 703, 000	5, 479, 000
Tin:		
Ore	16, 000	.....
Blocks, ingots, &c	15, 000	5, 000
Wool:		
Alpaca, vicuna, and llama	1, 118, 000	476, 000
Sheep and lambs'	475, 000	253, 000
All other articles	115, 000	191, 000
Total	16, 468, 000	12, 891, 000

Exports from Great Britain to Peru.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$73, 000	$15, 000
Arms, ammunition, &c	3, 000	.....
Bags and sacks, empty	102, 000	107, 000
Beer and ale	34, 000	15, 000
Coal, cinders, and fuel	219, 000	117, 000
Cordage and twine	30, 000	25, 000
Cottons:		
By the yard	1, 030, 000	433, 000
By value	83, 000	39, 000
Earthen and china ware	88, 000	6, 000
Glass manufacturers	20, 000	7, 000
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated	127, 000	44, 000
Leather, dressed and undressed	25, 000	3, 000
Linens, by yard	59, 000	25, 000
Machinery and mill-work	156, 000	54, 000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	384, 000	185, 000
Copper, wrought and not	49, 000	15, 000
Woollens:		
By the yard	506, 000	146, 000
By value	15, 000	.....
All other articles	627, 000	286, 000
Total British goods	3, 630, 000	1, 522, 000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Butter	11, 000	9, 000
Oil, olive	6, 000	2, 000
Opium	429, 000	141, 000
Quicksilver	30, 000	30, 000
Rice, not in husk	160, 000	39, 000
Spirits, perfumed	14, 000	3, 000
Tea	20, 000	1, 000
Wine	25, 000	10, 000
All other articles	93, 000	90, 000
Total	788, 000	325, 000
Grand total of British and foreign products	4, 418, 000	1, 847, 000

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Imports into France from Peru, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Guano	$2,205,000	$2,205,000
Nitrate of soda	927,000	852,000
Copper ore	380,000	373,000
Cinchona bark	174,000	151,000
Raw hides	134,000	134,000
Cotton, raw	16,000	16,000
Other articles	29,000	27,000
Total	3,865,000	3,758,000

Exports from France to Peru for 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wool manufactures	$271,000	$250,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	153,000	143,000
Straw hats	129,000	128,000
Cotton manufactures	92,000	45,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	81,000	79,000
Books and stationery	54,000	44,000
Prepared skins	53,000	33,000
Jewelry, gold and platinum	52,000	8,000
Felt hats	50,000	50,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	34,000	
Fish preserved in oil	31,000	31,000
Wines	27,000	27,000
Tools and metal manufactures	26,000	9,000
Mercery and buttons	22,000	20,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	22,000	21,000
Imitation jewelry	9,000	9,000
Brandies, spirits, and liquors	9,000	8,000
Other articles	94,000	69,000
Total	1,209,000	974,000

The trade of the United States with Peru during the fiscal year 1881 was as follows: Imports from Peru, $758,000; domestic exports thereto, $94,000. During the year 1879 our imports from Peru amounted to $2,370,000, and our exports thereto to $1,294,000. Not having received any recent reports from the United States consul at Callao concerning the commerce of the United States with Peru, I am not able to say how much of the foregoing decrease is due to the absorption by Chili of Peruvian ports, and how much to decrease with the trade under Peruvian auspices.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF ECUADOR.

As far as our customs returns are concerned, it would appear as if there were no direct commmercial relations between the United States and Ecuador, for the name of that republic does not appear in the reports of the Treasury Department showing the imports from and the exports to the various countries. It is, doubtless, principally owing to this ommission that Ecuador, up to a very recent period, was almost wholly neglected by the manufacturers and exporters of the United States, thus leaving the field almost clear for European manufacturers.

Not having received any reports from Ecuador concerning its trade and commerce since the very interesting report from Consul McLean, of Guayaquil, published in Commercial Relations for 1879, I am unable to give anything new concerning the condition of American trade in the republic. Notwithstanding the fact that our customs show no direct

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trade with Ecuador, Consul McLean gave a long list of American imports received at Guayaquil during that year, principally manufactured articles, to the value of $1,150,000, while he computed the value of exports therefrom to the United States at more than $1,000,000.

As Consul McLean in 1879 reported a fairly increasing trade between Ecuador and the United States, the result of the direct efforts of American manufacturers, it may be safely assumed that our trade with the republic has gone on increasing since that time.

It must be borne in mind that whatever trade we have with Ecuador is credited in our customs returns to other South American countries.

Basing the estimate upon the foreign commerce of 1879 and the ascertained increase in British and French trade therewith since that year, the present trade of Ecuador may be set down as follows: Imports, $9,000,000; exports, $11,000,000.

The following statements show the trade of Great Britain and France with Ecuador, according to their official returns. As the official returns of our customs make no record of our trade therewith, I am unable to give any particulars thereof in this connection.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Ecuador.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Bark, Peruvian	$980,000	$1,895,000
Caoutchouc	20,000	59,000
Cacao	1,234,000	1,011,000
Cotton, raw	1,000	500
Hides, undressed	3,000	2,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,000	4,000
All other articles	302,000	173,000
Total	2,542,000	3,144,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Ecuador.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Cordage and cables	$3,000	$4,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	846,000	1,016,000
By value	83,000	78,000
Earthen and china ware	10,000	25,000
Hardware and cutlery (unenumerated)	50,000	68,000
Linens, by the yard	25,000	44,000
Machinery and mill-work	3,000	10,000
Metal: Iron, wrought and not	34,000	88,000
Woolen manufactures	132,000	185,000
All other articles	184,000	193,000
Total British	1,370,000	1,711,000
FOREIGN GOODS	73,000	77,000
Grand total	1,443,000	1,788,000

Imports into France from Ecuador for 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Cacao	$241,000	$54,000
Cinchona bark	95,000	.....
Cocoa-nuts and other shells for carving	62,000	.....
Other articles	15,000	8,000
Total	413,000	62,000

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Exports from France to Ecuador for 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wines	$158,000	$140,000
Perfumery	75,000	65,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	74,000	74,000
Brandies, spirits, and liquors	71,000	68,000
Fish, preserved in oil	69,000	57,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	66,000	64,000
Wool manufactures	62,000	53,000
Tools and metal manufactures	55,000	20,000
Soap, common	47,000	47,000
Books and stationery	45,000	40,000
Fish, preserved in oil	36,000	34,000
Cotton manufactures	26,000	6,000
Preserved fruit	17,000	7,000
Skins, dressed	14,000	14,000
Sirups and candies	14,000	9,000
Prepared medicines	12,000	12,000
Olive oil	11,000	3,000
Ink, for printing and writing	9,000	9,000
All other articles	303,000	129,000
Total*	1,164,000	851,000

*In this sum total are included $6,000 general exports, and $5,000 special exports from France to Bolivia.

RÉSUME OF SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

Countries.	Total imports.	Exports to South America from—		
		England.	France.	United States.
Colombia	$19,000,000	$5,220,000	$5,782,000	$5,383,000
Venezuela	12,000,000	2,123,000	1,987,000	2,770,000
British Guiana	10,450,000	4,200,000	.....	1,723,000
French Guiana	1,600,000	22,000	1,332,000	107,000
Dutch Guiana	1,500,000	260,000	.....	289,000
Brazil	95,955,000	33,607,000	18,648,000	9,200,000
Uruguay	19,400,000	6,877,000	4,730,000	1,612,000
Argentine Republic	44,067,000	12,349,000	19,363,000	2,428,000
Chili	27,100,000	10,522,000	3,898,000	1,614,000
Bolivia (estimated)	1,500,000	443,000	.....	.....
Peru	15,000,000	1,847,000	1,209,000	94,000
Ecuador	9,000,000	1,788,000	1,164,000	.....
Total	256,572,000	79,258,000	58,113,000	25,220,000

In the foregoing British column "foreign goods" are included to the value of $5,236,000, and in the French column "foreign goods" are included to the value of $10,858,000. Deducting these foreign goods from the totals, the British manufactures and products consumed in South America during the year 1880 amounted to $74,022,000, and the French manufactures to $47,255,000 during the same year. The exports of foreign goods from the United States were so insignificant that their deduction from the American column would not materially alter the total.

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EXPORTS.

Countries.	Total exports.	Imports from South America into—		
		England.	France.	United States.
Colombia	$20,000,000	$4,073,000	$5,632,000	$5,991,000
Venezuela	16,500,000	962,000	3,380,000	6,602,000
British Guiana	13,200,000	10,300,000	.....	2,220,000
French Guiana	1,100,000	.....	1,000,000	3,000
Dutch Guiana	1,300,000	491,000	.....	402,000
Brazil	119,106,000	25,563,000	15,766,000	52,782,000
Uruguay	22,600,000	3,378,000	6,517,000	4,165,000
Argentine Republic	56,497,000	4,311,000	28,635,000	5,629,000
Chili	46,482,000	16,801,000	6,223,000	1,436,000
Bolivia	*3,500,000	1,600,000	.....	.....
Peru	25,000,000	12,891,000	3,865,000	758,000
Ecuador	11,000,000	3,144,000	413,000	.....
Total	336,285,000	83,514,000	71,431,000	79,988,000

*Of the Bolivian exports, as above given, silver constituted $1,500,000.

COMMERCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

1. BERMUDA.
2. BAHAMAS.
3. TURK'S ISLANDS.
4. JAMAICA.
5. ST. LUCIA.
6. VIRGIN ISLANDS.
7. ST. CHRISTOPHER.
8. NEVIS.
9. ANTIGUA.
10. MONSERRAT.
11. DOMINICA.
12. ST. VINCENT.
13. BARBADOES.
14. GRENADA.
15. TOBAGO.
16. TRINIDAD.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BERMUDA.

(Area, 19 square miles; population, about 14,000.)

The foreign trade of Bermuda was as follows during the year 1880: Imports, $1,109,000; exports, $420,000.

In drawing the attention of his government to the great disproportion between the imports and exports of the colony, the governor says that it may be ascribed to the circumstance that "nearly every article required for the food or for the clothing of the entire civil population, and of the garrison, and of the fleet, must be imported from abroad, and that the local merchants whose business it is to introduce these supplies, being unable to pay for their extensive importations by means of return exports, are obliged to remit treasury bills on England, which they purchase from the commissariat, to balance their accounts with their foreign correspondents.*

The exports consist of agricultural products, which find a market, almost wholly, in the United States.

The imports consist, principally, of the following articles: Ale and porter, from England and Canada; butter, from the United States; live cattle, from the United States; corn and grain, from the United States; flour, from the United States; groceries, principally from the United States; leather and leather goods, from the United States and British possessions; provisions, from the United States; liquors, from England and colonies; sugar, from British possessions and the United States.

*Report of Governor R. M. Laffan.

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In reporting upon the trade of Bermuda, the consular agent of the United States at St. George remarks as follows:

Although a large portion of the trade of these islands drifts to the United States, the same could be increased until it was almost engrossed, by proper care and management.

Cotton goods are largely supplied from the United States, but not entirely. Woolen goods are brought from Great Britain, and it is generally accredited there that the United States can furnish none that are reliable. Very inferior British woolen goods are alone procurable here.

In short, the United States could furnish more furniture, notions, clothing, dry goods of all descriptions, in short everything which a civilized country, with the means to pay for it, requires. More than $100,000 worth of beer and porter is annually consumed here. Some lager beer in bottles is alone brought from the United States; the rest comes from Halifax and England. Halifax ale costs at that place $14.50 per hogshead of 60 gallons, English ale a trifle more. Freight would be rather in favor of the United States. Good and cheap wines from America, though unknown in this market, would be salable. Whisky comes from Great Britain and the provinces, and is largely consumed. A large portion of tobacco is brought from Canada, and nearly all of the matches in use from Halifax.

There is no prejudice on the part of the merchants nor any tariff discrimination against trading with the United States.

The consumption of coal here is considerable, principally on account of steamers delayed by stress of weather in reaching their ports of destination. The preference is for "Cardiff coal," as many of the foreign steamers are adapted to the use of soft coal. A coal company recently formed here informed me, through their manager, that they should procure a stock of American hard coal, and would be pleased to make trial of any soft coal which might be substituted for the "Cardiff." I mention this in the hope that some of our varied mines can produce such an article at a satisfactory price. The coaling of steamers is evidently on the increase, and worthy of the attention of American coal mines.

There are no manufactories on these islands; the products and the industries above mentioned chiefly occupy the inhabitants of these isles.

The imports of potatoes exceed the exports. These islands are dependent for their clothing and food, and no country can geographically furnish them as well as the United States.

I have failed to note the importation of cattle and horses, beef, mutton, and other essentials of existence. These come mainly from the United States. The only daily product is milk, and in that connection I would enter my testimony that without American oleomargarine we would be butterless, especially at this season of the year, because it seems to offer the only resistance to the effect of climate. At other seasons, the article of butter which the merchants of the United States see fit to accord to these islands is far inferior.

The merchants have learned by experience the utility of direct dealing with those from whom they make their purchases. Formerly they knew only their commission merchants. The great barriers to an absorption of the trade of these islands by the United States are, briefly, the dealing through commission houses, the facility and convenience of purchase and payment with Great Britain and the provinces, and the want of exchange or banking facilities with the United States.

The mere mention of the fact of the first is sufficient without argument to suggest the economy and advantage of direct dealing.

In regard to the second, lines of steamers are ready and eager to supply their patrons, and government drafts procurable at par are great helps to trade.

In regard to the latter, the merchants of the United States regarding their interests should establish a bank with moderate capital, for exchange, assisting the moving of crops, enterprising merchants to purchase cargoes of abandoned vessels, and to receive deposits of merchants. The islanders would take a portion of the capital if required. Such an institution would obviate the necessity of a merchant sending 12 miles to purchase a draft on New York, and paying 2 or 3 per cent. premium therefor, or remitting the same in foreign coin.

The latest statistics showing the details of the trade of Bermuda are for the year 1879. As the general results between that and the intervening years are about the same—a slight increase being the only deviation—the following statements show the distribution of the commerce of the colony:

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Imports and exports of Bermuda.

From and to—	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$775,152	$296,127
Great Britain	277,817	11,601
British North America	87,392	3,148
Demerara	28,713	11,134
Barbadoes	17,187	7,072
Spanish West Indies	6,257	697
All other places	700	6,301
Total	1,193,218	336,080

The following statements show the nature and extent of the imports into the colony from Great Britain and the United States:

Statement showing the imports into Bermuda from Great Britain and the United States during the year 1879.

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Goods paying 5 per cent. ad valorem.		
Agricultural implements	2	$9 73
Bread ..... packages	4	63 26
Building material ..... do	590	1,138 80
Candles ..... do	379	1,848 67
Carriages ..... do	1	68 13
Cheese ..... cwt, &c	13 1 11	248 20
Clothing ..... packages	35	4,448 13
Coal ..... tons	480	1,080 40
Coffee ..... tons, &c	2 10 3 0	652 13
Confectionery ..... packages	14	150 86
Corks ..... bales	4	131 40
Cotton goods ..... cases	346	43,275 03
Cutlery ..... packages	2	136 26
Drugs ..... do	50	1,625 36
Earthenware ..... do	74	1,883 46
Fish preserved ..... do	296	2,146 27
Fruit dried ..... do	30	287 13
Furniture ..... do	75	846 82
Glassware ..... do	70	2,267 90
Groceries ..... do	457	5,518 77
Hardware ..... do	499	4,491 90
Jewelry ..... do	8	131 40
Leather manufactures ..... do	27	2,944 33
Machinery ..... do	9	627 80
Merchandise ..... do	482	44,647 13
Musical instruments ..... do	10	725 13
Oilmen's stores ..... do	1,933	16,546 00
Oil, colza ..... casks	8	214 14
Perfumery ..... cases	17	773 80
Poultry ..... lot	1	131 40
Powder ..... packages	24	53 53
Provisions ..... do	26	330 93
Rice ..... do	49 0 2 21	2,847 03
Salt ..... do	5	9 73
Seeds ..... do	6	306 60
Ship chandlery ..... do	120	987 93
Silk manufactures ..... do	25	5,732 61
Soap and starch ..... do	885	2,326 33
Stationery ..... do	54	2,892 23
Straw goods ..... do	3	257 93
Sugar ..... do	65	1,610 76
Sundries ..... do	76	4,745 30
Tea ..... tons, &c	2 3 0 0	1,896 73
Tinware ..... packages	11	232 87
Woolen goods ..... do	97	15,100 60
		177,180 85

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Statement showing the imports into Bermuda, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Goods paying specific duty.		
Alcohol ..... gallons..	261½	$194 67
Books ..... packages..	18	700 80
Brandy ..... gallons..	6,376	12,093 14
Cigars	228,200	2,496 26
Cordials ..... gallons..	58	170 33
Gin ..... do....	5,491	3,367 73
Malt liquors:		
Hogsheads	3,333	69,675 73
Dozens	10,028	
Rum ..... gallons..	155	170 33
Tobacco and snuff ..... tons, &c..	1 12 25	413 67
Whisky ..... gallons..	581	890 60
Wine ..... do....	7,940	10,463 34
Total	.....	277,817 45

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Goods paying 5 per cent ad valorem.		
Agricultural implements ..... number..	71	$467 20
Barrels, empty ..... do....	2,385	399 07
Boats ..... do....	4	87 60
Bran ..... bushels..	28,837	4,564 93
Bread ..... packages..	1,717	6,247 20
Building material	911	3,557 47
Butter ..... tons, &c..	86 3 2 7	35,929 94
Candles ..... packages..	384	1,399 13
Carriages	14	1,602 13
Cheese ..... tons, &c..	23 9 0 0	7,275 43
Clothing ..... packages..	12	175 19
Coal ..... tons..	1,434	3,362 87
Cocoa ..... cases..	2	73 00
Coffee ..... tons, &c..	12 13 1 0	4,749 86
Confectionery ..... packages..	32	754 33
Corks ..... do....	23	822 47
Corn ..... bushels..	38,409	19,778 45
Cotton goods ..... packages..	165	11,207 60
Cutlery ..... do....	4	184 94
Drugs ..... do....	440	4,720 66
Earthenware ..... do....	236	631 87
Fish guano ..... do....	3,435	11,816 26
Fish, preserved ..... do....	1,139	3,401 80
Flour ..... barrels..	18,212	101,036 87
Fruit, dried ..... packages..	760	2,934 47
Furniture ..... do....	834	6,165 06
Glassware ..... do....	251	1,956 43
Groceries ..... do	3,470	73,723 07
Hay ..... bales..	7,484	9,883 86
Hardware ..... packages..	994	13,193 53
Horses	40	4,667 10
Jewelry ..... packages..	69	4,165 46
Lard ..... do ..	351	992 80
Leather manufactures ..... do....	665	26,445 46
Lumber and shooks	.....	33,214 66
Machinery ..... packages..	12	345 53
Meal, corn	.....	10,270 86
Meat, pressed ..... packages..	474	2,511 20
Merchandise ..... do....	711	52,832 53
Molasses ..... gallons..	40	19 47
Musical instruments ..... number..	8	839 26
Naval stores ..... packages..	25	43 80
Oats ..... bushels..	25,530	10,954 20
Oilmen's stores ..... packages..	267	1,971 03
Oil, astral ..... do....	5	19 46
Oil, colza ..... do....	1	29 20
Oil, kerosene ..... do....	1,180	5,863 80
Paper, wrapping ..... do....	870	184 94
Pease and beans ..... bushels..	665	1,124 20
Perfumery ..... packages..	61	165 46
Potatoes ..... barrels..	6,902	15,086 00
Poultry ..... lots..	21	160 59
Provisions ..... tons, &c..	350 12 1 15	68,303 33
Rice ..... do....	35 6 1 0	2,501 46
Rope ..... packages..	197	1,864 00
Salt ..... do....	196	360 13

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Statement showing the imports into Bermuda, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Goods paying 5 per cent. ad valorem.		
Sheep	1,415	$10,798 00
Ship chandlery ..... lots..	185	5,255 84
Soap and starch ..... packages..	1,947	6,029 80
Stationery ..... do....	78	2,282 50
Straw goods ..... do....	2	14 60
Sugar ..... tons, &c..	101 13 1 6	13,144 47
Sundries ..... packages..	1,875	9,572 06
Seeds ..... do....	9	116 80
Tea ..... tons, &c..	20 12 0 17	14,234 66
Tinware ..... packages..	76	890 60
Wicker work ..... do....	90	199 54
Wood work ..... do....	101	214 14
Woolen goods ..... do....	26	744 60
Goods paying specific duty.		
Books (free) ..... packages..	18	233 60
Brandy ..... gallons..	202	389 34
Cigars ..... number..	107,900	1,099 87
Fruits, fresh ..... packages..	2,293	6,355 60
Gin ..... gallons..	56	58 40
Ice ..... tons..	200	515 87
Malt liquors	{ 1 bhd. / 60 doz. }	150 86
Oxen and cows	1,598	119 014 67
Rum ..... gallons..	97	48 66
Spirits ..... do....	8	29 20
Tobacco and snuff ..... tons..	8 13 30	4,574 70
Vegetables ..... packages..	583	1,352 93
Whisky ..... gallons..	125	219 00
Wine ..... do....	930	632 67
Total	.....	775,152 60

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE BAHAMAS.

(Area, 5,390 square miles; population, about 40,000.)

Consul McLain, of Nassau, estimates the foreign trade of the Bahamas, during the year 1881, as follows: Imports, $812,000; exports, $557,000. It is more than likely that considerable quantities of the imports are reshipped and entered among the exports, so that the real trade of the colony is less than the foregoing, say, imports entered for consumption, $750,000; exports of the products of the colony, $495,000.

The principal trade of the Bahamas is with the United States, as will be seen by the following statement showing the total imports from and exports to the United States and Great Britain during the above year:

Imports from the United States, $523,147; from Great Britain, $172,303.

Exports to the United States, $401,092; to Great Britain, $136,602.

Further particulars of the trade of the Bahamas will be found in Consul McLain's interesting report, which concludes as follows:

> The present condition of the trade with the United States is quite satisfactory, and the general influences mentioned in my last annual report as tending to increase the same are still in full force, forming a basis for the resonable hope that, before many years, almost the entire trade of the Bahamas will be diverted to the United States.

In a former special report from Consul McLain upon the trade between the Bahamas and the United States, certain phases of the subject were dwelt upon which cannot be kept in view too steadily by our merchants and manufacturers dealing with the British West Indies, for the advice is doubtless as applicable to all the islands as to the Bahamas.

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AMERICAN TRADE IN THE BAHAMAS.

[From a report by Consul McLain.]

Formerly Russia duck, imported from England, was exclusively used for sails; but American cotton duck has entirely supplanted it, being found to wear longer and to hold the wind better. American cotton sail-twine is also used exclusively. Fishermen prefer the American white twine for their seines, though English twine is used for turtling. Our cotton fish lines have also supplanted the English, because they are less slippery when wet, and so are more easily handled.

Manila rope and cordage of American make is preferred to the English, because it is better made, is more smoothly and evenly laid, and this, too, although it costs two cents per pound more. The United States furnishes all the coal tar, raw or pine tar, rosin, pitch, and turpentine, because it can do so more cheaply; and for this same reason blocks, mast-hoops, and such articles come from the States. Iron cut nails are also bought in the United States. The American galvanized boat-nail and spike is preferred to the English, for its better shape and finish, and lower cost. In fact they have entirely superseded the old-fashioned English boat-nails known as the "Bermuda" pattern. Some goods for ship-building, however, are still bought exclusively in England. Small anchors, weighing from 60 to 200 pounds, are used by Bahama vessels, and these all come from England, as well as the bulk of paints, oils, bar and sheet iron, sheet lead, sheet zinc, copper sheathing, wrought-iron nails, and some other items, all on account of being cheaper in England. In tarred hemp preference is given to the English, the stock being longer. The timber used is either native wood or is imported from the Southern States. With these few exceptions the United States have monopolized this department of trade, and our dealers can easily retain it by continuing to furnish good materials at fair prices. That small portion of the trade which now goes to the mother country can be gained by our dealers as soon as they can sell the goods in question at prices to compete with England.

With respect to the trade in general hardware there is room for much improvement, although in this direction the United States have not been idle; indeed, our dealers have secured already a respectable share of the business. We supply most of the cast-iron door-locks, because they are lighter and better adapted for inside doors. The English locks are of wrought iron, and being stronger are preferred for outside purposes. American hatchets, shingling and claw, "Yankee" and "Kentucky" pattern axes, and ship-carpenters' adzes are preferred to the English, being better and quite as cheap. Those made by Messrs. Collins & Co., of Hartford, Conn., are decided favorites. Furniture is kept by hardware stores, and the importations are largely from America. Our styles are very superior, especially in the cheaper varieties, which are the kinds mostly sold here. The style, pattern, finish, and general "get up" of American furniture, when one considers the low price at which it is sold, are quite marvelous, and make it popular. Kerosene-lamp goods naturally come hand in hand with our petroleum, and cast-iron kitchen stoves, grindstones, porcelain and mineral knobs, cut nails, tacks, casters, wooden ware, and all that host of small and cheap articles peculiarly of American manufacture, control the market here.

On the other hand, there are many things which are still bought in England, and which our enterprising dealers should look after, such as tin plates, door and window bolts and hinges made of *wrought iron*, wrought-iron tacks of various kinds, brass goods generally, all sorts of carpenters' tools (except hatchets, axes, and adzes), table and pocket cutlery, scissors, shears, saddlery, hardware, powder and shot, guns, machets, and enameled kitchen ware. Here is quite a field for American enterprise.

I would call especial attention to the trade in cast-iron hollow ware, such as pots, camp ovens, and charcoal stoves. A great many of these goods are sold here, but England has the trade all to herself, the main reason for which is that American goods of this class are made too heavy for this maket. There is little use in sending them here, for they will not sell to any extent. The English make are lighter and cheaper, the first cost in England being 2¼ cents per pound, whilst the American cost 3½ cents per pound, a difference in price which the lower freights from the States will not overcome. Freight from England, nearly 4,000 miles distant, is, per English steamers, $11 per ton; freight from New York, only 1,000 miles distant, per American steamers, is $8.50 per ton. It might not be impertinent, in this connection, to remark that if an English steamship can carry freight 4,000 miles for $11 a ton, an American ship ought to be able to carry it one-fourth the distance for less than $8.50, and not lose money either.

It will be seen from the following table of comparison instituted between the celebrated "Cannon Foundry," England, and the "Pocasset Iron Works," of Massachusetts, that the American goods are 50 per cent. heavier than the English:

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Average weights of English and American foundries.

Articles.	"Cannon Foundry," England.	"Pocassett Iron Works," United States.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Half-gallon pots	3	4
Three-quarter gallon pots	4	6
One-gallon pots	5	8
One and one-half gallon pots	7	10
Two-gallon pots	8	13
Two and one-half gallon pots	10	15
Three-gallon pots	11	17
Four-gallon pots	15	23
Five-gallon pots	16	25
Six-gallon pots	22	32

This also applies to camp ovens and charcoal stoves. As will be seen, as now made, a one-gallon pot costs in England 13¼ cents, whilst one of the same capacity costs in the States 28 cents, or over 100 per cent. more. They will sell at retail in the Bahamas for the *same price*, for, to the native purchaser, a gallon pot is a gallon pot and no more, no matter how heavy or how light it may be. The *size* is all he looks at, and he goes upon the same principle as the Irishman who wanted the biggest pair of boots he could get for his money, regardless of quality or fit. So our dealers will find that if they wish to secure the hollow-ware trade of the Bahamas they must reduce the *weight* of their manufactures, and thereby reduce the price. Then, and not till then, can they hope to sell pots, ovens, and stoves in this colony.

In the matter of dry goods there is also room for improvement in American trade. As dry goods are classified at the custom-house with many other articles which pay an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent., it is difficult to decide just what proportion of the trade goes to the United States. We undoubtedly have a fair share of the trade, but we should have much more. A moderate quantity of cotton prints, denims, sheetings, tickings, cottonades, drills, shirts, corsets, and numerous small wares in the notion line, are bought in the United States; but I judge that more than half the cotton, woolen, linen, and silk goods, as well as umbrellas, gloves, flowers, feathers, lace and fancy goods, haberdashery, felt and straw hats, &c., came from England during the past year. In fact, I do not think the amount of these goods bought in the States, during 1880, was equal to the purchases of either 1877, 1878, or 1879. I am informed by merchants here that during the former years various staple goods could be bought in the States at prices as low as English fabrics of the same description were sold for, and that at that time the trade began to be brisk with the States, and our goods were favorably received. But during the last year prices have materially advanced in the United States, so that English manufacturers are again selling goods to the Bahamas

Some of the merchants here complain of what they style the "instability of the American market" for such goods; that is, the fluctuation of prices are so frequent, and often so marked, that they are never sure what certain lines of goods are going to cost them. In the English markets the prices remain very steady the year through, British manufacturers not being so ready to advance prices, nor upon such slight pretext, as are the American dealers. Hence the merchants say they cannot safely depend on the American markets, for their own customers expect to buy the same article at nearly the same price every month in the year, and the dealers can meet these views only by purchasing where the markets are the steadiest.

In view of these facts, it seems apparent that with proper care and energy the dealers and manufacturers in the United States may largely increase their trade with the Bahamas. They must acquaint themselves with the wants and tastes of the people of the colony; then they must furnish goods that are equal in quality to those sent from England; and finally they must be able to compete fairly in prices with the British manufacturers. In estimating the prices which they can give dealers here, they will find that they have several things in their favor over the British dealer. Freight is in favor of the United States, though not so much as it should be. Exchange is decidedly in our favor. Distance and time are largely with us. If with these things to discriminate in our favor we cannot secure the entire trade of the Bahamas, it would seem as if we did not deserve it.

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FOREIGN COMMERCE OF TURK'S ISLANDS.

(Population about 5,000.)

According to official returns* the foreign trade of Turk's and Caicos Islands was as follows during the year 1880: Imports, $121,000; exports, $120,000.

The principal imports consist of provisions and breadstuffs, cottons, sugars, spirits, rice, &c. Salt is the principal export, amounting to about $100,000, the balance being composed of cave earth, sponges, &c. The principal portion of the trade of the islands is with the United States; say of the imports $80,000, and of the exports $90,000.

The imports consist mainly of breadstuffs and provisions, cottons, rice, liquors, sugar, &c.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF JAMAICA.

(Area, 4,193 square miles; population about 540,000.)

The foreign commerce of Jamaica may be estimated as follows: Imports, $8,000,000; exports, native products, $6,900,000. Of the imports about $400,000 are re-exported, leaving the imports entered for consumption $6,950,000.

Principal imports of Jamaica.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Ale and beer	$184,000	Linen manufactures	$95,000
Boots and shoes	120,000	Machinery, including steam-engines	150,000
Butter	100,000	Oil, kerosene	140,000
Coals	200,000	Pork, pickled	150,000
Flour	800,000	Provisions, not elsewhere specified	475,000
Cotton manufactures	1,380,000	Rice	290,000
Fish:		Wine and liquors	95,000
Dried	575,000	Pine wood and staves	420,000
Pickled, herrings	230,000	Woolen manufactures	150,000
Pickled, mackerel	125,000	All other goods	1,500,000
Haberdashery	444,000		
Hardware and cutlery	294,000	Total	8,000,000
Lard	68,000		
Leather manufactures, other than boots and shoes	65,000		

Principal exports of Jamaica.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Beeswax	$30,000	Logwood	$800,000
Coffee	1,350,000	All other	830,000
Bananas	125,000		
Ginger	90,000	Total produce of Jamaica	6,900,000
Pimento	375,000	Re-exports	450,000
Rum	1,000,000		
Sugar, raw	2,100,000	Aggregate	7,350,000

* Report by Governor Musgrave.

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The official returns of the trade of England and the United States with Jamaica being assimilated with their total trade with the British West Indies, and there being no later returns showing details of the trade of the colony than those from our consul at Kingston for the year 1880, the exact present statistics thereof, by countries, cannot be given. It would appear, however, that the trade of Jamaica is decreasing with Great Britain and increasing with the United States and Canada.

The present trade of the colony with the principal countries may be estimated as follows:

Imports.—From Great Britain, $3,825,000; from the United States, $2,800,000; Canada, $800,000.

Exports.—To Great Britain, $5,000,000; to the United States, $1,500,000; to Canada, $400,000.

The principal imports from Great Britain are cotton manufactures, about $1,000,000; hardware and cutlery, haberdashery, ale and beer, boots and shoes, coals, leather goods, linens, machinery, provisions, rice, soap, wine, and woolens.

The principal imports from the United States are butter, flour, cotton goods, hardware, lard, leather goods, meal, kerosene, pickled pork, soap, wood, and staves, &c. The manufactured articles are comparatively in small quantities, flour being the principal import.

The increase in the trade of Jamaica with the United States and Canada is credited by Consul Hoskinson to direct steam communcation.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF ST. LUCIA.

(Area, 237 square miles; population, 37,000.)

The total foreign trade of St. Lucia amounts to about $1,350,000, viz: Imports, $550,000; exports, $800,000.

Of the imports about $200,000 worth comes from Great Britain, $125,000 from the United States, $130,000 from the British West Indian colonies, and the balance from various countries and colonies. Of the exports over $650,000 go to England, and about $50,000 to the United States.

The principal imports of the island are butter, coals, cotton goods, salted fish, flour, hardware, leather manufactures, machinery and agricultural implements, guano, salted meats, rice, soap, spirits, tobacco, and pine lumber. The United Kingdom supplies the greater portion of the manufactures and all the coals.

The imports from the United States consist of flour, salted meats, tobacco, white pine, and very small lots of manufactures.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(Area, 57 square miles; population, 7,000.)

The total foreign trade of these islands does not amount to over $50,000 annually, viz: Imports, $20,000; exports, $30,000. Almost the entire trade is with the Island of St. Thomas.

The imports consist of flour, white pine lumber, cotton and linen goods, salted meats, corn meal, &c.

The exports consist almost entirely of cattle, goats, horses, and charcoal.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF ST. CHRISTOPHER.

(Area, 103 square miles; population, 29,000.)

The total annual trade of St. Christopher amounts to about $1,932,000, viz: Imports, $950,000; exports, $982,000, of which $56,000 were re-exports.

Trade by principal countries.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	$475,000	$725,000
United States	225,000	155,000
Canada	55,000	50,000
Barbadoes	56,000	8,000
All other countries and possessions	139,000	44,000
Total	950,000	982,000

Principal imports from Great Britain and the United States.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
BRITISH.		AMERICAN.	
Cottons and linens	$141,000	Cottons and linens	$1,000
Haberdashery	35,000	Flour	98,000
Hardware	27,000	Butter	10,000
Manure	20,000	Fish	8,000
Provisions	35,000	Lumber	27,000
Lumber	7,000	Salted pork	23,000
Oil-meal	5,000	Tobacco	7,000
Rice	25,000	Butter	10,000
All other articles	180,000	Candles	2,000
	.....	Oil-meal	13,000
	.....	All other articles	26,000
Total	475,000	Total	225,000

The principal exports of St. Christopher are as follows: Muscovado sugar, $790,000; molasses, $100,000; rum, sweet potatoes, &c.

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEVIS.

(Area, 50 square miles; population, 11,500.)

The annual foreign trade of Nevis is estimated at $413,000, viz: Imports, $170,000; exports, $243,000.

Imports.—From Great Britain, $40,000; from the other British West India Islands, $93,000; from the United States, $20,000.

Exports.—To Great Britain, $118,000; to the United States, $18,000.

The principal imports consist of salted meats, corn meal, dry goods, fish, pickled and dried, flour, hardware, lumber, and shooks. The manufactures are chiefly British, while the fish, meats, meal, wheat, lumber, and shooks are imported from the United States and the British possessions.

Sugar and molasses constitute the exports of the island.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF ANTIGUA.

(Area, 110 square miles; population, 35,000.)

The total annual foreign trade of this colony is estimated at $2,200,000, divided as follows: Imports, $950,000; exports, $1,250,000. These exports are unusually large, owing to the increase in the recent exports of sugar; the average exports of the colony for the years 1876, 1877, and 1878—normal years—being only about $900,000.

The distribution of this trade among the principal countries may be set down as follows:

Imports from: Great Britain, $375,000; the United States, $300,000; Barbadoes, $150,000; Canada, $65,000.

Exports to: Great Britain, $590,000; the United States, $450,000; British colonies, $80,000.

Imports, and the principal countries which supply the same: Beef and pork from the United States; bread and biscuit from the United States; butter from the British possessions, Great Britain, and the United States; cotton and woolen goods from Great Britain and from the British possessions; fish, dried and pickled, from the British possessions; flour from the United States and British possessions; haberdashery, millinery, and hardware, from Great Britain; Indian corn from the United States and British possessions; machinery from Great Britain; meal from the United States and British possessions; spirits and brandy from Great Britain; tobacco from the United States; wood, of all descriptions, from the United States and Canada.

The principal export is sugar, together with some molasses and rum.

FOREIGN TRADE OF MONTSERRAT.

(Area, 32 square miles; population, 9,500.)

The total annual foreign trade of Montserrat is estimated at $286,000, viz: Imports, $130,000; exports, $156,000.

Of the total imports, more than one-half is received from Barbadoes. Of the remainder England supplies about $35,000, and the United States about $4,000.

Exports to the value of $100,000 are sent to England, and to the United States to the value of $40,000.

The principal imports consist of cottons, woolens, linens, flour, manure, salted meats, fish, and machinery.

The chief exports are sugar and lime juice.

FOREIGN TRADE OF DOMINICA.

(Area, 291 square miles; population, 28,000.)

The total annual trade of this island is estimated at $725,000, viz: Imports, $350,000; exports, $375,000.

Imports.—From Great Britain, $130,000; from British West Indies, $130,000; from the United States, $53,000; from the foreign West Indies, $33,000.

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Exports.—To Great Britain, $275,000; to British West Indies, $115,000; to the United States, $60,000; to the foreign West Indies, $20,000.

The imports consist principally of cottons, linens, and woolens, from Great Britain and British West Indies; flour from British West Indies; dried fish from British West Indies; ale, beer, beef, pork, butter, haberdashery, hardware, leather goods, manure, olive oil, kerosene, tobacco, lumber, and shooks.

The chief exports are sugar, cocoa, molasses, lime juice, and rum.

FOREIGN TRADE OF ST. VINCENT.

(Area, 147 square miles; population, about 40,000.)

The total foreign trade of St. Vincent is estimated at $1,650,000, viz: Imports, $775,000; exports, $875,000.

The principal portion of the imports is about equally divided between Great Britain and the British West Indies—the imports from the United States amounting to only about $30,000. Nearly the whole of the exports go to the United Kingdom.

The principal imports consist of white-pine lumber, machinery, hardware, ironware, cottons, woolens, &c., manures, mules, salted pork, provisions, rice, &c.

The principal exports of the island consist of arrowroot, molasses, rum, and sugar.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BARBADOES.

(Area, 166 square miles; population, 165,000.)

The latest official returns showing the annual foreign trade of Barbadoes give the following results: Total imports, $5,380,000, of which $4,180,000 were entered for consumption, goods to the value of $1,200,000 being re-exported to other British West India Islands; exports of native products, $5,020,000.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	$1, 900, 000	$2, 900, 000
United States	2, 400, 000	1, 000, 000
British West Indies	300, 000	950, 000
British North America	500, 000	1, 000, 000
British Guiana	126, 000	184, 000
Foreign West Indies	64, 000	63, 000
All other	90, 000	123, 000
Total	5, 380, 000	6, 220, 000
Less re-exports	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000
Net trade	4, 180, 000	5, 020, 000

The principal imports consist of flour, $630,000; salted meats, $300,000; butter, $200,000; corn and grain, $250,000; dried fish, $275,000; corn meal, $270,000; rice, $210,000; staves, $175,000; lumber, $115,000; cotton and linen goods, $700,000; hardware, $125,000; bread, $130,000; pickled fish, coal, lard, ale and beer, guano, kerosene, spirits, tobacco, staves and shooks, &c.

The principal native products exported are sugar, about $4,200,000, and molasses, $750,000.

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The principal imports from Great and Britain and the United States are as follows:

Imports from Great Britain.		Imports from the United States.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Butter	$55,000	Bread	$125,000
Hardware	110,000	Butter	150,000
Linen and cotton goods	640,000	Corn and grain	220,000
Ale and beer	64,000	Corn meal	260,000
Rice	80,000	Flour	620,000
Spirits	105,000	Lard	125,000
Coal	70,000	Salted meats	275,000
Manure	55,000	Kerosene	130,000
		Tobacco	60,000
Total principal articles	1,175,000	Staves and shooks	220,000
All other articles	725,000		
		Total principal articles	2,185,000
Total imports	1,900,000	All other articles	215,000
		Total imports	2,400,000

Barbadoes is getting to be considerable of an entrepot for supplying the neighboring islands with British and other foreign products and manufactures; it thus becomes doubly important that our exporters should use special efforts to secure as large a share of its trade as possible.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GRENADA.

(Area, 133 square miles; population, 43,000.)

The total annual foreign trade of Grenada is estimated as follows: Imports, $675,000; exports, $750,000.

The principal portion of the imports come from Great Britain ($320,000), Barbadoes ($220,000), and from the United States (about $75,000.) The principal portion of the exports go to Great Britain, viz, $650,000, the balance going to the other British West Indian islands, and insignificant amounts to France and the French West Indies. It does not appear that any of the exports reach the United States. The character of the imports is similar to the imports into Barbadoes. Cocoa and sugar are the chief exports.

FOREIGN TRADE OF TOBAGO.

(Area, 114 square miles; population, 19,000.)

The total annual foreign trade of Tobago is estimated at $600,000 viz: Imports, $215,000; exports, $385,000. The direct British import trade into Tobago has fallen away from $150,000 in 1877 to $30,000 in 1880, owing to the fact that the Tobagoan merchants prefer to buy their supplies in Barbadoes just as they require them. The exports to Great Britain hold their own, and amount to about $350,000 annually.

The principal portion of the imports of the island are, therefore, received from Barbadoes.

There does not appear to be any direct trade between Tobago and the United States, but there can be no doubt that a fair share of American

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produce reaches the island via Barbadoes and other West India islands, the imports being of the same nature as those entered at Barbadoes.

Sugar, rum, molasses, and cocoanuts constitute the chief portion of the exports of the island.

FOREIGN TRADE OF TRINIDAD.

(Area, 1,754 square miles; population 110,000.)

The total annual foreign trade of Trinidad is estimated at $21,800,000, viz: Imports, $10,800,000, of which bullion and specie and re-exports amounted to $3,900,000, leaving $6,900,000 as entered for consumption; exports of native produce, $7,200,000; total exports, $11,100,000.

The principal portion of the imports are received from the following countries, viz: Great Britain, $3,315,000; Venezuela, $2,200,000; the United States, $1,750,000; British West Indies, $525,000; British East Indies, $570,000; British North America, $340,000; France, $480,000; the other dependencies and countries from which imports are received in small quantities being the Dutch West Indies, French West Indies, Germany, Spain, &c.

The chief portion of the exports go to the following countries and colonies: Great Britain, $7,200,000; Venezuela, $1,300,000; the United States, $1,100,000; France, $750,000; British West Indies, $250,000; Canada, $150,000.

Imports.—The principal imports of Trinidad and the principal countries from which they are imported are as follows: Cotton and linen manufactures, total import $1,500,000, the principal portion of which comes from Great Britain, with small lots from France and the United States; butter, from France and the United States; candies, from Great Britain and the United States; corn and grain, from Great Britain and the United States; flour and meal, from the United States and British West Indies; fish, from British North America; hardware, from Great Britain and the United States; lard, from the United States; leather manufactures, from Great Britain and France; live stock, from Venezuela; mules, from the United States; machinery, from Great Britain; malt liquors, from Great Britain; manure, from Great Britain; salted meats, from the United States; oils, from France and the United States; rice, from the East Indies ($500,000); shooks, from the United States; soap, from the United States; refined sugar, from the United States and France; tobacco, from the United States; wines, from France and Spain; lumber, from the United States and Canada.

Exports.—The exports of Trinidad and the principal countries to which they go are as follows: Sugar, over $4,000,000, to Great Britain and the United States; cocoa, over $2,400,000, to Great Britain, France, and the United States; molasses, to Great Britain, the United States, and France; asphaltum, to Great Britain, the United States, and France; bitters, to Great Britain and the United States; and cocoanuts, to Great Britain.

RÉSUMÉ OF BRITISH WEST INDIAN TRADE.

The following statements show the total trade of the British West Indies, and the relative shares of Great Britain and the United States therein:

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TOTAL IMPORTS.

Islands.	Total imports.	From—	
		Great Britain.	The United States.
Bermuda	$1,109,000	$278,000	$775,000
Bahamas	812,000	172,000	523,000
Turk's and Caicos	121,000	10,000	80,000
Jamaica	8,000,000	3,825,000	2,800,000
St. Lucia	550,000	200,000	125,000
St. Vincent	775,000	350,000	30,000
Barbadoes	5,380,000	1,900,000	2,400,000
Grenada	675,000	320,000	75,000
Tobago	215,000	75,000	.....
Virgin Islands	20,000	.....	.....
St. Christopher	950,000	475,000	225,000
Nevis	170,000	40,000	20,000
Antigua	850,000	375,000	300,000
Montserrat	130,000	35,000	4,000
Dominica	350,000	130,000	53,000
Trinidad	10,800,000	3,315,000	1,750,000
Total	30,907,000	11,500,000	9,160,000

The foregoing table is compiled from colonial statistics, and generally embraces the year 1879, while in many cases, where no recent colonial returns were available, the estimates were based upon old returns. This mode of arriving at the details was unavoidable, owing to the fact that the official returns of the United Kingdom group all the colonies under the heading of British West Indies. It will be noted, however, that the totals in the above table, when the usual increase in value from the time of shipment until the goods were entered as imports in the islands is added, agree with the total as given by British returns for 1879, as will be seen bythe tables which follow, showing the exports from Great Britain to the British West Indies, viz, $10,813,000, against $11,500,000 as estimated from colonial returns. The exports of Great Britain during the year 1880 show an increase in British trade of $1,100,000. It is thought, however, that the year 1879 gives a fairer estimate of the annual value of British exports to these colonies than the year 1880, as it will be seen that nearly one-half the increase in the latter year occurred in foreign goods. In regard to the estimates as above given concerning the imports from the United States, they are about $400,000 more than the direct exports to the colonies as given in our customs returns for the year 1880–'81.

Total exports of British West Indian products.

Islands.	Total exports.	To Great Britain.	To the United States.
Bermuda	$420,000	$12,000	$296,000
Bahamas	557,000	136,000	401,000
Turk's and Caicos	120,000	.....	90,000
Jamaica	7,350,000	5,000,000	1,500,000
St. Lucia	800,000	650,000	50,000
St. Vincent	875,000	740,000	5,000
Barbadoes	6,220,000	2,900,000	1,000,000
Grenada	750,000	650,000	.....
Tobago	385,000	350,000	.....
Virgin Islands	30,000	.....	.....
St. Christopher	982,000	725,000	155,000
Nevis	243,000	118,000	18,000
Antigua	1,250,000	590,000	450,000
Montserrat	156,000	100,000	40,000
Dominica	375,000	275,000	60,000
Trinidad	11,100,000	7,200,000	1,200,000
Total	31,613,000	19,446,000	5,265,000

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The British returns, herewith following, give the value of imports from her West Indian colonies during the year 1880 as $21,627,000, and the imports into the United States during the year 1880–'81 are given in our customs returns as amounting to $6,294,000, which may be accounted for by the addition of costs and freightage and increased value.

Statements showing the trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States, according to the official returns of these countries, with the British West Indies.

IMPORTS FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Principal articles.	Into Great Britain.	Into France.*	Into the United States.
Asphaltum or bitumen	$64,000	$43,000	.....
Cacao	2,123,000	324,000	$188,000
Coffee	1,628,000	97,000	194,000
Dye-woods	982,000	.....	131,000
Fruit, including nuts	292,000	.....	471,000
Manure	146,000	.....	29,000
Sago and other farinaceous articles	204,000	.....	2,000
Spices	643,000	36,000	115,000
Spirits, principally rum	1,278,000	91,000	92,000
Sugar and molasses	13,377,000	129,000	3,394,000
Wax	39,000	.....	.....
Woods, hard	111,000	.....	.....
All other articles	740,000	2,042,000	1,688,000
Total	21,627,000	2,762,000	6,294,000

* The imports into France include those from all British America. The "all other articles" in the French column are composed principally of cereals and lumber, received most likely from Canada, so that the imports into France from the British West Indies are very light.

EXPORTS TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Principal articles.	From Great Britain.	From France.	From the United States.
Apparel and haberdashery	$1,390,000	$86,000	$6,000
Beer and ale	418,000	.....	8,000
Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs	.....	212,000	2,000
Butter	15,000	109,000	309,000
Candles	83,000	.....	16,000
Coals	207,000	.....	5,000
Cordage and twine	54,000	.....	26,000
Cotton manufactures	2,843,000	38,000	108,000
Drugs and medicines	151,000	26,000	69,000
Earthen and china ware	107,000	22,000	3,000
Glass manufactures	102,000		20,000
Hardware and cutlery	297,000	.....	35,000
Hats of all sorts	170,000	.....	7,000
Leather, and manufactures of	562,000	154,000	68,000
Linen manufactures	270,000	30,000	.....
Machinery of all kinds	361,000	.....	34,000
Manures	219,000	.....	27,000
Metals, iron, wrought and unwrought	769,000	.....	70,000
Silk manufactures	.....	33,000	.....
Soap	292,000	.....	35,000
Stationery	78,000	.....	38,000
Wines	.....	60,000	1,000
Wood manufactures	89,000	.....	733,000
Woolen goods	346,000	76,000	2,000
All other articles	3,146,000	467,000	6,775,000
Total	11,919,000	1,313,000	8,397,000

Among the British "all other articles" foreign goods amounted to $1,276,000, leaving the value of the exports of British goods proper to the British West Indies $10,643,000, or about $2,400,000 more than the exports of American produce and manufactures thither. Here, however,

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the comparison ceases, as will be seen by glancing over the columns showing the exports of British and American manufactures. In the cotton goods exports the difference is most marked, nearly $3,000,000 worth of British cottons to $108,000 worth of American. The contrast is also very marked in the following articles: Apparel and haberdashery, beer and ale, drugs, medicines, earthen and china ware, hats, glassware, hardware and cutlery, leather and manufactures of, machinery, iron, and soap.

Of the total value of the exports from the United States to the West Indies breadstuffs constituted $3,850,000, flour alone amounting to $2,560,000, and provisions constituted $1,640,000; a total of breadstuffs and provisions of $5,490,000; leaving only $2,907,000 for all other products and manufactures, a sum only a little larger than the exports thither of British cotton goods alone.

Imports into the United Kingdom from the British West Indies.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Asphaltum or bitumen	$83,000	$64,000
Cocoa	2,769,000	2,123,000
Coffee	1,584,000	1,628,000
Cotton, raw	83,000	73,000
Dye-woods:		
Logwood	657,000	899,000
Unenumerated	217,000	83,000
Fruit, raw	78,000	68,000
Manure:		
Guano	5,000	.....
Unenumerated	132,000	146,000
Nuts	214,000	224,000
Sago and farinaceous articles	180,000	204,000
Spices:		
Ginger	140,000	139,000
Other sorts	466,000	504,000
Spirits	1,357,000	1,278,000
Sugar:		
Unrefined	14,844,000	13,299,000
Molasses	272,000	78,000
Wax	43,000	39,000
Wood furniture and hard wood:		
Mahogany	.....	33,000
Unenumerated	49,000	78,000
All other articles	437,000	667,000
Total	23,610,000	21,627,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to the British West Indies.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$1,268,000	$1,390,000
Beer and ale	423,000	418,000
Butter	30,000	15,000
Candles, all sorts	93,000	83,000
Coals, cinders, &c	200,000	207,000
Cordage and twine	59,000	54,000
Corn	15,000	49,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	2,657,000	2,636,000
At value	141,000	207,000
Drugs	136,000	151,000
Earthen and china ware	117,000	107,000
Glass manufactures	107,000	102,000
Hardware and cutlery	292,000	297,000
Hats, all sorts	154,000	170,000
Leather, wrought and not	457,000	460,000
Saddlery and harness	107,000	102,000
Linens by yard	277,000	270,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to the British West Indies.—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.—Continued.		
Machinery:		
Steam engines	$219,000	$195,000
All others	180,000	196,000
Manure	166,000	219,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	554,000	769,000
Copper, wrought and not	44,000	49,000
Soap	316,000	292,000
Stationery	93,000	78,000
Sugar	3,000	4,000
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	30,000	25,000
Wood manufactures, staves, and empty casks	64,000	39,000
Woolens by the yard	258,000	346,000
All other articles	1,464,000	1,842,000
Total British goods	9,924,000	10,643,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Butter	54,000	59,000
Corn, oats	25,000	30,000
Cotton manufactures	25,000	35,000
Fish, cured	21,000	19,000
Guano	146,000	224,000
Nitre, cubic	10,000	15,000
Oil:		
Cocoanut	15,000	25,000
Olive	5,000	4,000
Opium	15,000	20,000
Quicksilver	.....	1,000
Rice	229,000	355,000
Spices, pepper	5,000	5,000
Spirits:		
Brandy	47,000	54,000
Sweetened and perfumed	25,000	24,000
Tea	34,000	37,000
Wine	120,000	130,000
All others	113,000	229,000
Total foreign goods	889,000	1,276,000
Grand total, British and foreign products	10,813,000	11,919,000

Imports into France from British America, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Lumber for building	$1,006,000	$993,000
Cereals	714,000	980,000
Cacao	824,000	83,000
Raw sugar	129,000	101,000
Vegetables	112,000	112,000
Coffee	97,000	61,000
Rum	91,000	74,000
Cinchona bark	80,000	.....
Bitumen (solid, pure)	43,000	43,000
Pimento	36,000	13,000
Other articles	130,000	126,000
Total	2,762,000	2,536,000

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Exports from France to British America, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Brandies, spirits, and liqueurs	$212,000	$211,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	154,000	152,000
Butter	109,000	109,000
Wool manufactures	76,000	74,000
Books and stationery	66,000	65,000
Wines	60,000	58,000
Feathers (ornamental)	46,000	46,000
Mercery and buttons	45,000	45,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	41,000	41,000
Cotton manufactures	38,000	23,000
Split willows (in bands)	34,000	34,000
Silk manufactures	33,000	24,000
Flax and hemp manufactures	30,000	2,000
Fruits, oleaginous	27,000	24,000
Medicines, prepared	26,000	26,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	22,000	20,000
Fish, preserved in oil	13,000	13,000
Other articles	281,000	214,000
Total	1,313,000	1,181,000

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.

The total foreign trade of the French West Indies may be estimated as follows:

Colonies.	Imports.	Exports.
Guadeloupe	$5,400,000	$6,500,000
Martinique	6,500,000	5,000,000
St. Bartholomew	650,000	725,000
Total	12,550,000	12,225,000

The trade between France, Great Britain, and the United States and the French West Indies, according to the latest official returns, is as follows:

Countries.	Imports from the French West Indies.	Exports to the French West Indies.
France	$8,700,000	$7,029,000
England	600	1,273,000
United States	2,464,000	1,558,000
Total	11,164,600	9,860,000

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The nature of the trade, as well as the details thereof, will be seen by the following statements:

Imports into France from Guadaloupe, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Sugar	$3, 302, 000	$3, 606, 000
Rum	288, 000	270, 000
Annotto dye	100, 000	99, 000
Coffee	82, 000	82, 000
Cacao	76, 000	23, 000
Dye-wood	56, 000	56, 000
Table fruits	50, 000	50, 000
Other articles	47, 000	46, 000
Total	4, 001, 000	4, 232, 000

Exports from France to Guadaloupe, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Dressed hides	$446, 000	$426, 000
Cotton manufactures	372, 000	77, 000
Wines	301, 000	294, 000
Tools and metal manufactures	150, 000	92, 000
Olive oil	144, 000	13, 000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	132, 000	52, 000
Mercery	114, 000	112, 000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	110, 000	109, 000
Butter	82, 000	82, 000
Rice	72, 000	26, 000
Wool manufactures	64, 000	54, 000
Manures	69, 000	57, 000
Pottery, glass and crystal	61, 000	54, 000
Jewelry, imitation	59, 000	59, 000
Machines and machinery	58, 000	20, 000
Fish	56, 000	45, 000
Cereals	49, 000	46, 000
Vegetables, dried	44, 000	44, 000
Soap, common	37, 000	37, 000
Straw hats	33, 000	31, 000
Books and stationery	30, 000	30, 000
Cheese	27, 000	27, 000
Prepared drugs	25, 000	25, 000
Cordage, hemp	25, 000	22, 000
Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs	23, 000	22, 000
Toys	19, 000	18, 000
Sugar	18, 000	18, 000
Other articles	422, 000	353, 000
Total	3, 042, 000	2, 245, 000

Imports into France from Martinique, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Sugar	$2, 721, 000	$2, 661, 000
Rum	1, 569, 000	1, 160, 000
Cacao	226, 000	88, 000
Raw hides	74, 000	74, 000
Dye-wood in logs	39, 000	39, 000
Cassia	35, 000	31, 000
Other articles	66, 000	60, 000
Total	4, 730, 000	4, 113, 000

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Exports from France to Martinique, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	
Dressed hides	$499,000	$481,000
Wines	462,000	423,000
Cotton manufactures	345,000	66,000
Oils, fixed, pure	313,000	35,000
Tools and metal manufactures	254,000	13[illegible],000
Hemp and flax manufactures	233,000	68,000
Mercery	131,000	130,000
Salt butter	118,000	117,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	106,000	104,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	102,000	76,000
Machines and machinery	96,000	30,000
Woolen manufactures	95,000	86,000
Cereals	78,000	14,000
Jewelry and gold and silver work	69,000	69,000
Fish	67,000	60,000
Rice	62,000	25,000
Manure	55,000	54,000
Soap, common	53,000	53,000
Sugar, refined	46,000	46,000
Cheese	42,000	40,000
Prepared drugs	38,000	38,000
Books and stationery	36,000	36,000
Toys	31,000	27,000
Nitrates of potash and soda	29,000	18,002
Iron, steel, and castings	29,000	5,000
Cordage, hemp	27,000	23,000
Oil-cake	26,000	26,000
Willow bands	24,000	24,000
Vegetables, dried	23,000	23,000
Silk manufactures	21,000	19,000
Other articles	477,000	362,000
Total	3,987,000	2,718,000

Imports into Great Britain from the French West Indies.

Articles.	1879	1880.
Sugar, unrefined	$56,000	
All other articles	2,000	$600
Total	58,000	600

Exports from Great Britain to the French West Indies.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Coals, cinders, &c.	$224,000	$185,000
Cottons, by the yard	462,000	379,000
Linens, by the yard	73,000	59,000
Woolens, by the yard	22,000	20,000
All other articles	108,000	125,000
Total	889,000	768,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Guano	44,000	5,000
Manures, unenumerated	156,000	204,000
Rice	93,000	287,000
All other articles	8,000	9,000
Total foreign	301,000	505,000
Grand total of British and foreign products	1,190,000	1,273,000

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Sugar constitutes nearly the only import into the United States from the French West Indies, amounting during the fiscal year 1881 to $2,430,000, leaving only $34,000 for all other articles.

Of our exports to the French West Indies during the year 1881, breadstuffs and provisions amounted to $950,000, flour alone amounting to $540,000, leaving about $500,000 worth of all other articles, principally manufactures.

A few illustrations will show that, as far as manufactures are concerned, our trade with the French West Indies affords a very severe contrast to the trade of France and Great Britain therewith.

Exports of principal manufactures to the French West Indies.

Articles.	From France.	From England.	From the United States.
Cotton manufactures	$717,000	$379,000	$2,600
Leather, and manufactures	945,000	Not given.	1,832
Tools, hardware, and cutlery	404,000	....do	1,519
Ready-made clothing	216,000	....do	157
Pottery and glassware	163,000	....do	3,200
Jewelry	128,000	....do	200
Machinery	154,000	....do	8,000
Woolen goods	164,000	$20,000	....

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

As the greater portion of the imports into the Danish West Indies are re-exported—St. Thomas being mainly an *entrepôt* for the distribution of merchandise among the other West India Islands—and as the colonial returns differ very widely from the returns of the principal countries having commercial relations therewith, it is difficult to arrive at a true estimate of Danish West India trade.

The following statement showing the exports from the principal countries—according to their official returns—to the Danish West Indies, may be considered a fair estimate thereof.

Exports to the Danish West Indies.

From France	$5,432,000
From England	1,059,000
From the United States	734,000
From West India Islands	1,000,000
All other countries	420,000
Total	8,645,000

The population of the Danish West Indies is about 40,000, and assuming that the principal portion of the consumption of the islands is supplied from abroad, it may be fairly estimated that over $5,000,000 worth of the foregoing imports are re-exported.

The exports of native produce may be set down as follows:

To the United States	$360,000
To Denmark	350,000
To Great Britain	340,000
To France	100,000
To all other countries	250,000
Total native produce	1,400,000
Re-exports of foreign goods	5,000,000
Total exports	6,400,000

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The principal articles which enter into the trade of the Danish West Indies may be noted in the following statements:

Imports into France from St. Thomas, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Coffee	$52,000	$15,000
Phormium tenax and other vegetable fibers	22,000	.....
Cacao	8,000	3,000
Other articles	19,000	1,000
Total	101,000	19,000

Exports from France to St. Thomas, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Manufactures in skin and leather	$1,541,000	$1,465,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	720,000	604,000
Wool manufactures	694,000	637,000
Cotton manufactures	274,000	115,000
Mercery and buttons	228,000	213,000
Prepared hides (dressed)	217,000	205,000
Prepared drugs	200,000	200,000
Jewelry, imitation	156,000	138,000
Felt hats	136,000	134,000
Books and stationery	124,000	62,000
Hemp and linen manufactures	102,000	76,000
Wines	97,000	97,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	87,000	78,000
Furniture	50,000	47,000
Other articles	806,000	543,000
Total	5,432,000	4,614,000

Imports into Great Britain from the Danish West Indies.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Cocoa	$500	.....
Corn, maize, Indian corn	7,000	.....
Cotton, raw	300	$1,000
Fish	800	400
Iron and steel manufactures	22,000	9,000
Spirits	.....	500
Sugar, unrefined	121,000	310,000
Tobacco, manufactured	3,000	1,500
All other articles	20,400	17,600
Total	175,000	340,000

Exports to the Danish West Indies from Great Britain.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$58,000	$59,000
Beer and ale	20,000	17,000
Coal, cinders, and fuel	102,000	127,000
Cottons:		
By yard	360,000	311,000
At value	39,000	49,000
Earthen and china ware	10,000	2,000
Hardware and cutlery	30,000	15,000
Leather, wrought and not	10,000	5,000
Linens, by yard	141,000	68,000
Metals, wrought and not	38,000	44,000
Soap	30,000	25,000
Telegraphic wires and apparatus	1,000	136,000

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Exports to the Danish West Indies from Great Britain—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS—Continued.		
Woolens:		
By yard	13,000	15,000
At value	2,000	2,000
All other articles	118,000	104,000
Total British	972,000	979,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Rice	25,000	39,000
Spirits, brandy	16,000	15,000
Tea	3,000	4,000
Wine	5,000	10,000
All other articles	24,000	12,000
Total foreign	73,000	80,000
Grand total British and foreign	1,045,000	1,059,000

Of the imports into the United States from the Danish West Indies sugar constitutes the chief portion, the balance being made up of small quantities of cocoa, hides, rags, scrap-iron, bay rum, salt, spirits, &c.

Of the exports from the United States, breadstuffs amount to $310,000, of which flour and Indian corn constitute the chief portion, and provisions amount to $125,000, a total of $335,000 in breadstuffs and provisions.

The following list of imports at St. Thomas from the United States will give a general idea of the nature of our trade with the Danish West Indies:

Imports at St. Thomas from the United States.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Linens	$145	Glassware	4,915
Cottons	161,000	Paper....pkgs.	2,045
Woolens	335	Lumber....feet.	14,250
Silks	335	Shingles	$ 6,400
Unions	335	Cement	55
Clothing	1,585	Marble	10
Flour	151,710	Mats	5
Rye flour	7,680	Hoops	285
Corn meal	20,360	Shooks	800
Beef, smoked and salted	6,290	Rope and cordage	9,770
Tongues and sausages	1,270	Wine	65
Pork, smoked and salted	19,890	Spirits	20
Hams	15,215	Liqueurs	$60
Butter	22,210	Beer	6,705
Cheese	2,100	Vinegar	70
Lard	16,530	Coffee	70
Sugar, refined	7,805	Rum	570
Fish:		Rice	145
Salted	1,690	Tobacco:	
Pickled	1,255	Leaf....pounds.	13,115
Beans and peas	5,270	Manufactured	$4,005
Wheat and corn	5,325	Cigars	20
Oats	695	Pimento	20
Groats, &c	180	Spices	1,840
Yams and potatoes	540	Wax	30
Bread	9,950	Fruit, fresh	920
Tea	430	Steam-coal....tons.	44,510
Preserves	5,125	Paints	$2,345
Corks	15	Sweet oil	2,345
Copper	15	Lamp oil	7,220
Lead	60	Soap	1,795
Iron	60	Candles	6,010
Iron, cast	3,185	Starch	6,690
Nails	830	Raisins and currants	25
Hardware	13,610	Prunes	20
Crockery and chinaware	20	Dates	20
Shoes and boots	6,940	Nuts	355
Leather, skins, &c	4,365	Sago	355
Saddlery, &c	730	Vermicelli	25

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Imports at St. Thomas from the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Straw hats	$1,875	Wheelery, &c	$1,810
Felt hats	45	Pitch	280
Drugs and patent medicines	17,785	Tar	175
Jewelry	6,175	Resin	40
Perfumery	4,195	Turpentine	555
Haberdashery, &c	4,615	Ship materials	2,270
Poultry	110	Salt	2,270
Horses	110	Ice	10,845
Mules	100	Onions	140
Sheep and goats	1,250	Sundry goods	26,635
Oysters	105		
Furniture and mirrors	14,925	Total	722,895

The following statement, prepared by our consul at St. Thomas, showing the number and tonnage of vessels entering the port of St. Thomas during a single year, will give a fair idea of the importance of the port:

Sailing vessels and steamers, not packets.

No.	Nationality.	Tons.
161	American	55,322
448	Danish	18,039
72	Spanish	4,495
83	French	16,433
547	British	89,546
121	Norwegian	35,908
55	Swedish	20,387
8	Russian	3,485
110	German	30,279
13	Austrian	6,212
104	Dutch	5,716
7	Italian	1,380
1	Brazilian	300
2	Venezuelan	80
2	Costa Rican	383
6	Dominican	197
1,754	Total	288,162
	STEAM PACKETS.	
24	American	82,424
129	British	283,762
74	French	100,384
88	German	104,017
54	Spanish	28,001
469	Total	579,588

In regard to the best method for increasing our trade with the Danish West Indies the consul at St. Thomas, in a report published in January, 1881 (Consular Reports No. 3), says that in the imports (entered for consumption) the United States stands third, when we should stand at the head of the list. He says, further, that—

Orders can only be obtained on actual samples, and by sending out agents who will act fairly and honestly; then we can hope to cope with England and Germany in the importations of hardware, cottons, coal, &c. It is rather unaccountable to see England outstripping us in the manufacture of our own products, Germany remodeling our cutlery, and then to see our own goods brought from our shores in foreign bottoms!

In regard to steam communication with St. Thomas, the consul wrote as follows:

This is the head junction of the following companies:
The United States and Brazil Mail, the Quebec and Gulf Ports, the Hamburg American Packet, the West India and Panama, the Generalé Transatlantique, Royal Mail,

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and Herrera, besides other lines. Three of these have branch intercolonial boats for windward and leeward islands, and the Spanish main, &c., which start soon after the arrival of the Atlantic steamers, on their respective routes, carrying mails, passengers, and cargo. And in this connection I beg to make a suggestion. It had occurred to me that two or three properly-built and well-appointed small steamers to coast around among these islands and gather up cargo for, and act as feeders to, the New York and Brazilian line of American steamers, would do a remunerative business and greatly extend our trade. But to accomplish the ends desired they should be essentially American boats—owned and manned by our own people, and bearing our own colors.

The withdrawal of the United States and Brazil line since the foregoing report was written leaves the American flag unrepresented in the steam marine calling at St. Thomas.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch West Indies comprise St. Eustatius, Saba, Curaçoa, and Oruba. Statistics of the foreign trade thereof are only available for Curaçoa. The British consul at this latter island gives the trade thereof for the year 1879 as follows: Imports, $1,464,000; exports, $1,239,000. As the imports into the United States alone from the Dutch West Indies during the fiscal year 1881 amounted to $2,594,000, it is apparent that either the export trade of Curaçoa must have greatly increased since 1879, or that the exports of the other islands must greatly exceed the exports of Curaçoa, or that the British consul did not embrace the transit trade in his report.

The official returns of Great Britain, France, Holland, and the United States go to prove that the greater portion of the trade of the Dutch West Indies is with the United States, viz:

Countries.	Imports from the Dutch West Indies.	Exports to the Dutch West Indies.
United States	$2,594,000	$940,000
England	83,000	1,210,000
*France	159,000	523,000
Holland	50,000	90,000

*Including Dutch Guiana.

The nature of the trade of the Dutch West Indies, as well as the value of the trade of the principal countries therewith, will be understood from the following statements:

Imports into France from the Dutch American Colonies, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Dye-wood extracts	$89,000	.....
Coffee	37,000	$8,000
Wax crude	24,000	.....
Cacao	11,000	4,000
Other articles	18,000	1,000
Total	159,000	13,000

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Exports from France to the Dutch American Colonies, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Manufactures in skin and leather	$120,000	$86,000
Cotton manufactures	102,000	16,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	55,000	53,000
Woolen manufactures	33,000	31,000
Mercery	17,000	13,000
Other articles	196,000	145,000
Total	523,000	344,000

Imports into Great Britain from the Dutch West Indies.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Coffee	$10,000	$2,000
Drugs	20,000	25,000
Dye-stuffs	15,000	10,000
Dye-woods	6,000	3,000
Manures	255,000	39,000
Wood, mahogany	15,000	1,000
All other articles	14,000	3,000
Total	335,000	83,000

Exports from Great Britain to the Dutch West Indies.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$20,000	$25,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	574,000	802,000
By value	39,000	54,000
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated	34,000	36,000
Linen, by yard	73,000	98,000
Woolens, by yard	25,000	44,000
All other articles	80,000	126,000
Total British	845,000	1,185,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Total foreign	15,000	25,000
Grand total British and foreign products	860,000	1,210,000

The principal imports into the United States from the Dutch West Indies are as follows:

Free of duty.—Coffee, $1,489,000; hides and skins, $756,000; guano, $147,000; cocoa, $105,000; barks, chemicals, dyes, &c. Total free goods, $2,500,000, leaving the imports of dutiable goods $94,000 only.

The principal articles of export to the Dutch West Indies consist of breadstuffs, $241,000; provisions, $134,000; cotton manufactures, $245,000; leather, and manufactures of; timber, and manufactures of; paper and stationery, beer and ale, books and pamphlets, clocks, cordage, drugs and medicines, preserved fruits, glassware, hay, ice, jewelry, lamps, iron and steel manufactures, perfumery, sewing machines, starch, refined sugar, tallow, manufactured tobacco, trunks, &c.

Our trade with the Dutch West Indies, on the whole, is favorable, yet there is room for its enlargement in particular articles. The consumption of British cottons therein amounts to $856,000, while the consumption of American cottons amounts to only $245,000 annually. The trade in this line of American goods is, however, increasing, the exports to the Dutch West Indies of cotton goods during the year 1880 amounting to only $59,000. This shows an increase in 1881 of over fourfold.

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FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE SPANISH WEST INDIES.

The impossibility of obtaining any reliable or comprehensive statistics from either colonial or consular sources concerning the foreign commerce of Cuba renders it impossible to present more than an approximation of the value thereof, through the medium of the official returns of the principal countries having commercial relations with the Spanish West Indies.

The following statement, taken principally from the latest official returns of the several countries mentioned, it is thought presents a very close exhibit of the value of the foreign trade of the islands under review:

Countries.	Imports from Spanish West Indies.	Exports to Spanish West Indies.
United States	$66, 864, 000	$13, 128, 000
Spain	8, 000, 000	12, 500, 000
Great Britain	8, 530, 000	11, 139, 000
France	3, 228, 000	4, 309, 000
Holland	750, 000	.....
Belgium	500, 000	450, 000
Dominion of Canada	3, 067, 000	1, 168, 000
All other, estimated	10, 000, 000	8, 000, 000
Total	100, 939, 000	50, 694, 000

The principal articles entering into the trade of the Spanish West Indies will be understood from the following statements:

Imports into Great Britain from the Spanish West Indies.

Articles.	1879	1880.
Coffee	$326, 000	$331, 000
Cotton	.....	59, 000
Spirits, rum	98, 000	102, 000
Sugar:		
Unrefined	10, 372, 000	3, 745, 000
Molasses	10, 000	.....
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	10, 000	.....
Manufactured	2, 405, 000	3, 728, 000
Woods:		
Hard, mahogany	98, 000	219, 000
Other sorts	34, 000	98, 000
All other articles	87, 000	248, 000
Total	13, 440, 000	8, 530, 000

Exports from Great Britain to the Spanish West Indies.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$25, 000	$107, 000
Bear and ale	305, 000	331. 000
Coal, cinders, and fuel	483, 000	389, 000
Cottons:		
By the yard	4, 051, 000	2, 696, 000
By value	132, 000	132, 000
Earthen and china ware	229, 000	209, 000
Glass manufactures	107, 000	107, 000
Hardware and cutlery, enumerated	394, 000	491, 000
Linens:		
By the yard	1, 283, 000	1, 040, 000
By value	6, 000	6, 000
Machinery:		
Steam engines	34, 000	39, 000
All sorts	96, 000	112, 000

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Exports from Great Britain to the Spanish West Indies—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS—Continued.		
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	$671,000	$676,000
Copper, wrought and not	59,000	54,000
Oil-seed	39,000	54,000
Painters' colors and materials	64,000	98,000
Silk manufactures	3,000	5,000
Telegraphic wires and apparatus	10,000	.....
Woolens:		
By the yard	54,000	44,000
By value	4,000	3,000
All other articles	506,000	551,000
Total British	8,612,000	7,144,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Candles, stearine	5,000	1,000
Cheese	209,000	141,000
Fish, cured	146,000	224,000
Rice	2,754,000	3,332,000
All other articles	113,000	297,000
Total foreign	3,227,000	3,995,000
Grand total British and foreign products	11,839,000	11,139,000

Imports into France from the Spanish American Colonies, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Raw sugar	$1,209,000	$1,140,000
Coffee	678,000	615,000
Cigars	608,000	597,000
Cacao	449,000	458,000
Reeds and canes, unmanufactured	101,000	101,000
Dye and cabinet woods	93,000	93,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	57,000	53,000
Tortoise shell	36,000	36,000
Bitumen, solid	25,000	25,000
Other articles	27,000	6,000
Total	3,283,000	3,124,000

Exports from France to the Spanish American Colonies, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Manufactures in skin and leather	$1,345,000	$1,307,000
Jewelry and gold and silver work	725,000	101,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	213,000	213,000
Wool manufactures	180,000	178,000
Cotton manufactures	153,000	116,000
Mercery and buttons	149,000	147,000
Tools and metal manufactures	118,000	63,000
Machines and machinery	109,000	35,000
Wines	109,000	102,000
Salt butter	97,000	97,000
Silk manufactures	92,000	87,000
Books and stationery	91,000	85,000
Perfumery	72,000	72,000
Dressed hides	72,000	69,000
Prepared drugs	64,000	59,000
Olive oil	63,000	3,000
Jewelry, imitation	55,000	53,000
Straw hats	49,000	46,000
Feathers, ornamental	44,000	44,000
Felt, hats	43,000	43,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	38,000	37,000
Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs	30,000	29,000
Hemp and flax manufactures	29,000	26,000
Furniture	21,000	21,000
Other articles	348,000	268,000
Total	4,309,000	3,301,000

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The imports into the United States from the Spanish West Indies during the fiscal year 1881 were as follows: Sugar, from Cuba, $51,283,000; from Porto Rico, $2,128,000; tobacco, unmanufactured, $3,596,000; manufactured, $2,171,000, all from Cuba; coffee, $483,000, from Porto Rico; fruits and nuts, $314,000; vegetable oil, fixed, $64,000, &c.

Principal exports from the United States to the Spanish West Indies, 1881.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Agricultural implements	$50,000	Leather manufactures	$46,000
Beer and ale	27,000	Petroleum	269,000
Breadstuffs	537,000	Paints	20,000
Candles	40,000	Paper and stationery	279,000
Carriages and railroad cars	36,000	Perfumery	40,000
Coal	373,000	Provisions	1,168,000
Cordage	112,000	Scales and balances	20,000
Cotton goods	169,000	Sewing machines	76,000
Drugs and medicines	28,000	Trunks and valises	35,000
Fruits of all kinds	46,000	Lumber	893,000
Glassware	75,000	Wood manufactures	1,637,000
Ice	42,000	All other domestic	5,463,000
Rubber goods	29,000	Foreign exports	416,000
Iron manufactures	1,136,000		
Steel manufactures	66,000	Total	13,128,000

It will be noted that our imports from the Spanish West Indies greatly exceed the imports of all other countries therefrom, while our exports thereto are only a little more than one-fourth of the total exports thither. It is true that we sell more goods than any other country to the Spanish West Indies, almost twice as much as the exports of British merchandise thereto—nearly $4,000,000 of British exports to the islands being composed of foreign produce, rice, fish, cheese, &c.; yet in certain lines of manufactures we do not compare favorably with either France or England, as the following short statement will show:

Exports of principal manufactures to the Spanish West Indies.

Articles.	From England.	From France.	From the United States.
Cotton manufactures	$2,828,000	$153,000	$169,000
Wearing apparel	107,000	213,000	15,000
Beer and ale	331,000	....	27,000
Earthen, china, and glass ware	209,000	38,000	79,000
Leather manufactures	....	1,345,000	46,000
Jewelry	....	725,000	4,500
Hardware and cutlery	491,000	118,000	Not specified.*

*It is more than likely that our exports of hardware to the Spanish West Indies equal those of Great Britain.

In the articles embraced under the heading of cotton "manufactures" we are inexcusably behind Great Btitain, viz, British cottons, piece goods, 31,989,600 yards, valued at $2,702,000, against American piece goods, 1,556,461 yards, valued at $142,000.

Large as the trade in British cotton goods is with the Spanish West Indies, as above given, it is only about one-half in value of what it was in 1876, viz, In 1876 the exports of British cottons to Cuba and Porto Rico amounted to 49,802,200 yards, and in value to $5,215,000, against, in 1880, 31,989,600 yards, and $2,828,000—a decrease in five years of 17,812,600 yards and of $2,387,000 in value. As this lost British trade has not been taken up by any other country, it would appear that the

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consumption of cotton goods on the islands has decreased to that extent in five years. The average price of British piece goods exported to the islands in 1876, plain and printed, was 9.80 cents per yard; in 1880 the average price was 8.45 cents per yard.

The average price of American cottons exported to the Spanish West Indies during the year 1881 was 12.29 cents per yard, nearly once and a half the price of the British goods.

It is clear from this showing that American cotton manufacturers have made no serious effort to secure a portion of the general cotton-goods trade of the Spanish West Indies, being, it would seem, content to supply a few fancy high-priced articles to please a very narrow circle of consumers.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

Being unable to present any special statistics, either from American or foreign consular sources, covering the foreign trade of San Domingo, an approximation of the value thereof can only be reached by deduction. Thanks, however, to the very comprehensive report of Consul-General Langston, covering the foreign relations of Hayti, a very close estimate of the trade of the Dominican Republic can be reached. The official returns of England and France make no distinction between Haytian and Dominican trade, which adds to the difficulty of arriving at definite results in regard to the latter.

According to Consul-General Langston's report, the foreign trade of Hayti was as follows for the fiscal year 1881: Imports, $7,980,000; exports, $11,607,000.

According to their official returns, the trade of Great Britain and France for the calendar year 1880, and the United States for the fiscal year 1881, with Hayti and San Domingo was as follows: Imports from Hayti and San Domingo, $14,187,000; exports to San Domingo, $10,280,000. Deducting the trade of Hayti herefrom leaves an ostensible Dominican trade to the following extent: Exports, $2,581,000; imports, $2,300,000. Adding thereto the trade of San Domingo, with all other countries, the following statement shows the present annual trade of both republics:

Foreign trade of Hayti and San Domingo.

Countries.	Exports to Hayti and San Domingo.	Imports from Hayti and San Domingo.
United States	$5,275,000	$5,642,000
France	2,478,000	7,637,000
Great Britain	2,527,000	908,000
All other	500,000	800,000
Total	10,780,000	14,987,000

The particulars of the trade of England, France, and the United States with Hayti and San Domingo are herewith given.

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Imports into Great Britain from Hayti and San Domingo.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Cacao	$141,000	$98,000
Coffee	107,000	148,000
Cotton, raw	1,000	200
Dye-woods:		
Logwood	147,000	535,000
Unenumerated	10,000	4,000
Manures, unenumerated	35,000	30,000
Wood:		
Mahogany	39,000	68,000
Unenumerated	21,000	16,000
All other articles	4,000	9,000
Total	505,000	908,200

Exports from Great Britain to Hayti and San Domingo.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Cottons entered by yard	$458,000	$1,477,000
Cottons entered by value	34,000	151,000
Earthen and china ware	15,000	73,000
Hardwares and cutlery (unenumerated)	10,000	44,000
Linens:		
By the yard	98,000	370,000
By value	3,000	30,000
Metal: Iron, wrought and not	34,000	88,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	10,000	23,000
By value	4,000	5,000
All other articles	67,000	188,000
Total British goods	733,000	2,449,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Rice, not in the husk	29,000	59,000
All other articles	5,000	19,000
Total foreign goods	34,000	78,000
Total of British and foreign produce	767,000	2,527,000

Imports into France from Hayti and San Domingo, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Coffee	$4,852,000	$3,975,000
Dye-woods	2,364,000	2,364,000
Cacao	182,000	69,000
Jewelry (gold, &c.)	101,000	
Cotton	65,000	57,000
Cabinet woods	27,000	27,000
Other articles	46,000	30,000
Total	7,637,000	6,522,000

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Exports from France to Hayti and San Domingo, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Manufactures in skin and leather	$955,000	$941,000
Clothing and underclothing (sewn)	209,000	209,000
Wines	180,000	167,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	136,000	115,000
Manufactures of cotton	107,000	32,000
Manufactures of wool	99,000	94,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	72,000	53,000
Books and stationery	51,000	47,000
Olive oil	45,000	7,000
Tools and metal manufactures	45,000	28,000
Straw hats	45,000	37,000
Mercery and buttons	44,000	43,000
Prepared skins	40,000	39,000
Sugar	38,000	24,000
Jute bags	28,000	33,000
Rice	23,000	17,000
Felt hats	22,000	22,000
Prepared medicines	21,000	21,000
Furniture	20,000	20,000
Jewelry, imitation	19,000	17,000
Other articles	287,000	212,000
Total	2,487,000	2,178,000

Imports into the United States from Hayti and San Domingo.

Articles.	From Hayti.	From San Domingo.	Total.
Free goods:			
Cacoa	$143,000	$2,000	$145,000
Coffee	3,353,000	27,000	3,380,000
Dye-woods	1,096,000	25,000	1,121,000
Hides and skins	29,000	66,000	95,000
All other	68,000	84,000	152,000
Total free goods	4,689,000	204,000	4,893,000
Dutiable goods:			
Sugar and molasses		669,000	669,000
All other	29,000	51,000	80,000
Grand total	4,718,000	924,000	5,642,000

Exports from the United States to Hayti and San Domingo.

Articles.	To Hayti.	To San Domingo.	Total.
Breadstuffs*	$1,073,000	$145,000	$1,218,000
Provisions:			
Pork	975,000	73,000	1,048,000
Fish of all kinds	611,000	32,000	643,000
Lard	170,000	29,000	199,000
All other provisions	175,000	39,000	214,000
Total of breadstuffs and provisions	3,004,000	318,000	3,322,000
Cotton manufactures	394,000	159,000	553,000
Soap	225,000	18,000	243,000
Wood, and manufactures of	290,000	87,000	377,000
Iron and steel manufactures	64,000	100,000	164,000
Refined sugar	65,000	19,000	84,000
Kerosene	47,000	12,000	59,000
Tobacco, leaf	99,000	4,000	103,000
Leather, and manufactures of	19,000	11,000	30,000
All other articles	285,000	60,000	340,000
Total	4,487,000	788,000	5,275,000

*Of which flour to Hayti amounts to $1,030,000.

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While our general trade with Hayti and San Domingo may be considered comparatively satisfactory, our annual exports thereto amounting to considerably more than the exports thither from Great Britain and France united, it will be noted that breadstuffs and provisions constitute the greater portion of the American products consumed in the republics. The consumption of British cottons alone nearly equals in value the total consumption of all American manufactures.

With such a steady trade in breadstuffs and provisions with Hayti and San Domingo as shown by the foregoing statement, our manufacturers should be able to largely increase their trade in cotton fabrics, earthenware, glassware, hardware, cutlery, leather goods, ready-made clothing, &c.

In regard to the present condition of our commercial relations with Hayti and San Domingo—for that which applies to one applies to both, to a large degree—the following extracts from the report of Consul-General Langston are worthy of the best consideration of our producers and manufacturers trading or desiring to trade with those republics:

AMERICAN PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES IN HAYTI.

[From Consul-General Langston's annual report.]

It is said with regard to pork to suit this market, that there should be from eight to twelve pieces only in a barrel of 200 pounds; that it should be of rose color, and as fat as possible; well and closely packed, without empty space in the middle of the barrel. This article has sold well in this market.*

As to flour, various brands are sold in Hayti. Much is very good. Flour coming from Boston sells, it is said, generally for from 25 to 50 cents per barrel less than that from New York. This is owing, probably, to the difference in appearance of the barrels. At New York flour is usually transferred at shipment to new barrels, which on their arrival here appear clean and bright, thus making the impression that the contents are fresh and good. Wise and careful packing is in this case profitable. Flour in quarter barrels sometimes sells well here, especially when the demand in the country therefor is increased by reason of a lack of bananas, and people from the interior are compelled to carry it to their homes over the mountains on their faithful bouriques.

American lard and butter in cases of 100 pounds, in cans of five and ten pounds, of pure quality, with cans well soldered, are well received in Haytian markets, commanding good prices and having ready sales.

Codfish and all sorts of herrings are in constant demand in this country; for, prepared with the vegetables grown here, they make relishing food for the common people.

The importation of tobacco has been improving in quantity, if not in quality, latterly. It is a fact that the common qualities of Kentucky have replaced the finer kinds of Virginia tobacco. A cheap article seems to be desired. From Louisville very strong brown grades of tobacco are imported, which seem to be enjoyed. The brown is used in the pipe and for chewing, while the brighter sorts are employed in making what is called the American cigar, which is used very generally, replacing almost entirely all other kinds.

American soap, an article manufactured at New York, is imported into this country and used in the largest quantities. No soap known here is valued as this for ordinary purposes. The Haytian washerwoman shows her appreciation of it by using it in preference to all other.

With respect to the cotton goods of the United States imported into this country during the year, it is not possible to report, generally, such considerable improvement as might be desirable. And yet there have been some importations of this class of goods.

A prominent mercantile house of Port-au-Prince reports the importation of 10,000 pieces of denims of 25 yards each, making 250,000 yards; 4,000 pieces of calico, of 25 yards each, making 10,000 yards; and 5,000 pieces of prints, of 25 yards each, making 125,000 yards.

The most prominent business house in this city states that it has imported this year and sold at reasonable figures between six and eight hundred thousand yards of American cotton goods, consisting of denims, drills, prints, and printed cords.

The leading member of the first house referred to, when asked why importations of

* To the value of nearly one million dollars in 1881.

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this class of goods were not larger, replied by saying, as regards denims they maintain their own; they are imported, for they are always in demand. In order, however, to compete in this market, in a general way, with the Manchester manufacturers of cotton goods, it is necessary for the manufacturers of the United States to make larger concessions as to patterns and qualities of cloth. Every country has its own taste and its demands for special and peculiar grades of goods, and these must be duly consulted in trade. For instance, he continued, last year when desiring to make a large purchase in the United States, a firm with which he was proposing to deal said to him, "You must take our prints as they are; we have no others." While in Manchester, during the same tour, he found the manufacturers ready and willing to make every needed concession as regards pattern and grade of cloth. Further, he said, to confirm his opinion, two years ago large quantities of American white cottons were imported, and apparently Manchester goods of this class were losing ground, when Manchester manufacturers began to produce goods similar to those of the United States, with concessions as to width and length, important in view of certain custom-house regulations of this country, and, also, as to grade of goods; and hence such manufacturers took the market. "One of my neighbors," to use the very words of this gentleman, "who continued to import white cottons from the United States was caught with a stock of such goods on hand which could only be sold at large loss."

It is very certain that so soon as the considerations suggested here are fully regarded, appreciated, and accepted by American manufacturers of cotton goods in any efforts of theirs to supply the demands of this market in that behalf, their manufactures will meet here a ready sale at remunerative rates.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF AMERICA.

The total foreign commerce of the continent of America, according to the official returns of the several countries, colonies, and islands, is as follows: Imports, $1,183,826,000 ($739,062,000 less than the imports into Great Britain alone, and only $4,017,000 more than the imports into France); exports, $1,556,383,000 (only $109,440,000 more than the exports from Great Britain alone).

Of the total imports, Great Britain supplies $339,828,000; France, $145,358,000; and the United States, $109,767,000.

Of the total exports, Great Britain receives $681,000,000, which is more than twice the imports received from that country; France receives $172,626,000, and the United States $198,883,000.

Divided into sections, the following trade results are reached:

NORTH AMERICA.

Total imports, $790,345,000: From Great Britain, $227,443; from France, $77,937,000; from the United States, $51,704,000.

Total exports, $1,026,303,000: To Great Britain, $540,113,000; to France, $96,526,000; to the United States, $45,540,000.

Of course the greater portion of this trade was to and from the United States.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Total imports, $11,300,000: From Great Britain, $4,191,000; from France, $761,000; from the United States, $2,112,000.

Total exports, $15,928,000: To Great Britain, $7,423,000; to France, $684,000; to the United States, $3,311,000.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Total imports, $256,572,000: From Great Britain, $81,349,000; from France, $47,537,000; from the United States, $26,499,000.

Total exports, $336,285,000: To Great Britain, $104,157,000; to France, $53,932,000; to the United States, $74,263,000.

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WEST INDIES.

Total imports, $115,676,000: From Great Britain, $27,619,000; from France, $19,771,000; from the United States, $30,825,000.

Total exports, $168,364,000: To Great Britain, $29,307,000; to France, $21,824,000; to the United States, $82,503,000.

DIRECT COMMERCE.

The following statistics concerning the direct commerce of Great Britain, France, and the United States, as compiled from the official returns of the three countries, with the American continent, will, it is hoped, prove interesting:

The total direct imports into the three countries from the continent were as follows during the year 1880 for France and England, and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, for the United States: Into Great Britain, $711,401,000, of which the imports from the United States alone constituted $520,414,000; into France, $236,471,000, of which the imports from the United States constituted $154,149,000; into the United States, $216,510,000. It will thus be seen that the United States imported more products from the remainder of the continent than either Great Britain or France, viz: Imports into the United States from the remainder of the continent, $216,510,000; British imports therefrom, $190,987,000; French imports therefrom, $82,312,000.

The total direct exports from the three countries to the continent were as follows during the above mentioned period: From Great Britain, $344,210,000, of which $184,448,000 comprised exports to the United States; from France, $174,952,000, of which $95,186,000 comprised exports to the United States; from the United States, $108,255,000.

In the British exports to the continent, foreign goods amounted to $49,184,000; in the French exports to the continent, foreign goods amounted to $48,364,000. Omitting the United States from the exports of Great Britain and France, the exports of the three countries to this continent were as follows: From Great Britain: British goods, $145,623,000; foreign goods, $14,139,000—total British and foreign, $159,762,000. From France: French goods, $62,307,000; foreign goods, $17,459,000—total French and foreign, $79,766,000. From the United States: American goods, $100,561,000: foreign goods, $7,694,000—total American and foreign, $108,255,000.

The direct exports of goods, the produce and manufacture of each country, to the continent by sections, outside of the United States, were as follows:

From—	To North America.	To Central America.	To South America.	To West Indies.
Great Britain	$37,811,000	$3,688,000	$80,956,000	$23,168,000
France	*4,571,000	507,000	46,829,000	15,400,000
United States	44,974,000	2,012,000	23,808,000	29,767,000

*All British America.

The foregoing exhibit shows that in those sections of the continent where trade is naturally with the United States—North America and the West Indies—and where no special efforts or appliances can deflect more than a certain portion of trade Europewards, we sell more goods than Great Britain or France, but where trade goes to those who seek it most earnestly, using steamships, capital, agents, branch houses, &c., for the purpose, as in Central and South America, we run far behind.

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An investigation into the causes hereof develops the following condition of affairs: The entire southern continent is belted by lines of European steamships which bring to every port direct from Europe just such goods as are suitable to the market. Those goods are generally consigned to agencies or branch houses controlled by men thoroughly conversant with the wants of the people, and are pressed systematically upon public attention. Where return freights to Europe are not available, the steamers take freight for the United States, and here load for Europe, returning to South America again with European manufactures.

Our exports to South America are less than one-third those of Great Britain, and only a little more than one-half those of France, and are composed principally of raw products.

It may be assumed, however, that products of the United States reach South America through England, France, and Germany to the value of at least $5,000,000.

The following statement, showing the direct exports by principal manufacturers of Great Britain, France, and the United States to South America, will enable exporters to note the difference in the character of the trade of the first two countries as compared with ours.

Statement showing the direct exports of principal manufactures to South America, from Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Articles.	From Great Britain.	From France.	From the United States.
Cotton manufactures	$36,373,000	$1,587,000	$2,458,000
Woolen manufactures	6,825,000	6,793,000	17,000
Apparel and haberdashery	1,316,000	5,816,000	52,000
Iron, and manufactures of	5,781,000	37,000	1,108,000
Machines of all kinds	2,177,000	274,000	1,468,000
Hardware and cutlery	2,617,000	706,000	778,000
Leather, and manufactures of leather and skins	1,153,000	5,531,000	308,000
Linen manufactures	2,154,000	285,000	.....
Earthen, china, and glass ware	1,112,000	534,000	125,000
Drugs and medicines	298,000	653,000	554,000
Beer and ale	592,000	.....	70,000
Arms and ammunition	633,000	14,000	256,000
Jewelry and plated ware	.....	868,000	134,000
Paper stationery, &c	.....	977,000	286,000
Butter	34,000	1,188,000	265,000
Total principal manufactures	61,065,000	25,263,000	7,879,000

The foregoing table shows how inexcusably we run behind Great Britain and France in the commerce of this continent, even in those manufactures in which we most excel, and in which we lead those countries wherever we put the necessary trade appliances in motion. In cotton manufactures the sales of Great Britain are as $15 to our $1, and when this is reduced to quantity the disproportion is much greater on account of the cheaper quality of the British goods. As we can scarcely lay claim to be exporters of woolen manufactures, attention is only drawn to these goods in order to point the large consumption thereof in this continent, even outside of the United States, so that it may act as an incentive to the development of our great and growing woolen industry. In apparel and haberdashery we should have a far larger exhibit than $52,000. In iron and manufactures of, and in all kinds of machinery our trade is comparatively satisfactory, especially when the indifferent efforts used for the enlargement thereof are taken into consideration. In hardware, leather and leather goods, earthen, China, and glass ware, drugs and medicines, &c., our trade should be larger than the trade of Great Britain and France combined.

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RECAPITULATION OF THE TRADE OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

[Taken from the official statistics of the several countries and colonies.]

Countries and colonies.	Total imports.	Imports from—		
		Great Britain.	France.	The United States.
NORTH AMERICA.				
Dominion of Canada	$105, 330, 000	$43, 584, 000	$1, 631, 000	$36, 704, 000
Newfoundland and Labrador	7, 350, 000	2, 600, 000	.....	2, 000, 000
The United States	642, 665, 000	174, 494, 000	69, 806, 000	.....
Mexico (estimated)	35, 000, 000	6, 755, 000	6, 500, 000	13, 000, 000
Total of North America	790, 345, 000	227, 433, 000	77, 937, 000	51, 704, 000
CENTRAL AMERICA.				
Costa Rica	3, 000, 000	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	2, 950, 000	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	750, 000	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua	1, 100, 000	.....	.....	.....
Salvador	2, 300, 000	.....	.....	.....
British Honduras	1, 200, 000	.....	.....	.....
Total Central America	11, 300, 000	4, 191, 000	761, 000	2, 112, 000
SOUTH AMERICA.				
United States of Colombia	19, 000, 000	5, 680, 000	6, 264, 000	5, 833, 000
Venezuela	12, 000, 000	2, 303, 000	2, 153, 000	3, 000, 000
British Guiana	10, 450, 000	4, 200, 000	.....	1, 723, 000
Dutch Guiana	1, 500, 000	260, 000	.....	289, 000
French Guiana	1, 600, 000	22, 000	1, 332, 000	107, 000
Brazil	95, 935, 000	33, 607, 000	18, 648, 000	9, 200, 000
Uruguay	19, 400, 000	6, 877, 000	4, 730, 000	1, 612, 000
Argentine Republic	44, 067, 000	12, 103, 000	8, 026, 000	3, 121, 000
Chili	27, 100, 000	12, 219, 000	4, 012, 000	1, 520, 000
Bolivia	1, 500, 000	443, 000	.....	.....
Peru	15, 000, 000	1, 847, 000	1, 209, 000	94, 000
Ecuador	9, 000, 000	1, 788, 000	1, 164, 000	.....
Total of South America	256, 572, 000	81, 349, 000	47, 537, 000	26, 499, 000
WEST INDIES—GENERAL IMPORTS.				
British:				
Bermuda	1, 109, 000	278, 000	.....	775, 000
Bahamas	812, 000	172, 000	.....	523, 000
Turk's Islands	121, 000	10, 000	.....	80, 000
Jamaica	8, 000, 000	3, 825, 000	.....	2, 800, 000
St. Lucia	550, 000	200, 000	.....	125, 000
St. Vincent	775, 000	350, 000	.....	30, 000
Barbadoes	5, 880, 000	1, 900, 000	.....	2, 400, 000
Grenada	675, 000	320, 000	.....	75, 000
Tobago	215, 000	75, 000	.....	.....
Virgin Islands	20, 000	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher	950, 000	475, 000	.....	225, 000
Nevis	170, 000	40, 000	.....	20, 000
Antigua	850, 000	375, 000	.....	300, 000
Montserrat	130, 000	35, 000	.....	4, 000
Dominica	350, 000	130, 000	.....	53, 000
Trinidad	10, 800, 000	3, 315, 000	.....	1, 750, 000
Total British West Indies	30, 907, 000	11, 500, 000	.....	9, 160, 000
French West Indies:				
Guadaloupe	5, 400, 000	.....	.....	.....
Martinique	6, 500, 000	.....	.....	.....
St. Bartholomew	650, 000	.....	.....	.....
Total French	12, 550, 000	1, 273, 000	7, 029, 000	1, 588, 000
Danish West Indies:				
St. Thomas	8, 645, 000	1, 050, 000	5, 432, 000	734, 000
Dutch West Indies	2, 100, 000	121, 000	523, 000	940, 000
Hayti and San Domingo	10, 780, 000	2, 527, 000	2, 478, 000	5, 275, 000
Spanish West Indies	50, 694, 000	11, 139, 000	4, 309, 000	13, 128, 000
Total of American continent	1, 183, 826, 000	340, 562, 000	146, 006, 000	111, 140, 000
Less trade of the United States	642, 665, 000	174, 494, 000	69, 806, 000	.....
Net total	541, 161, 000	166, 068, 000	76, 200, 000	111, 140, 000

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Recapitulation of the trade of the American continent—Continued.

Countries and colonies.	Total exports.	Exports to—		
		Great Britain.	France.	The United States.
NORTH AMERICA.				
Dominion of Canada	$98, 220, 000	$53, 751, 000	$663, 000	$36, 866, 000
Newfoundland	5, 706, 000	2, 227, 000	.....	357, 000
United States	902, 377, 000	481, 135, 000	94, 197, 000	.....
Mexico	20, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	1, 666, 000	8, 317, 000
Total North America	1, 026, 303, 000	540, 113, 000	96, 526, 000	45, 540, 000
CENTRAL AMERICA.				
Costa Rica	4, 200, 000	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	4, 178, 000	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	650, 000	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua	1, 800, 000	.....	.....	.....
Salvador	3, 500, 000	.....	.....	.....
British Honduras	1, 600, 000	.....	.....	.....
Total Central America	15, 928, 000	7, 423, 000	684, 000	3, 311, 000
SOUTH AMERICA.				
United States of Colombia	20, 000, 000	4, 073, 000	5, 632, 000	5, 490, 000
Venezuela	16, 500, 000	962, 000	3, 380, 000	6, 052, 000
British Guiana	13, 200, 000	10, 300, 000	.....	2, 220, 000
Dutch Guiana	1, 300, 000	491, 000	.....	370, 000
French Guiana	1, 100, 000	.....	1, 000, 000	3, 000
Brazil	119, 106, 000	25, 563, 000	15, 761, 000	48, 382, 000
Uruguay	22, 600, 000	3, 378, 000	6, 517, 000	3, 818, 000
Argentine Republic	56, 497, 000	5, 169, 000	15, 584, 000	4, 961, 000
Chili	46, 482, 600	36, 586, 000	1, 780, 000	2, 272, 000
Bolivia	3, 500, 000	1, 000, 000	.....	.....
Peru	25, 000, 000	12 891, 000	3, 865, 000	695, 000
Ecuador	11, 000, 000	3, 144, 000	413, 000	.....
Total South America	336, 285, 000	104, 157, 000	53, 592, 000	74, 263, 000
WEST INDIES.				
British:				
Bermuda	420, 000	12, 000	.....	296, 000
Bahamas	557, 000	136, 000	.....	401, 000
Turk's Islands	120, 000	.....	.....	90, 000
Jamaica	7, 350, 000	5, 000, 000	.....	1, 500, 000
St. Lucia	800, 000	650, 000	.....	50, 000
St. Vincent	875, 000	740, 000	.....	5, 000
Barbadoes	6, 220, 000	2, 900, 000	.....	1, 000, 000
Grenada	750, 000	650, 000	.....	.....
Tobago	385, 000	350, 000	.....	.....
Virgin Islands	30, 000	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher	982, 000	725, 000	.....	155, 000
Nevis	243, 000	118, 000	.....	18, 000
Antigua	1, 250, 000	590, 000	.....	450, 000
Montserrat	156, 000	100, 000	.....	40, 000
Dominica	375, 000	275, 000	.....	60, 000
Trinidad	11, 100, 000	7, 200, 000	.....	1, 200, 000
Total British West Indies	31, 613, 000	19, 446, 000	2, 000, 000	5, 265, 000
French West Indies:				
Guadaloupe	6, 500, 000	.....	.....	.....
Martinique	5, 000, 000	.....	.....	.....
St. Bartholomew	725, 000	.....	.....	.....
Total French West Indies	12, 225, 000	.....	8, 700, 000	2, 464, 000
Danish West Indies	6, 600, 000	340, 000	100, 000	360, 000
Dutch West Indies	3, 000, 000	83, 000	159, 000	2, 378, 000
Hayti and San Domingo	14, 987, 000	908, 000	7, 637, 000	5, 172, 000
Spanish West Indies	100, 939, 000	8, 530, 000	3, 228, 000	66, 864, 000
Grand total of American continent	1, 556, 383, 000	681, 000, 000	172, 626, 000	205, 617, 000
Less trade of the United States	902, 377, 000	481, 135, 000	94, 197, 000	.....
Net total	754, 006, 000	179, 380, 000	96, 263, 000	205, 617, 000

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Statement showing the exports from Great Britain, France, and the United States—the produce and manufactures of these countries—to the several countries, colonies, and islands of the American continent, the United States not included.

[Compiled from British, French, and American official returns for the year 1880, and the fiscal year 1881.

Countries and colonies.	Exported from—		
	Great Britain.	France.	United States.
British North America	$37,811,000	.....	$35,793,000
British Honduras and Guiana	4,025,000	.....	2,154,000
British West Indies	10,643,000	.....	8,139,000
Total British America	52,479,000	$1,181,000	46,086,000
Mexico	5,953,000	3,390,000	9,198,000
Central America	3,198,000	507,000	1,541,000
United States of Colombia	5,054,000	4,103,000	5,179,000
Venezuela	2,080,000	1,351,000	2,704,000
Dutch and French Guiana	245,000	1,006,000	313,000
Brazil	32,475,000	14,713,000	9,139,000
Uruguay	6,711,000	4,072,000	1,536,000
Argentine Republic	14,911,000	16,323,000	2,258,000
Chili	9,326,000	3,436,000	1,598,000
Bolivia	433,000	.....	.....
Peru	1,522,000	974,000	94,000
Ecuador	1,711,000	851,000	.....
French West Indies	768,000	4,963,000	1,521,000
Danish West Indies	979,000	4,614,000	721,000
Dutch West Indies	1,185,000	344,000	921,000
Hayti and San Domingo	2,449,000	2,178,000	5,130,000
Spanish West Indies	7,144,000	3,301,000	12,222,000
Total	145,623,000	67,307,000	100,561,000

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COMMERCE OF ASIA.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

According to the latest consular returns, the total annual foreign commerce of Asiatic Turkey may be estimated as follows:

Provinces.	Imports.	Exports.
Asia Minor	$34,780,000	$30,912,000
Syria*	49,500,000	20,250,000
All other	2,000,000	2,500,000
Total	86,280,000	53,662,000

The fact that the returns of trade with Asiatic Turkey are assimilated with the returns of trade with Turkey in Europe, by the principal countries trading therewith, adds materially to the difficulty of arriving at a close estimate of this trade, as well as to the difficulty of giving those details which are necessary to a full understanding thereof.

ASIA MINOR.—The imports at Smyrna, the principal port of Asia Minor, are estimated at $23,000,000, and consist of alcohol, $300,000; butter and cheese, $250,000; candles, 185,000; canvas, $260,000; cloths, $675,000; coffee, $1,200,000; cotton goods, $2,000,000; flour, $300,000; hardware, $700,000; iron, and manufactures of, $1,000,000; manufactures, not specified, $8,000,000; paper and pasteboard, $550,000; petroleum, $180,000; nails, $220,000; rice, $440,000; silks, $840,000; soda, $310,000; sugar, $800,000; timber, $800,000; wheat, $590,000; woolen manufactures, $810,000; together with a general assortment of other manufactures and produce in less quantities than the foregoing.

The exports from Smyrna are estimated at $21,000,000, and consist chiefly of breadstuffs, $485,000; carpets and rugs, $640,000; cotton, $560,000; figs, $1,500,000; gums, $386,000; licorice root and paste, $350,000; olive-oil, $1,300,000; opium, $2,756,000; black and red raisins, $3,835,000; Sultana raisins, $1,200,000; sesames, $235,000; skins, $325,000; sponges, $1,000,000; tobacco, $1,120,000; valonia, $4,800,000; wool, $390,000, &c.

The direct imports into Smyrna from the United States during the year 1880, according to Consul Duncan's returns, amounted to $341,000, and consisted of domestics, $162,000; petroleum, $170,000, and rum.

The exports from Smyrna to the United States during the same year amounted to $2,717,000, and consisted chiefly of opium, $1,447,000; wool, $408,000; licorice root, $347,000; figs and raisins, $170,000; carpets and rugs, emery stone, gum tragacanth, &c.

The annual imports into Palestine are estimated at $1,700,000, and consist of cottons, woolens, maize, rice, sugar, timber, wheat, &c. The exports are estimated at $2,000,000, of which soap alone constitutes more

*Consul Edgar, of Beirut, from whose estimates the trade of Syria is given, remarks that owing to the difficulty of securing correct returns from the Syrian customs these figures are only approximations. There can scarcely be any doubt but that the value of imports for Syria is too high, but the approximation is the best that can be given from available sources. It is probable that many articles of import in passing from port to port are entered more than once, and thus help to swell the total value.

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than one-half of the whole, the remainder being made up of sesame, Jerusalem ware, oranges and lemons, wool, &c. There would seem to be no direct trade between Palestine and the United States, although, as will be seen further on, some American products reach that country indirectly.

SYRIA.—The principal imports into Syria are as follows, Palestine not included in the detail:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton manufactures	$7,032,000	Hardware	$4,819,000
Coffee	1,393,000	Petroleum	643,000
Sugar	2,944,000	All other articles	21,026,000
Rice	4,751,000		
Bar iron	6,892,000	Total	49,500,000

Of the total imports into Syria, about $35,000,000 worth are entered at the port of Beirut.

The chief exports of Syria are as follows:

Port of Aleppo.—Corn, $400,000; wool, $230,000; soap, $115,000; native silks and cottons; $235,000; gold coin, $800,000, &c. Total exports from the port, $2,650,000.

Port of Alexandretta.—Wool, $780,000; cereals, $760,000; oxen and sheep, $210,000; silk manufactures, $630,000; cotton goods, $150,000; goats' hair, $135,000, &c. Total exports from the port, $3,439,000.

Port of Beirut.—Goat skins, $1,975,000; silk thread, $837,000; silk goods, $485,000; wool, $335,000, &c. Total exports from the port, $3,752,000.

Port of Damascus.—Crape, $2,300,000; cotton goods, $420,000, &c. Total exports of the port, $3,063,000.

Ports of Haifa and Acca.—Wheat, $403,000, &c. Total exports from the ports, $500,000.

Port of Latakia.—Grain, $234,000; tobacco, $180,000; cocoons, $34,000, &c. Total exports from the port, $555,000.

Port of Tarsus.—Wheat and barley, $1,125,000; cotton, $564,000; wool, $120,000, &c. Total exports of the port, $2,674,000.

Port of Tripoli.—Grain, $256,000; wool, $218,000; soap, $224,000; tissues, $180,000; fruit, $100,000; olive oil, $188,000, &c. Total exports from the port, $1,626,000.

Great Britain and the United States being the only countries which distinguish their commerce with Asiatic Turkey from that with the Turkish Empire, details thereof with said countries can only be given.

According to official reports, the trade of Great Britain (1880) and the United States (1880-'81) with Asiatic Turkey was as follows:

Great Britain.—Imports from Asiatic Turkey, $11,227,000; exports thereto, $14,167,000.

United States.—Imports from Turkey in Asia, $876,000; exports thereto, $290,000.

This does not represent by any means the trade between Asiatic Turkey, and the United States for, in addition to the foregoing imports received in the United States direct from the Turkish provinces, exports to the value of $1,205,000 were received therefrom through England. How much American produce and manufactures reached Asiatic Turkey indirectly is not ascertainable. As the manufacturers of Europe are fully employed in supplying that market with their own goods, it can

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well be assumed that only such American articles as are in especial demand reach Asiatic Turkey through indirection.

The following statements show the details of the trade between Great Britain and Asiatic Turkey:

Imports into Great Britain from Asiatic Turkey.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Bones	$73,000	$59,000
Coffee	49,000	15,000
Corn:		
Wheat	5,000	7,000
Barley	54,000	146,000
Indian corn (maize)	.....	27,000
All other kinds	219,000	467,000
Cotton	49,000	68,000
Drugs	9,000	83,000
Dyestuffs for tanning, &c	59,000	25,000
Fruit:		
Figs	889,000	676,000
Raisins	1,846,000	1,137,000
Dried	515,000	287,000
Galls	73,000	292,000
Gums, all sorts	515,000	180,000
Iron ore	151,000	306,000
Licorice	34,000	73,000
Madder root	5,000	15,000
Oil:		
Olive	792,000	311,000
Chemical, essential, and perfumed	1,000	.....
Opium	1,317,000	802,000
Rags and material for paper	64,000	88,000
Seeds:		
Cotton	49,000	20,000
All other	83,000	30,000
Silk:		
Raw	.....	2,000
Waste, &c	49,000	5,000
Skins, sheep, undressed	73,000	78,000
Stones, rough hewn and manufactured	49,000	112,000
Tobacco, manufactured	12,000	17,000
Valonia	2,453,000	2,274,000
Wool:		
Sheep and lamb's	1,122,000	1,788,000
Goat's hair	263,000	132,000
Manufactures	510,000	617,000
All other articles	778,000	1,038,000
Total	12,160,000	11,227,000

Exports from Great Britain to Asiatic Turkey.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$98,000	$34,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	57,000	80,000
Cottons:		
Yarn	1,671,000	938,000
By the yard	10,783,000	11,026,000
By value	127,000	88,000
Linens:		
By the yard	86,000	32,000
By value	5,000	3,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	345,000	224,000
Copper, wrought and not	482,000	229,000
Tin, not wrought	20,000	34,000
Sugar, refined	2,000	3,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	312,000	263,000
By value	10,000	3,000
All other articles	825,000	716,000
Total British goods	14,823,000	13,593,000

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Exports from Great Britain to Asiatic Turkey—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Arms and ammunition	$16,000	$4,000
Candles, stearine	15,000	25,000
Coffee	117,000	102,000
Dyeing and tanning stuffs	15,000	5,000
Metals:		
Iron bars	62,000	28,000
Manufactures of iron and steel	10,000	18,000
Opium	2,000	7,000
Rice	170,000	204,000
Spices:		
Pepper	15,000	10,000
Unenumerated	12,000	10,000
Sugar	49,000	17,000
Tea	5,000	4,000
All other articles	163,000	140,000
Total foreign goods	651,000	574,000
Grand total of British and foreign produce	15,474,000	14,167,000

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that cotton yarns and piece goods constitute the principal portion of the British exports to Asiatic Turkey, viz: Yarns, $938,000; piece goods, $11,026,000; all other cotton manufactures, $88,000—making an export of cotton manufactures amounting to $12,042,000, out of a total export of British produce and manufactures of $13,593,000.

The average price of piece goods exported from Great Britain to Asiatic Turkey is estimated as follows: Plain, 6 cents per yard; printed, 7.49 cents per yard.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Consul Duncan, of Smyrna, says that some American products find their way to that market through the courtesy of British and French merchants, which do not appear in statistical returns as American goods. As to the best manner of increasing our trade in this district he writes as follows:

I feel that I should be very careful in order not to mislead. We have fortunately two or three enterprising American merchants here, especially Mr. Davee, of Boston, and Mr. Sidi, a naturalized American, who are well acquainted with this market as well as with American productions. It might be well for our manufacturers and shipping agents to forward their circulars to these gentlemen, with a view of enabling them to judge of such articles as could be introduced with profit. I could easily name many articles of American production that *ought* to find ready sale here. But in a country where all is paralyzed by the condition of the government, where there is no safety for either life or property, where all spirit of enterprise is crushed out by heavy and arbitrary taxation, it is not safe to undertake to do much business.

Consular Agent Hardegg, of Jaffa, writes as follows concerning trade possibilities in the East:

To American trade striving to gain ground in the East, a direct line of steamers by which the expensive transshipment in English ports could be avoided, would be great assistance. What may be said in general of all half-civilized countries is particularly true in speaking of Syria and Palestine, that commerce here bears the unsound features of usury and enthusiastic speculation, and consequently the ruling commercial principles are somewhat different from what would be termed in the West as straightforwardness and faithfulness to engagements.

Consul Edgar, of Beirut, writes in relation to American trade in his district:

The imports and exports to and from Beirut have been about the same as reported last year. The imports from the United States consisted solely of petroleum, of which

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1,500,000 gallons were entered. Only one American vessel arrived during the year. The petroleum was brought chiefly in Australian and Italian vessels at an average cost for freight of two cents per gallon.

The exports to the United States were washed and unwashed wools of a low grade for the Boston and Philadelphia markets. I am pleased to be able to state that more wool was exported to the United States during the past year than in the previous five years.

The imports of English gray, bleached, and printed cottons, and of cotton yarn to serve as the warp of the various native cloths, were somewhat greater than in the previous year. Some coal and iron, but very little hardware, were imported from England. The imports from England are brought in large steamers to Alexandria, and thence distributed along the Syrian coast in small English steamers. The value of English cottons thus imported exceeds in amount that of any other article, running up to many millions of dollars annually. I have repeatedly called the attention of the Department of State to the fact that our American cotton manufacturers can compete with the English in this trade in but one way, namely, by the establishment of an American house in Beirut, which house could act as an agent for other American manufactures, importing goods partly in petroleum vessels, and exporting wool, rags, and olive-oil in the returning vessels.

No satisfactory trade can be established through local agents or the consignment of goods to present firms, all of which are interested in the sale of other goods.

The superior quality of American cottons is fully recognized here, and if a sufficient stock of suitable quality and variety were kept on hand and offered for sale at a small profit, I have no doubt that in a short time by the exercise of a little patience, we could divide this vast trade with the English.

No *cash* sales can be made. The usual time given by Manchester is from sixty to one hundred and twenty days. No articles of American manufacture, except petroleum and cottons and cotton yarn could be sold in large quantity, but American canned goods of all kinds, agricultural implements, sewing machines, clocks, lamps, hardware, firearms, &c., would find a ready sale.

According to a report from Consular Agent Marengo, at Trebizonde, on the Black Sea, it would seem that even in that comparatively remote and isolated district there is considerable consumption of American products.

[Extract from the report of Consular Agent Marengo.]

As until now there was no consular agency of the United States in this city, no exact return was made of the goods imported from America. I have, however, endeavored to obtain the most correct data on the articles imported as well as on their quantity, and it was all I could obtain with great difficulty from the custom-house of our city.

As there is no direct navigation between America and Trebizonde, merchandise arrives here by transshipment, and is bought at the various markets of Europe, so that it comes through second and third hands, and its cost is so much increased as to prevent its having a large sale.

I think it would be in their interest if manufacturers were to send samples and prices current, which would attract the attention of the merchants, who, finding it an advantage to import merchandize direct from the place of production instead of overpaying for it by taking it from second and third hands in the European markets, would import larger quantities.

American goods are in much demand here, and their quality causes them to be preferred to those of England, France, and other countries, but they are little known, and I am therefore of the opinion that the only means of introducing and extending American commerce in these countries is to send samples and price lists, and I am persuaded that in a short time comercial relations will be established between the two countries.

The amount of American goods imported at Trebizonde during 1880 amounted to $171,970. This sum represents only the goods landed at Trebizonde, a considerable quantity having also been landed at different places of the coast. Among the articles the principal are petroleum, stoves, metals, wrought and unwrought, cutlery, clocks, and watches.

Persia and the Caucasus, which are in business connection with Trebizonde, would find it to their advantage to apply directly for the articles that are sold in those countries.

Wishing, therefore, to be of service to the country which I have the honor to represent, and to extend the commerce of the United States in these countries, I desire to place myself at the disposal of the commercial chambers and the manufacturers and producers, in order to make their products known.

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The total annual imports into Trebizonde amount to $6,280,000, and the exports therefrom to $7,912,000. The principal portion of the imports are of British, French, and Turkish production; American imports being fourth on the list. The principal portion of the exports go to England, Persia, Turkey, and France. A great portion of the imports entered at Trebizonde find their way to Tabreez, in Persia.

As trade statistics from this portion of Asia Minor have not been presented heretofore through consular sources for the benefit of American merchants, the following statements showing the principal articles of import and export into and from Trebizonde will prove interesting:

Principal imports at Trebizonde.

Articles.	Countries from which imported.
Manufactures	England and France.
Ironmongery	France and Germany.
Sugar	France, Netherlands.
Tea	Great Britain.
Coffee	France.
Wines and liquors	France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain.
Olive-oil	France, Archipelago.
Soap	Turkey, Greece.
Glassware	Belgium.
French nails	France, Belgium.
Stearine candles	France, Belgium, Netherlands.
Tin	United States, Austria.
Oranges and lemons	Italy, Archipelago.
Drugs	France, Netherlands, Great Britain.
Machinery and tools	United States, Austria, Great Britain.
Colonials	France, Great Britain.
Petroleum	United States.
Matches	Austria, Italy.
Watches and jewelry	France, Switzerland, United States.
Steel, copper, &c	France, United States.
Gold thread	Austria, Germany.
Fruits	Turkey, Greece.

Principal exports from Trebizonde.

Articles.	Countries of production.
Tobacco	Anatolia.
Tombeky (tobacco)	Persia.
Nuts	Trebizonde and neighborhood.
Beans	Do.
Provisions	Trebizonde and Armenia.
Wheat and flour	Anatolia.
Raisins	Persia.
Silk and silk goods	Do.
Cotton	Persia and Anatolia.
Carpets and shawls	Persia and Kurdistan.
Wool	Anatolia and Persia.
Gallnuts	Anatolia and Persia.
Hides and skins	Armenia and Persia.
Butter and tallow	Armenia and Trebizonde.
Fruits	Trebizonde and neighborhood.
Vegetables	Trebizonde.
Oranges and lemons	Rizeh and Trebizonde.
Shoes	Trebizonde.
Linen of Rizeh	Rizeh and Trebizonde.
Rice	Neighborhood of Trebizonde.
Gums and resins	Persia and Armenia.
Fish oils	Neighborhood of Trebizonde.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF ADEN.

According to official returns, forwarded by Consul Williams, the foreign commerce of Aden during the fiscal year 1881, was as follows: Imports, $8,844,000, exports, $6,492,000. It is scarcely necessary to add

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that Aden is but an *entrepot* for the import and re-export of goods and that, consequently, the greater portion of its trade is transit or transshipment trade. The very distribution of the trade of Aden shows its nature, viz: Of the imports, $7,713,000 were entered by sea, while only $771,000 were entered by land, and of the exports, $6,000,000 were cleared by sea, while only $432,000 were cleared by land. In addition to the goods consumed in the settlement, the goods entered and cleared by land may be said to constitute the trade proper of Aden.

The following statement showing the principal imports and the re-exports of the same, will further show the extent to which Aden is used as a transshipment port.

Imports and exports of Aden—1881.

Principal articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Remaining over.
Cotton goods	$1,540,000	$1,108,000	$432,000
Coffee	427,000	190,000	237,000
Feathers	103,000	94,000	9,000
Grains	1,056,000	662,000	394,000
Gums	288,000	343,000	55,000
Hides and skins	464,000	677,000	213,000
Coals	854,000		
Dates, prunes and citron	391,000	169,000	222,000
Silks	66,000	33,000	33,000
Spices	292,000	185,000	107,000
Sugars	198,000	126,000	72,000
Tobacco	280,000	138,000	142,000
Treasure	722,000	992,000	270,000
Kerosene	45,000	34,000	11,000
All other articles	1,760,000	1,741,000	333,000
Total	8,484,000	6,492,000	1,992,000

The consul gives the trade between Aden and the United States during the year under review as follows:

Imports from the United States, $411,238, viz: domestics, 5,295,536 yards; flour, 266 barrels; tobacco, 2,288 pounds; kerosene, 299,260 gallons.

Exports to the United States, $372,655, consisting of coffee, hides, and skins.

The imports from the United States show an increase over the preceding year of $59,000, while the exports to the United States show a decrease of $464,000, owing to the small supply of coffee on hand and its consequently high prices.

The consul remarks that 200,000 yards of American cotton manufactures were received during the year from Great Britain, and that considerable produce intended for the United States is shipped from Aden to Great Britain, and appear in the returns of British trade and are not credited to the United States.

In substantiation of the consular assertions in this connection, the British returns herewith given, show that foreign cotton manufactures were exported to Aden to the value of $152,000 during the year 1880.

Situated at the entrance to the Red Sea, on the great commercial highway between Europe and Asia via the Suez Canal, Aden must necessarily be an important port of call for steamers as well as a distributing point form erchandise.

During the year under review, 1,110 steamships, of 1,556,049 tons, called at Aden. Of these 835 were British, 88 French, 51 Austrian, 35 Italian, 42 Spanish, 23 Dutch; the remainder being distributed

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among the several flags of the other commercial nations, with the single exception of the American flag, which was unrepresented.

Of this total entrance of steamships, 495 landed passengers and coal, 498 called for coal, 44 unloaded coal, 18 called to land passengers, 17 called for provisions and water, 9 called for orders, 8 called for repairs, 6 put back on account of stress of weather, &c.

There entered during the year 19 sailing vessels, viz, 6 with rice, 5 with cotton goods and oils from the United States, 4 with coal, 1 with timber and with general cargo, and the other two called for bill of health and for stress of weather.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Aden.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Caoutchouc	$127,000	$413,000
Coffee	510,000	326,000
Gum, all sorts	122,000	166,000
Hides	2,000	122,000
Indigo		34,000
Skins and furs	7,000	204,000
Spices	73,000	336,000
Teeth, all kinds	117,000	161,000
All articles	48,000	133,000
Total	1,006,000	1,895,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Aden.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Beer and ale	$20,000	$44,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	229,000	258,000
Cotton yarn	25,000	15,000
Cottons	53,000	54,000
Metals, iron, wrought and not	6,000	20,000
Telegraphic wire	1,122,000	2,000
All other articles	134,000	102,000
Total British goods	1,589,000	495,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Cotton manufactures	31,000	152,000
All other	27,000	33,000
Total	58,000	185,000
Grand total British and foreign products	1,647,000	680,000

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF MUSCAT.

The only American consular representative in Arabia is in Muscat, the capital of Oman. From a very interesting report* from the consul at this important port, the foreign trade of Muscat during the fiscal year 1881 was as follows: Imports, $1,663,000; exports, $1,484,000.

The principal imports into Muscat are cotton goods, rice, sugar, provisions, cutlery, wheat, flour, sweet oil, pearls, tobacco, chemicals, paper, timber, &c.

The principal exports are dates, cotton manufactures, shipped to Zanzibar—re exports, doubtless—fruits, pearls, &c.

* See Consular Reports, No. 13, for November, 1881, in which Consul Maguire's report is published.

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The principal imports are received from India, the Persian Gulf, South Arabia, Africa, Singapore, and Mauritius.

The principal portion of the exports goes to India, Zanzibar, Singapore, the Persian Gulf, and Mauritius.

As far as the trade of Muscat reaches beyond Asia and certain islands off the coast of East Africa, it would appear that its trade with the United States, small as it is, is larger than the trade with any other country.

There are no direct exports from Muscat to Great Britain, and the value of the direct imports from Great Britain amounts to only about $10,000 per annum.

According to Consul Maguire's returns, the direct imports from the United States, consisting of sheetings, kerosene, and flour, amounted to $31,000, and the direct exports to the United States, consisting of dates, amounted to $102,000 during the fiscal year 1881. Three American sailing vessels entered the port during the year, two from India and one from New York. All three cleared for New York.

It is to be regretted that the consul did not, in his otherwise valuable report, deal at more length with the possibilities of increasing American trade with Oman, for it would appear as if there is a fair field for such increase. He says, however, that—

> There is a fair demand for American sheeting, kerosene oil, and flour. The sheeting (in 30-yard pieces) is classed by the native dealers with 8¼ pounds 39-inch by 40 yards gray shirtings of English makes, which it has virtually superseded. The bales containing an even number of yards in each piece are preferred to the uneven ones. Finding that flour imported in casks did not keep in this climate, the experiment was tried of importing it in 50-pound tins, which has succeeded admirably and commands a better market than any of the European kinds.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF PERSIA.

Having neither consular representation in nor direct commercial relations with Persia, an estimate of its trade can be arrived at only through foreign channels, principally through the very able reports of the British consuls in that country.

The foreign commerce of Persia—that is, the trade carried on through the ports on the Gulf of Persia—may be estimated as follows: Imports, $12,000,000; exports, $10,000,000.

The large trade carried on with Russia through the Caspian Sea, and the overland trade with Turkestan and Afghanistan, is not taken into consideration in connection with the foreign trade of Persia, as being of little consequence to the outside world. The trade carried on between Trebizond and that portion of Persia of which Tabreez is the capital is already accounted for in the imports and exports of Asia Minor.* This trade (with Trebizond, with Russia, Turkestan, and Afghanistan) is, doubtless, three times as large as that which is carried on through the Gulf of Persia, and which is here taken into consideration.

The principal imports gulfwise into Persia are cotton manufactures, arms and ammunition, confectionery, preserves, drugs and medicines, earthenware, fruits, fuel, furniture, gold thread and gold-embroidered cloth, glass, grain, indigo, jute goods, leather and manufactures of, liquors, matches, metals, oils, perfumery, provisions and flour, spices, sugar and candy, timber and wood, woolen goods, &c.

The principal exports consist of opium, seeds, cotton, horses, apparel,

* See pages 165 and 166.

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dyes, fruits and nuts, raw silk, sugars, wax, wool and manufactures of, pearls, &c.

The following extract concerning British trade in Persia, from a report written by the British consul-general at Bushire, will enable American exporters and importers to appreciate the trade conditions which prevail in Persia:

The arrangements now existing for British trade in Persia rest partly on the commercial treaties of other powers, and to some extent on local usage.

Whether or no it is necessary to have a separate commercial treaty, more complete and effective than at present, it appears that as concerns our trade in the south of Persia some modifications of and additions to the present arrangements would be advantageous and are called for to enable our traders to compete successfully in all respects with the Persian traders at the seaports.

The present stipulation is 5 per cent. ad valorem on all British exports and imports to and from all parts of Persia. This amount is unfavorable to British traders in cases of goods purchased for exportation at the seaport.

In such cases, therefore, a refund or reduction of 2 per cent. on such goods would be desirable.

British-owned goods on which the full 5 per cent. duty is paid to be exempted from all further octroi or transit dues, as at present, and further, no taxes or fees to be exacted from owners of beasts of burden or other conveyances carrying British-owned goods under proper "jowaz" (*i. e.*, transit pass).

At present the Persian authorities claim the right to 5 per cent. on British goods transshipped in harbor, whilst Persian goods are transshipped at much lower rates. Duty on goods so transshipped should be abolished or reduced.

At present British merchants are virtually precluded from re-exporting goods on which 5 per cent. duty has been paid. The custom of allowing seven-eighths drawback in such cases should be adopted.

Immediate assistance and protection to British vessels shipwrecked or in distress on the Persian coast should be compulsory on local authorities under heavy penalties. No duty should be levied on cargoes of such vessels, if landed and reshipped. No charges should be demanded except for labor, salvage, and hire of warehouse. All such charges to be fixed afterwards by British and Persian authorities in consultation.

When interdict is suddenly imposed on export of specie, proceeds of goods of British merchants already sold should be excepted; also cash realized by sale of goods imported prior to prohibition.

When prohibition is imposed on exportation of produce, one month's warning should be given. Produce purchased by British traders prior to issue of notice should be allowed to pass out, on condition of the holders immediately notifying the quantity on hand; the Persian authorities retaining option of purchasing the same.

In cases of bankruptcy of Persians there are many influences which combine to place British or foreign creditors at a disadvantage, and although it may seem to the uninitiated unfair, in practice it is necessary to have precedence for the claims of foreigners if not Mohammedans.

Provision is requisite for the authoritative hearing and adjudication of commercial claims of British against Persians at the principal seaports, Bushire, Lingah, Bunder Abbass. Also of claims against estates of deceased Persians. In latter cases precedence of British claims over Persian would, as in bankruptcy cases, be advisable.

The responsibility of Persian local authorities for due protection of persons and property of British subjects within their jurisdiction should be defined and fixed.

Provision is desirable for free and uninterrupted sale and purchase of real property without vexatious restrictions of local law courts.

Agricultural implements and industrial machinery should be free for introduction everywhere in Persia.

The direct trade of Great Britain with Persia during the year 1880 was as follows: Imports, $396,000, consisting of opium ($200,000), gums, woolen goods, galls, dried fruits, &c.; exports, $1,142,000, of which cotton manufactures amounted to $808,000; and copper, wrought and unwrought, to $206,000.

This does not represent the British goods consumed in Persia by any means, large quantities of Manchester cottons and other British manufactures being imported from India.

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FOREIGN COMMERCE OF BRITISH INDIA.

The foreign commerce of British India, according to the report of Consul-General Mattson, of Calcutta, was as follows during the Indian fiscal year ending March 31, 1881: Imports, $201,235,000, an increase of $42,000,000 on the preceding year; exports, $288,000,000, an increase of $28,000,000.

The chief imports into British India during the year were as follows:

Principal articles of import.

Principal articles.	Value.	Principal articles.	Value.
Cotton manufactures	$91, 643, 000	Machinery and millwork	$3, 079, 000
Metals	15, 119, 000	Wearing apparel	2, 634, 000
Wines and liquors	5, 546, 000	Drugs and medicines	1, 300, 000
Railway plant and rolling stock	4, 471, 000	Paper and pasteboard	1, 944, 000
Silk manufactures	5, 402, 000	Salt	2, 662, 000
Refined sugar	6, 438, 000	Umbrellas	1, 092, 000
Woolen manufactures	5, 197, 000	All other articles	46, 519, 000
Raw silk	4, 268, 000		
Provisions	3, 921, 000	Total	201, 235, 000

Principal articles of export from British India.

Principal articles.	Value.	Principal articles.	Value.
Opium	$54, 400, 000	Wool	$4, 057, 000
Cotton	52, 967, 000	Oils	2, 325, 000
Cereals	50, 846, 000	Lac	2, 313, 000
Seeds	25, 381, 000	Silk, raw	2, 193, 000
Jute	15, 736, 000	Spices	1, 216, 000
Indigo	14, 286, 000	Wood	2, 174, 000
Teas	12, 217, 000	Saltpeter	1, 406, 000
Cotton manufactures	7, 636, 000	All other articles	27, 292, 000
Coffee	6, 400, 000		
Jute manufactures	4, 523, 000	Total exports	288, 000, 000

The foreign trade of British India by principal ports will be understood from the following statement:

Principal ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Bombay	$74, 800, 000	$105, 000, 000
Calcutta	86, 580, 000	128, 000, 000
Rangoon	14, 010, 000	14, 430, 000
Madras	13 260. 000	10, 530, 000
Kurrachee	4, 290, 000	3, 900, 000
All other	8, 265, 000	26, 140, 000
Total	201, 235 000	288, 000, 000

Of the whole foreign trade of India, during the year under review, 58.78 per cent. was effected through the Suez Canal.

Trade of British India by countries, 1881.

Great Britain.—The imports from Great Britain amounted to $161,000,000, leaving only $40,000,000 for division among all other

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countries. The imports, as will be seen in the statement further on (exports from Great Britain to British India), consist of a general assortment of manufactures, of which cotton manufactures constitute the principal feature.

The exports to Great Britain during the Indian fiscal year March 31, 1881, amounted to $119,000,000. A continuous increase in the exports of cotton, indigo, rice, wheat, cutch, hides, skins, lac, linseed, and teak is noticeable, while as positive a decline in the exports of raw sugar, coffee, jute, rapeseed, saltpeter, silk, and wool is noted.

France.—Next to Great Britain, France is credited with the largest share of Indian trade, viz: Imports from France, $2,730,000; exports to France, $25,350,000. This shows an increase in French trade with India of over 64 per cent. in imports, and about 39 per cent. in exports.

Germany.—The imports from Germany amounted to only about $275,000, and the exports thither, consisting of cotton, rice, and oils, to about $1,000,000.

Italy.—Imports therefrom amounted to $2,300,000, and consisted chiefly of apparel, cords, cotton-twist, cotton piece goods, aniline dyes, beads, hops, brandy, wine, marble, woolen goods, &c. The exports thither consisted of cotton, indigo, rice, wheat, hides, jute, seeds, and raw silk, and amounted to $10,900,000.

United States.—The imports from the United States amounted to only $1,964,000, a decrease of about $118,000 from the preceding year, which was caused by the falling off in the imports of gray and colored cotton piece goods. Kerosene may be said to be the only import of any account at present from the United States. The exports to the United States amounted to $10,140,000, a decrease of about $250,000 from the preceding year.

The balance of the trade of British India is divided among Spain, East Coast of Africa, principally Zanzibar, which receives considerable quantities of British cottons from India, Egypt, South America, Aden—transit trade—Arabia, a steady trade, especially in Manchester and Indian cottons, Ceylon, China, Japan, Persia, Straits Settlements, Turkey in Asia, and Australasia. Great desire is expressed, and laudable efforts are being made, for the increase of the trade with Australasia.

The export of raw cotton during the fiscal year 1881 very nearly approached the export of 1877, and the East Indians would seem to be hopeful once more of developing this industry into such proportions as will enable them to compete with the United States in the world's markets. Were all other factors in this cotton question on an equality between both countries the quality of the Indian growth would preclude the possibility of anything like serious competition with the United States; the former will, therefore, continue to be used in the manufacture of coarse goods or in admixture in small quantities with American cotton for the better grade of goods. The total export of Indian cotton during the year amounted to 508,652,368 pounds, the largest export since 1877, which amounted to 510,486,368 pounds. Of the export during 1881 Great Britain received 226,000,000 pounds, China 41,550,000 pounds, Italy 71,000,000 pounds, France 68,000,000 pounds, Austria 62,600,000 pounds, &c.

The exports of Indian wheat during the year 1881 amounted to 7,444,375 cwts., against an export in 1876 and 1877 of 5,583,336 cwts. and 6,340,150 cwts., respectively. The exports during the years 1879 and 1880 amounted to only 1,044,709 cwts. and 2,195,550 cwts., respectively. Rice is, however, the great staple among the cereals of Indian export, and

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shows a steady increase year after year, the export during the year 1881 amounting to 27,266,344 cwts., of which 11,792,000 cwts. went to Great Britain—Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Egypt, Mauritius, Malta, and Arabia receiving the principal portion of the remainder.

The other principal product of India demanding special mention is tea. The export of Indian tea during the year 1881 amounted to 46,413,510 pounds against 27,784,000 pounds in 1877.

NAVIGATION.

The total number of vessels entered and cleared at British Indian ports during the year 1881 was as follows:

Classification.	Number.	Tons.
Steamships:		
Via Suez Canal	1,459	2,133,872
Via other routes	1,480	1,394,925
Total	2,939	3,528,797
Sailing vessels	9,366	2,940,239
Grand total	12,305	6,469,036

Of the foregoing Great Britain took part to the extent of 4,368 vessels of 5,119,860 tons, which may be almost called a monopoly of the Indian carrying trade.

The United States flag was represented by 85 sailing vessels of 107,711 tons. This in itself is reason enough for the insignificance of our trade with India. The one-sidedness of this trade is further apparent from the fact that while only 31 vessels, of 36,500 tons, entered British Indian ports from the United States 69 vessels of 84,644 tons cleared therefrom for the United States.

The following statements, compiled from official sources, show the details of British, French, and American trade with British India:

Imports into the United Kingdom from British India.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Caoutchouc	$394,000	$598,000
Chemical manufactures and products	98,000	146,000
Coffee	4,420,000	5,533,000
Cordage and twine	826,000	719,000
Corn, wheat	2,371,000	8,529,000
Cotton:		
Raw	19,011,000	23,122,000
Piece goods	224,000	122,000
Cutch	481,000	807,000
Drugs	317,000	314,000
Dyestuffs:		
Indigo	8,097,000	6,164,000
Substances for tanning	292,000	253,000
Gums:		
Lac, seed, shell, stick, and dye	802,000	1,710,000
All other	224,000	302,000
Hemp	195,000	166,000
Hides:		
Not in any way dressed	5,270,000	7,854,000
Tanned, curried, and dressed	1,064,000	1,409,000
Horns and hoofs	268,000	370,000
Jute	15,733,000	19,500,000
Myrobolanum	710,000	865,000
Oil:		
Cocoanut	695,000	661,000
Other sorts	1,020,000	1,035,000
Rice	15,189,000	15,228,000
Safflower	25,000	107,000
Saltpeter	1,147,000	870,000

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Imports into the United Kingdom from British India—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Seeds:		
Flax and linseed	$7,354,000	$10,162,000
Rape	2,691,000	2,944,000
Unenumerated	909,000	967,000
Silks:		
Raw	491,000	394,000
Knubs and waste	170,000	204,000
Manufactured	462,000	404,000
Skins:		
Goat, undressed	132,000	328,000
Goat, tanned	3,872,000	4,080,000
Sheep	914,000	1,288,000
Spices:		
Ginger	471,000	365,000
Other sorts	107,000	253,000
Sugar	710,000	1,832,000
Tea	14,144,000	14,926,000
Teeth, elephants', &c	400,000	608,000
Wood:		
Hewed	671,000	1,948,000
Sawed	7,000	4,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	3,760,000	5,460,000
Woolen manufactures	311,000	404,000
All other articles	3,083,000	3,410,000
Total	120,032,000	146,373,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to British India.

PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Apparel and haberdashery	$1,256,000	$1,506,000
Arms and ammunition:		
Fire-arms	54,000	68,000
Gunpowder	59,000	49,000
Beer and ale	1,346,000	1,307,000
Books, printed	404,000	407,000
Carriages, railway	73,000	282,000
Chemical products and preparations	229,000	297,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	1,108,000	1,535,000
Cotton:		
Yarn	8,967,000	13,756,000
By the yard	60,331,000	87,636,000
By value	714,000	1,079,000
Earthen and china ware	365,000	438,000
Glass manufactures	486,000	559,000
Hardware and cutlery	1,006,000	1,346,000
Leather:		
Wrought and not	287,000	413,000
Saddlery and harness	132,000	136,000
Linen, by yard	292,000	331,000
Machinery:		
Steam engines	1,812,000	2,471,000
All other sorts	1,336,000	1,671,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	7,461,000	11,730,000
Copper, wrought and not	3,653,000	4,539,000
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	272,000	238,000
Zinc, wrought and not	277,000	418,000
Painters' colors	506,000	544,000
Paper, all sorts	632,000	1,234,000
Pickles, vinegar, and sauces	438,000	340,000
Provisions not otherwise noted	540,000	656,000
Salt	860,000	826,000
Stationery other than paper	331,000	409,000
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	15,000	39,000
Umbrellas and parasols	525,000	802,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	1,749,000	2,526,000
By value	364,000	540,000
All other articles	6,498,000	7,864,000
Total	103,878,000	147,992,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to British India—Continued.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Candles, stearine	$238,000	$180,000
Cotton:		
Yarn	462,000	365,000
Manufactured	496,000	671,000
Dyeing and tanning stuffs	88,000	229,000
Extracts for dyeing and tanning	78,000	107,000
Fish, salted or cured	68,000	44,000
Glass, all sorts	224,000	209,000
Metals:		
Copper, part wrought or not	1,030,000	569,000
Iron bars	554,000	831,000
Steel, not wrought	107,000	102,000
Manufactures of iron and steel	195,000	214,000
Zinc, crude	73,000	122,000
Zinc, manufactured	30,000	34,000
Paper, all kinds except hanging	195,000	277,000
Petroleum	4,000	4,000
Quicksilver	30,000	3,000
Silk:		
Raw	5,000	4,000
Manufactured	30,000	39,000
Spirits:		
Brandy	107,000	102,000
All other	112,000	156,000
Teeth, elephants', &c	59,000	122,000
Tobacco, manufactured	39,000	64,000
Toys	64,000	78,000
Wine	508,000	638,000
Wood, sawed and fire	5,000	15,000
Woolen manufactures	535,000	846,000
All other articles	1,180,000	1,629,000
Total for products	6,516,000	7,664,000
Grand total of British and foreign products	110,394,000	155,656,000

Imports into France from British India, the Straits Settlements included, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Seeds, oleaginous	$11,395,000	$11,386,000
Cotton, raw	6,399,000	5,035,000
Wheat and other grain	2,459,000	2,071,000
Coffee	1,960,000	1,698,000
Indigo	1,824,000	1,824,000
Silk	1,319,000	1,161,000
Rice	1,001,000	967,000
Cocoanut and other oils (fixed pure)	750,000	620,000
Cachew in mass	645,000	645,000
Pepper	562,000	575,000
India rubber and gutta percha in mass	537,000	380,000
Jute	524,000	519,000
Raw hides	454,000	275,000
Horns	426,000	426,000
Oleaginous nuts (peanuts, &c)	395,000	395,000
Tissues of pure silk	325,000	321,000
Nitrates of potash	301,000	275,000
Tortoise shell	211,000	214,000
Mother of pearl and other shells (crude)	203,000	202,000
Common woods	85,000	70,000
Cashmeres, hand manufactures	84,000	45,000
Rosin, exotic	84,000	84,000
Ferulas, exotic	80,000	72,000
Pewter, crude	68,000	68,000
Indian saffron root	45,000	45,000
Wool in mass	33,000	33,000
Cloves	24,000	4,000
Gums, pure exotic	24,000	24,000
Straw and other mats	20,000	11,000
Goat-skins, tanned	24,000	20,000
Medicinal fruits	17,000	15,000
Exotic woods	17,000	16,000
Canes and reeds (exotic)	16,000	16,000
Other articles	2,537,000	874,000
Total	34,348,000	30,286,000

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Exports from France to British India, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Cotton manufactures	$706,000	$52,000
Saffron	348,000	28,000
Silk manufactures	287,000	34,000
Wool manufactures	187,000	176,000
Wines	170,000	167,000
Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs	165,000	164,000
Watches and clocks	72,000	7,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	61,000	60,000
Jewelry in gold and silver	52,000	11,000
Mercery and buttons	51,000	49,000
Gold and platinum wire	42,000	42,000
Tools and metal manufactures	33,000	29,000
Prepared hides	25,000	22,000
Toys	25,000	25,000
Pottery, glass and crystal	23,000	22,000
Books and stationery	21,000	20,000
Lead	11,000	11,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	8,000	7,000
Other articles	310,000	148,000
Total	2,597,000	1,074,000

AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRITISH INDIA.

According to the official returns of the Treasury Department, the imports into the United States from British India during the fiscal year 1881 amounted to $18,012,000, which is $8,000,000 more than is credited to this country in the official returns of British India, which amount is, however, covered by the imports from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The carrying trade between India and the United States is largely with foreign flags, viz: Brought in American vessels, $4,728,000; brought in foreign vessels, $13,284,000.

The direct exports from the United States to India amounted to only $858,000 during the year 1881. The Indian returns credit the imports from the United States during the same year with a value of $1,964,000.

Much of the difference, in both the imports and the exports, between the Indian returns and those of the United States is accounted for by the shipment of goods to and from the United States via England, and credited to the latter country.

Of the imports in to India from the United States during the year 1881 ($1,964,000), kerosene amounted to $1,818,000, and cotton manufactures to $69,350, leaving only $77,000 for all other articles, which consisted of drugs and medicines, clocks and watches, painters' materials, tobacco, resin, hardware and cutlery, perfumery, instruments, &c.

The imports of the United States from British India, Straits Settlements, and Ceylon were as follows:

Free of duty.—Hides and skins, $2,244,000; cutch and gambier, $1,547,000; tin, in blocks, bars, and pigs, $2,997,000; gums, $1,113,000; indigo, $1,007,000; woods, $418,000; oils, essential and fixed, $312,000; drugs and dyes, $237,000; coffee, $140,000; rubber, $60,000; rags, &c., $78,000, &c. Total free of duty, $11,236,000.

Dutiable imports.—Jute, $2,390,000; jute manufactures, $1,165,000; linseed, $1,250,000; spices, $515,000; saltpeter, $367,000; brown sugar, $176,000, &c. Total dutiable, $6,776,000. Grand total, $18,012,000.

While the inequality of our trade with India is most apparent, our imports therefrom amounting to more than nine times our exports thereto, the consul-general in his otherwise interesting report is silent concerning the possibilities of increasing the same. In regard to the

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decrease of American shipping in Indian ports, the consul-general writes as follows:

The old American residents in India speak with patriotic enthusiam of the proud old days when the Stars and Stripes were seen at the mast-head of one-half the ships in this great seaport, when the officers and seamen of the American merchant marine held a leading position among the nations, and their ships not only interchanged the produce and manufactures of America and India, but carried the freight of Asia to nearly all the great markets of the world. But now our flag is rarely seen in the crowded harbor of Calcutta, and the gallant American seaman turns up only as an occasional survivor of a past generation.

Under these circumstances it will be readily understood how welcome have been the late news that the question of American mercantile marine has attracted the attention of the people and the government at home.

Hoping that it may add a little more light upon this subject, I have prepared from the records in this office the following table, showing the gradual decrease of American shipping at this port for the last twenty-five years:

Year.	Number of vessels.	Total tonnage.	Year.	Number of vessels.	Total tonnage.
1857	167	137,382	1870	40	43,954
1858	143	119,435	1871	34	34,017
1859	120	106,097	1872	53	61,310
1860	110	103,609	1873	39	41,532
1861	143	123,924	1874	28	28,997
1862	109	98,480	1875	34	40,049
1863	106	91,344	1876	30	33,151
1864	60	50,685	1877	42	50,898
1865	38	35,210	1878	25	31,091
1866	45	41,316	1879	18	23,481
1867	36	35,424	1880	23	28,816
1868	58	55,458	1881	16	19,945
1869	41	41,751			

During the same period, the shipping of other leading commercial nations has steadily increased. For example, British vessels in 1859–'60 were 2,585, with a tonnage of 1,158,790, and in 1880–'81, 3,629 vessels of 2,826,908 tons.

Nationality.	1859–'60.		1880–'81.	
	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
German	68	36,544	61	56,788
Italian	9	3,732	62	65,267
Norwegian	2	748	27	23,706

Notwithstanding the foregoing exhibit, the trade between British India and the United States has increased. In 1877 the imports into India from the United States, according to official Indian returns, amounted to only $698,000; in 1881 they amounted to $1,964,000. The imports of American goods at the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, say $500,000, are not included in the Indian returns.

In regard to cotton manufactures, we hold an inexcusable position. During the year 1880 the exports of British cottons to India amounted to nearly $103,000,000, viz:

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Exports of cotton goods from England to British India during the year 1880.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Yarn and twist.....pounds..	44, 097, 700	$13, 772, 000
Plain piece goods.....yards..	1, 361, 256, 000	67, 004, 000
Printed piece goods.....do...	308, 405, 700	20, 587, 000
Mixed piece goods.....do...	634, 300	97, 000
Total piece goods.....do...	1, 670, 296, 000	87, 688, 000
Lace and patent net goods		433, 000
Hosiery: stockings and socks		92, 000
other sorts		112, 000
Sewing thread		413, 000
All other cotton goods		360, 000
Total to India		102, 870, 000

The British cottons exported to India must be of very low grade, if the prices thereof serve as a criterion by which to judge of their quality, viz, plain piece goods from 4.84 cents in Bombay to 5.34 cents per yard in Madras, and printed goods 6.49 cents in Bengal to 7.25 cents in Madras, per yard. It need scarcely be expected that our manufacturers could, or would care to if they could, compete with these prices, but there must be a comparatively large trade in good cottons, and of this trade our manufacturers should be able to secure a reasonable share, enough, with what we should be able to secure in the trade in metals, liquors, refined sugars, railway materials, provisions, drugs, and medicines, &c., to balance our imports from India.

The falling off in the imports of American gray cottons in 1881, as noted in the Indian official returns, was altogether owing to the fact that our manufacturers, finding better markets for their goods nearer home, neglected the East Indian market—a mistake, if not worse than a mistake, on the part of our manufacturers, very much complained of by our consuls in several countries, as well as in India.

The assistant secretary to the government of India, in his report for 1879, referred as follows to the imports of American cotton manufactures—and the reference is as applicable to the subject to-day as it was at that time.

The imports of American gray cotton goods are increasing; having risen from 387,000 yards, in 1874–'75, to 975,000 in 1878–79—an increase to be attributed, it would seem, entirely to the recent modifications in the Indian tariff, by which gray goods made of yarns not of a higher number than 30 are exempt from duty. Most of the American goods imported are drills, and these when made of 30 yarn and under have been exempted since March, 1878. From inquiries in Bombay it is believed that the increase in the trade in these goods is far greater than appears from our returns of trade with the United States, for large quantities of American drills are imported *via* England, and it would seem that the Americans have taken full advantage, both in Calcutta and in Bombay, of the remission of duty and placed considerable quantities of their goods in the Indian market. The actual trade from the United States, however, is but a small fraction of the whole trade in gray cotton goods, which were imported to the extent of over 775,000,000 yards, whereas the imports from the United States were under a million. If the addition of what comes via England increased this amount sixfold, the trade in American cloths would still be less than one per cent. of the whole trade.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF CEYLON.

According to the returns supplied by Consul Morey, of Colombo, the annual foreign commerce of Ceylon is estimated as follows: Imports, $23,694,000; exports, $25,195,000.

Of the total imports, rice and other grain constitute over $11,000,000, and cotton manufactures $3,624,000; the other chief imports being haberdashery and millinery, dried and salted fish, flour, malt liquors,

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hardware and cutlery, manures, metals, spirituous liquors, sugar, tobacco and manufactures of, wines, arms and ammunition, &c.

Of the total exports, coffee amounted to $16,760,000, cocoanut oil to $2,193,000, plumbago to $1,028,000, the other chief exports being copra, timber, oils, seeds, barks, &c.

The principal direct trade with the West is with England, viz: Imports from England over $5,000,000; exports to England $16,456,000. Considerable trade is carried on between the island and British India, China, Australia, and the Straits Settlements.

The direct trade between the United States and Ceylon is included with that of India in our customs returns. Consul Morey estimates the value of American products reaching Ceylon during the year 1880, via England and Bombay, there being no direct imports from the United States, at $85,000. The direct exports to the United States during the same year amounted to 13,196 tons, valued at $1,057,000, against 6,601 tons, valued at $815,000, during the preceding year. Comparatively insignificant as the foregoing imports of American products appear, Consul Morey says that they are very much in excess of those of any previous year for the last twenty-five years. The American merchandise reaching Ceylon as above comprised arms and ammunition, cotton piece goods, bacon and hams, kerosene, oilmen's stores, and tobacco.

The direct trade between France and Ceylon is embraced in the trade with British India.

The following statements show the details of the trade between Great Britain and Ceylon:

Imports into the United Kingdom from Ceylon.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Bark, Peruvian	$292,000	$617,000
Coffee	14,852,000	12,493,000
Cordaged and twine	263,000	229,000
Cotton, raw	30,000	98,000
Horns and hoofs	27,000	25,000
Oil: Chemical, essential, and perfumed	39,000	64,000
Cocoanut	1,050,000	1,832,000
Plumbago	170,000	175,000
Spices, cinnamon	506,000	447,000
All other articles	381,000	476,000
Total	17,340,000	16,456,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Ceylon.

BRITISH GOODS.	1879.	1880.
Apparel and haberdashery	$190,000	$278,000
Beer and ale	112,000	144,000
Coals, cinders and fuel	195,000	287,000
Cotton, yarn	54,000	44,000
Cotton: By the yard	1,521,000	1,691,000
By value	25,000	49,000
Earthen and china ware	44,000	59,000
Glass manufactures	34,000	30,000
Hardware and cutlery	107,000	112,000
Linen manufactures	10,000	7,000
Machinery: Steam-engines	15,000	127,000
All other sorts	30,000	68,000
Metals: Iron, wrought and not	413,000	739,000
Copper, wrought and not	22,000	15,000
Paper, all sorts	70,000	107,000
Woolens, by the yard	39,000	44,000
All other articles	914,000	995,000
Total British goods	3,795,000	4,796,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Ceylon—Continued.

FOREIGN GOODS.	1879.	1880.
Butter	$20,000	$17,000
Cotton, manufactured	20,000	20,000
Metals: Iron bars	3,000	2,000
Manufactures iron and steel	5,000	10,000
Spirits, brandy	8,000	15,000
Tobacco	15,000	17,000
Wine	47,000	48,000
Wood, hewn and sawed	1,000	.....
All other articles	125,000	114,000
Total foreign goods	224,000	243,000
Grand total British and foreign products	4,019,000	5,039,000

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Straits Settlements comprise Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, and embrace an area of 1,445 square miles. The latest statistics give the population as about 310,000, of which about 8,000 are white and 202,000 colored. The number of schools in the Settlements is 67, with an attendance of 4,679.

In addition to the importance of Singapore as a producing settlement the fact of its lying on the very highway of the large European merchant marine engaged in the Chinese, Japanese, and Malaysian trade makes it a receiving and distributing port for the trade of that portion of the globe. It is a great storehouse from which the English manufacturers supply the immediate and permanent wants of the surrounding markets. An American house at Singapore, established on a solid basis and conducted on true business principles, which would always keep on hand such manufactures as are required, and sending its agents out to the markets which receive their supplies from this port, would in a few years add many millions to the volume of our trade with the Orient.

The importance of Singapore as a port of call and transshipment will be understood from a simple statement of its navigation statistics. About 4,500 vessels, representing a tonnage of 3,122,000 tons, enter and clear at Singapore annually. Of this fleet, 2,880 vessels of about 1,875,000 tons are English. The greatest tonnage of any other country is that of France, followed in their respective order by Holland, Germany, Spain, Italy, and the United States.

The American flag represents about 35 vessels of 33,000 tons in the Singapore fleet, but the tonnage entering from and clearing for the United States is as follows: Entering from the United States, 6,300 tons, showing the very insignificant amount of American products reaching Singapore direct; clearing for the United States, 48,000 tons, showing the preponderance of trade against the United States. The principal tonnage entering and clearing at Singapore is to and from the following countries in their respective order: Hong-Kong, 553,000 tons; Great Britain, 478,000 tons; Dutch Possessions, 460,000 tons; China, 202,000 tons; India, 188,000 tons; France, 150,000 tons; French Possessions, 140,000 tons; Siam, 129,000 tons.

A further analysis of the navigation of Singapore shows that the tonnage to Hong-Kong is more than twice the tonnage therefrom; the tonnage to and from Great Britain is about equal; the tonnage from the Dutch Possessions is greater than the tonnage thereto. There is scarcely any tonnage to China, the tonnage therefrom being 190,000 tons out of

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a total of 202,000 tons; the tonnage from India is nearly twice as much as the tonnage thereto; the tonnage from France is nearly twice as much as the tonnage thereto; the tonnage from the French possessions is much larger than the tonnage thereto; the tonnage to and from Siam is about evenly balanced. There is considerable tonnage between Penang and Singapore, but as this may be considered coast trade it is not taken into consideration.

The foregoing tonnage statistics give a fair insight into the trade distribution of Singapore.

In regard to the details of the foreign commerce of the Straits Settlements, the following statements show the principal imports and exports as well as the countries and colonies from which they are received and to which they are shipped. The tables are so arranged as to show at a glance that the greater portion of the trade of the Straits Settlements is merely transit or distributive, the difference between the imports and exports showing the amounts consumed in the settlement, or, where the exports are greater than the imports, showing the values of the native goods entering thereinto, unless in articles which may be imported in one year and held over for export to another year.

It must also be borne in mind that the total trade is greatly augmented by the trade of the settlements with each other, which is largely transit, and yet the imports into Penang are, in many cases, entered again as imports into Singapore and Malacca, the same holding good in the export trade also. Exports from Great Britain, or any other country, are often entered twice and sometimes three times; thus the trade is fictitiously increased, and yet how much thereof is so affected cannot be very well ascertained:

The principal imports and exports of Singapore and Penang during the year 1880.

Principal articles.	Trade of Singapore.		Trade of Penang.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Areca nuts (spice)	$154,000	$241,000	$336,000	$424,000
Apparel, millinery, and hosiery	815,000	277,000	86,000	15,000
Copra	429,000	496,000	34,000	.....
Coals	1,610,000	.....	98,000	9,000
Coffee	609,000	825,000	20,000	30,000
Cotton manufactures	8,106,000	5,715,000	1,957,000	778,000
Cotton twist	966,000	783,000	54,000	13,000
Earthen and china ware	361,000	200,000	75,000	36,000
Fish, dried or salted	1,115,000	1,195,000	156,000	216,000
Flour	300,000	102,000	3,000	42,000
Gambier	2,324,000	3,627,000	20,000	3,000
Grain: Rice	5,505,000	4,698,000	2,106,000	1,127,000
Gums and dyes	1,037,000	845,000	109,000	98,000
Gunnies	323,000	389,000	49,000	5,000
Gutta-percha and rubber	2,069,000	1,880,000	121,000	174,000
Hardware and cutlery	456,000	66,000	143,000	16,000
Medicines	257,000	151,000	47,000	8,000
Hides	596,000	881,000	47,000	47,000
Matches	273,000	223,000	73,000	59,000
Metals: Tin	3,024,000	3,210,000	3,520,000	3,797,000
Nutmegs	278,000	194,000	83,000	161,000
Oil: Cocoanut	180,000	68,000	6,000	48,000
Kerosene and paraffine	435,000	286,000	88,000	30,000
Opium	5,048,000	4,695,000	1,380,000	1,467,000
Pepper	1,558,000	2,152,000	995,000	1,019,000
Provisions, fresh and preserved	627,000	655,000	212,000	253,000
Rattans	979,000	1,604,000	149,000	200,000
Sago and tapioca	2,060,000	2,313,000	.....	.....
Silk, raw	813,000	802,000	50,000	33,000
Silk, piece goods	439,000	207,000	558,000	283,000
Spirits and wines	500,000	207,000	254,000	226,000
Sugar	740,000	368,000	42,000	1,730,000
Tea	304,000	163,000	144,000	92,000
Tobacco, and manufactures of	1,003,000	715,000	636,000	1,435,000
Wood and timber, and manufactures of	381,000	636,000	85,000	104,000
Woolen manufactures	365,000	115,000	29,000	.....
Umbrellas	299,000	217,000	155,000	83,000
All other articles	10,212,000	4,976,000	2,734,000	1,428,000
Total of merchandise	54,162,000	46,175,000	16,654,000	16,48

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TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BY COUNTRIES, DURING THE YEAR 1880.

In submitting the following statement, showing the trade of the Settlements, by countries, for the year 1880, it is considered necessary to remark once more that the greater portion of the imports are exported, Singapore and Penang being merely entrèpôts for the reception and distribution of merchandise. The inter-settlement trade, which gives an artificial inflation to the total trade, must be also borne in mind.

Imports.	Value.	Exports.	Value.
IMPORTS INTO SINGAPORE.		EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.	
From Great Britain	$13,065,000	To Great Britain	$8,655,000
British India	8,606,000	British India	1,593,000
Hong-Kong	5,351,000	Hong-Kong	3,667,000
Penang and Malacca	5,403,000	Penang and Malacca	1,856,000
All other British possessions	445,000	All other British possessions	557,000
Total from Great Britain and possessions	32,870,000	Total to Great Britain and possessions	16,328,000
Dutch possessions	8,556,000	Dutch possessions	11,631,000
Siam	4,417,000	Siam	3,786,000
Malay Peninsula	2,862,000	United States	4,129,000
China	1,044,000	French India	3,416,000
French India	807,000	Malay Peninsula	1,285,000
Cochin China	323,000	China	856,000
Sarawak	766,000	France	1,785,000
Philippines	489,000	Sarawak	572,000
France	804,000	Philippines	424,000
Germany	672,000	Cochin China	264,000
United States	441,000	Germany	308,000
All other countries	109,000	Austria	250,000
		All other countries	1,141,000
Total into Singapore	54,162,000	Total from Singapore	46,175,000
IMPORTS INTO PENANG.		EXPORTS FROM PENANG.	
From Great Britain	1,965,000	To Great Britain	2,669,000
British India	4,023,000	British India	2,489,000
Hong-Kong	2,266,000	Hong-Kong	1,159,000
Singapore and Malacca	1,758,000	Singapore and Malacca	2,264,000
All other British possessions	46,000	All other British possessions	91,000
Total from Great Britain and possessions	10,058,000	Total to Great Britain and possessions	8,672,000
Dutch possessions	2,135,000	Dutch possessions	3,050,000
Siam	2,244,000	Malay Peninsula	1,345,000
Malay Peninsula	1,817,000	Siam	748,000
China	157,000	Holland	1,023,000
Germany	149,000	United States	877,000
All other countries	94,000	China	685,000
		All other	89,000
Total into Penang	16,654,000	Total from Penang	16,489,000
IMPORTS INTO MALACCA.		EXPORTS FROM MALACCA.	
From Singapore and Penang	930,000	To Singapore and Penang	2,481,000
Malay Peninsula	1,239,000	Malay Peninsula	381,000
Dutch settlements	146,000	Dutch possessions	36,000
All other places	3,000	All other places	112,000
Total into Malacca	2,318,000	Total from Malacca	3,000,000
Grand total of settlements	73,134,000	Grand total from settlements	65,654,000

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In addition to the foregoing trade, the following statements show the imports and exports of bullion and specie into and from the Straits Settlements:

Imports and exports of bullion and specie, 1880.

	Amount.		Amount.
IMPORTS INTO SINGAPORE.		EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.	
From Great Britain	$2,171,000	To Dutch India	$2,297,000
Hong-Kong	1,076,000	China	1,573,000
Malacca and Penang	666,000	Malacca and Penang	1,297,000
British India	149,000	Malay Peninsula	1,256,000
Dutch India	755,000	Hong-Kong	399,000
Siam	374,000	Great Britain	297,000
Japan	634,000	Siam	433,000
Malay Peninsula	128,000	Cochin China	147,000
China	70,000	British India	140,000
All other places	222,000	French India	184,000
		All other places	305,000
Total	6,245,000	Total	8,325,000
IMPORTS INTO PENANG.		EXPORTS FROM PENANG.	
From Great Britain	$1,946,000	To Dutch India	$2,044,000
Singapore and Malacca	465,000	Siam	332,000
Hong-Kong	240,000	Malay Peninsula	329,000
Japan	100,000	Hong-Kong	241,000
Dutch India	87,000	Singapore and Malacca	152,000
British India	85,000	Egypt	80,000
Siam	25,000	China	25,000
China	20,000	Holland	51,000
All other places		All other places	77,000
Total	2,976,000	Total	3,331,000
IMPORTS INTO MALACCA.		EXPORTS FROM MALACCA.	
From Singapore	$984,000	To Singapore and Penang	$177,000
Penang	14,000	Malay Peninsula	397,000
Malay Peninsula	5,000	Dutch India	162,000
Total	1,003,000	Total	736,000

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the imports and exports of bullion and specie into and from the Straits Settlements, the Inter-Settlement imports and exports not included.

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
IMPORTS INTO THE SETTLEMENTS.		EXPORTS FROM THE SETTLEMENTS.	
From Great Britain	$4,117,000	To Dutch India	$4,503,000
Hong-Kong	1,316,000	Malay Peninsula	2,023,000
Japan	734,000	China	1,598,000
British India	234,000	Siam	765,000
Dutch India	855,000	Hong-Kong	640,000
Siam	399,000	Great Britain	321,000
Malay Peninsula	133,000	French India	184,000
China	90,000	Cochin China	147,000
All other places	217,000	British India	140,000
		Egypt	80,000
		Holland	51,000
		All other places	314,000
Total imports	8,095,000	Total exports	10,766,000

DETAILS OF TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

The importance of the Straits Settlements as receivers and distributers of trade is such as to justify a more detailed analysis thereof than can,

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under the circumstances which control the extent of this review, be very well given to Oriental countries in general; for this reason the following details of imports from the principal countries are given.

As a further illustration of the distribution of the foregoing trade, the following statement showing the principal countries from which the foregoing imports were received and the principal countries to which they were re-exported is given.

Apparel.—Received from Hong Kong, Great Britain, France, India and other British possessions; re-exported to British possessions, &c.

Coals.—Received from Great Britain chiefly, with small lots from Australia.

Coffee.—Received from the Dutch possessions, and re-exported to Great Britain, the United States, India, Australia and other British possessions.

Cotton manufactures.—Received from Great Britain (about $7,000,000), British India, Hong-Kong, with small lots from the Dutch possessions, France, Germany, French possessions, &c., and re-exported to French possessions, Dutch possessions, Siam, Hong-Kong, Cochin China, Malay Peninsula, Sarawak and other British possessions.

Cotton twist.—Received from Great Britain, with small lots from British India, and re-exported to Siam, Malay Peninsula, Dutch possessions, French possessions, and Spanish possessions.

Fish.—Received from Siam, French possessions, Hong-Kong, Malay Peninsula, &c., and re-exported to the Dutch possession, principally, with small lots to British Burmah, China, Hong-Kong, &c.

Gambier.—Received from the Malay Peninsula and Dutch possessions, and re-exported, together with the native gambier, to Great Britain, France, Dutch possessions, the United States, Germany, British India, &c.

Rice.—Received from Siam, British Burma, Malay Peninsula, Dutch and French possessions, &c., and re-exported to the Dutch possessions, Malay Peninsula, Sarawak, &c.

Gunnies.—Received from British India, and re-exported to British possessions and various foreign countries.

Gutta-percha.—Received from the Dutch possessions principally and re-exported to Great Britain, with small lots to the United States and other countries.

Hardware and cutlery.—Received from Great Britain and Germany; consumed in Singapore and Penang.

Hides.—Received from British Burma, Dutch possessions, Siam, Hong-Kong, French possessions, &c., and re-exported, together with Singapore hides, to Great Britain, with small lots to Hong-Kong, France, and the United States.

Tin.—Received from Siam and the Malay Peninsula, with small lots from the Dutch possessions, and re-exported to the United States, Great Britain, Hong-Kong, and France.

Opium.—Received from British India, and re-exported principally to the Dutch possessions, with small lots to the French possessions, China, Hong-Kong, Malay Peninsula, &c.

Pepper.—Received from the Malay Peninsula and Dutch possessions, with small lots from Siam, and re-exported, together with native pepper, to Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, &c.

Rattans.—Received from the Dutch possessions, Malay Peninsula, &c., and re-exported to Hong-Kong, Great Britain, the United States, China, British India, &c.

Sago and tapioca.—Received from the Dutch possessions, Labuan, and

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Sarawac, and re-exported to Great Britain principally, with small lots to British possessions, the United States, Germany, and France.

Silk, raw.—Received from Hong-Kong, China, French possessions, Siam, &c., and re-exported to British Burma principally, with small lots to Dutch possessions, Malay Peninsula, &c.

Silk, piece goods.—Received chiefly from Hong Kong, and mostly consumed in Singapore.

Spirits.—Received from Great Britain, Holland, Dutch possessions, France, and Germany, and consumed in the Settlements.

Sugar.—Received from the Dutch possessions, &c., and re-exported, together with the native sugar, to British possessions and foreign countries.

Tea.—Received from Hong-Kong, and consumed in the Settlements.

Tobacco.—Received from the Spanish and Dutch possessions and Hong-Kong, and exported, together with native tobacco, to Holland principally.

Woolen goods.—Received from Great Britain and Germany, and consumed in the Settlements.

MALACCA.

The trade of this Settlement may be estimated as follows, specie not included: Imports, $2,318,000, of which about $2,000,000 were received from Singapore and Penang; exports, $3,000,000, of which $1,770,000 were exported to Penang and Singapore.

The principal imports into Malacca were as follows:

Rice.—$600,000, from Singapore, Penang, and Dutch settlements; re-exported to the value of $244,000 to the Malay Peninsula.

Opium.—$180,000, from Singapore; re-exported to the value of $140,000 to the Malay Peninsula.

Tin.—$1,164,000, from the Malay Peninsula; all re-exported to Singapore.

Tocacco.—$60,000, from Singapore; consumed in the Settlements.

Specie.—$1,000,000, from Singapore, and re-exported to the amount of $736,000 to the Malay Peninsula, Dutch possessions, and Penang.

Imports into Great Britain from the Straits Settlements.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Caoutchouc	$243,000	$560,000
Coffee	73,000	486,000
Cutch and gambier	1,798,000	2,278,000
Gums:		
Lac, seed, shell, stick and dyes	7,000	20,000
All other	136,000	774,000
Gutta-percha	1,934,000	2,453,000
Hides:		
Not dressed	452,000	536,000
Dressed	180,000	486,000
Horns and hoofs	54,000	107,000
Isinglass	156,000	180,000
Oil, chemical, essential, and perfumed	6,000	15,000
Oil, unenumerated	68,000	214,000
Rice		32,000
Sago	1,244,000	1,482,000
Other farinaceous substances	559,000	1,030,000
Spices:		
Pepper	1,268,000	1,870,000
Other	536,000	389,000
Sugar, unrefined	540,000	778,000
Tin, in blocks, ingots, and regulus	2,371,000	3,425,000
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	146,000	98,000
Manufactured	68,000	49,000
All other articles	1,027,000	510,000
Total	12,466,000	17,372,000

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Exports from Great Britain to the Straits Settlements.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$151,000	$166,000
Arms and ammunition:		
Fire-arms (small)	25,000	20,000
Gunpowder	25,000	59,000
Beer and ale	98,000	127,000
Coals and cinders and fuel	457,000	549,000
Cotton yarns	458,000	797,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	5,018,000	6,363,000
By value	151,000	219,000
Earthenware (and china)	44,000	73,000
Glass manufactures	44,000	64,000
Hardware and cutlery	122,000	200,000
Linens, by yard	78,000	48,000
Machinery:		
Steam engines	83,000	59,000
All other	73,000	88,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	336,000	423,000
Copper, wrought and not	78,000	93,000
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheets	10,000	12,000
Telegraphic wire	1,249,000	15,000
Umbrellas and parasols	180,000	185,000
Woolens, by yard	161,000	268,000
All other sorts	896,000	1,201,000
Total British goods	9,861,000	11,027,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Butter	39,000	20,000
Candles	88,000	64,000
Cotton manufactures	73,000	170,000
Guano	8,000	15,000
Metals:		
Iron, bars	17,000	5,000
Steel	4,000	10,000
Manufacturers of iron and steel	20,000	49,000
Spirits:		
Brandy	5,000	4,000
Perfumed and sweetened	20,000	44,000
Wine	49,000	44,000
Woolen manufactures	10,000	13,000
All other articles	415,000	490,000
Total foreign goods	748,000	928,000
Grand total British and foreign products	10,609,000	11,955,000

TRADE OF FRANCE WITH THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The trade between France and the Straits Settlements is included, in French returns, in the trade with "British India." The following details are therefore taken from the reports of the Settlements:

The French goods imported into the Settlements are valued at $810,000, and consist of millinery and hosiery, fire-arms, beads, books, cabinet-ware, playing cards, clocks and watches, cotton manufactures ($454,000, consisting principally of sarongs or native breech-clouts), earthenware, preserved fruits, glassware, gold thread, hats, jewelry, leather, saddlery, machinery, matches, medicines, brassware, hardware and cutlery, musical instruments, paints, paper, perfumery provisions preserved, silk piece-goods, brandy, liqueurs, stationery, tobacco, silk umbrellas, wines, and woolen goods. The imports of French goods into the Settlements seem to be gradually but steadily increasing. The same holds good in relation to the exports from the Settlements to France.

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GERMAN TRADE WITH THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The imports from Germany are estimated at $820,000, and consist of goods similar to those given above from France (matches constituting the largest single import), together with iron and ironware, steel, tinware, zinc, naval stores, gin, tar, and pitch. Consul Studer, of Singapore, reports that the Germans are making praiseworthy efforts for the increase of their trade with the Settlements, and that the results fully justify these efforts.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN CONTROLS THE MARKET.

Of the European goods, principally British, which reach the Settlements from Hong-Kong and British India, the following may be mentioned: Millinery and hosiery, arms, cabinetware, playing cards, clocks and watches, cotton manufactures, earthenware, preserved fruits, glassware, flour, jewelry, boots and shoes, machinery, matches, medicines, brassware, hardware and cutlery, ironware; provisions, salted, fresh and preserved; silk piece-goods, and wines.

Taking into account the British goods which reach the Straits Settlements through the foregoing sources, and those which reach the Settlements direct, it will be seen that the greater portion of all the manufactures received at and distributed from Singapore and Penang are of British origin. It may be further added that these manufactures reach markets of consumption via these Settlements to which it would be almost impossible to ship them direct.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Unlike the other nations, the United States has no direct export trade with the Straits Settlements, with the exception of kerosene, and we are therefore indebted to other countries, chiefly Great Britain, for the fact that any other American products whatever are imported thereinto. Under these circumstances it is very hard to arrive at a just estimate of the amount of American produce received in the Settlements, and the following details concerning the same are taken from official colonial returns, supplemented by the judicious discernment of our consul at Singapore.

The trade between the Settlements and the United States is given in the official returns as follows: Imports from the United States, $490,000; exports to the United States, $5,006,000.

How unreliable the foregoing returns are, as far as the imports of American products are concerned, is at once apparent when it is taken into consideration that of the total imports all but about $7,000 is credited to kerosene. Of the American products and manufactures reaching the Settlements via England, the consul at Singapore mentions the following: Arms, clocks and watches, cotton manufactures (the cotton manufactures of foreign origin exported from England to the Straits Settlements during the year under review amounted to $170,000; how much of these were American it is impossible to say), canned fruits, preserved or canned meats, soap, &c.

The exports to the United States are much more than the amount given in the official returns, a great deal of merchandise being credited to Great Britain which is intended for the United States, but shipped via the former country. The principal direct exports to the United States during the year 1880 were as follows: Coffee, originally from

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Dutch India; gambier, from the Malay Peninsula; gums, from Dutch India, British Burmah, Hong-Kong, &c.; gutta-percha and India rubber, from Dutch India and Sarawak; tin, ($3,000,000) from the Malay Peninsula and Siam; essential oils; rattans, from Dutch settlements; sago; mother-of-pearl; shellac; spices, principally pepper and nutmegs, from Dutch India and Malay Peninsula; tapioca, &c.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF DUTCH INDIA.

The foreign trade of the Dutch East Indies can only be reached, in the absence of all other returns, either consular, colonial, or by research, through the returns of the principal countries having commercial intercourse therewith. This research gives the following results:

Statement showing the estimated foreign commerce of Dutch India for the year 1880–'81.

Principal countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Holland	$18,890,000	$20,630,000
Straits Settlements	15,923,000	10,000,000
Great Britain	9,328,000	9,972,000
United States	1,840,000	6,650,000
France	818,000	6,150,000
Australasia	870,000	2,750,000
Siam	3,250,000	100,000
Saigon	1,520,000	50,000
China	1,800,000	400,000
Philippine Islands	400,000	1,200,000
Total principal countries	54,639,000	57,902,000
All other countries (estimated)	846,000	3,000,000
Total	55,485,000	60,902,000

Consul Eckstein, of Amsterdam, in a report upon the trade of the Dutch East Indies, from colonial returns, published in "Consular Reports" for February, 1881, estimated the trade of Dutch India for the year 1878 as follows: Imports, $46,388,000; exports, $68,966,000. The foregoing statement, as compiled from outside official publications, may be relied upon as being a very close estimate of the foreign trade of Dutch India for the year 1880.

Sugar, coffee, and tobacco constitute more than three-fourths of the exports of Dutch India.

The principal portion of the sugar is exported to Holland, Great Britain, France, and the United States.

The chief portion of the tobacco is exported to Holland; the same may be said of the coffee. Next to Holland the United States receives the largest quantity of coffee therefrom.

The imports of the Dutch East Indies consist of a large assortment of manufactures and produce, of which the following are the principal articles: Cotton manufactures, rice, woolen goods, silk goods, earthenware, drugs and medicines, provisions (principally butter, hams, cheese, fish, salted and preserved meats, &c.), machinery and implements, yarn, distilled spirits, glassware, jewelry; iron and steel, and manufactures of; coal, copper and bronze and manufactures of; leather and manufactures of; meal, mineral waters, modes and fashions, petroleum, opium, cigars, lard, tea, tinware, wines, &c.

The imports of cotton manufactures into Dutch India amount to at least $15,000,000, and are received principally from the following countries:

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From Great Britain	$6,700,000
From Holland	6,070,000
From Straits Settlements	1,880,000
From France	95,000
From United States	8,000
Total from countries enumerated	14,753,000

Adding the exports from the Straits Settlements, and such of the exports from Holland as are British goods, to the exports from Great Britain, and it will be seen that English cottons control the markets of Dutch India.

The details of the trade of the principal countries with Dutch India are given in the following statements, to which should be added the increased value in the exports on their arrival in Dutch India:

Exports from Holland.—Cotton manufactures, $5,600,000; iron and manufactures of, $1,690,000; wearing apparel, mercery, hemp manufactures, silk goods, woolen goods, paper, steel and manufactures of, steam machinery and agricultural implements, distilled spirits, woolen and cotton yarns, glassware, meal, instruments, copper manufactures, oils, tobacco manufactures, tinware, &c. Total, $17,490,000.

Exports from the Straits Settlements to Dutch India.—The principal exports from the Straits Settlements to Dutch India consist of wearing apparel (principally English), beeswax, bread and biscuit, cabinetware (English), cotton manufactures (English), earthenware (English), fish, dried and salted, gambier, glassware (English), flour, rice, gunnies, jewelry, boots and shoes (English), machinery (English), matches (English), medicines (English), copper ware, hardware and cutlery (English), iron and ironware (English), kerosene (American), opium, paints (English), paper (English), provisions, silk and silk goods, spirits, tea, tobacco and cigars, umbrellas, woolen goods, &c. Total exports, $14,723,000.

Imports into France from Dutch India, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Sugar, raw	$5,556,000	$2,830,000
Coffee	463,000	260,000
Indigo	248,000	.....
Pewter, crude	141,000	.....
Copal, &c.	140,000	.....
Straw hats	121,000	.....
Pepper	65,000	44,000
Other articles	65,000	8,000
Total	6,799,000	3,142,000

Exports from France to Dutch India, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wines	$244,000	$244,000
Cotton manufactures	88,000	13,000
Silk manufactures	62,000	3,000
Wool manufactures	57,000	56,000
Brandies, spirits, and liqueurs	44,000	43,000
Pottery, glass and crystal	18,000	17,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	16,000	15,000
Jewelry in gold and platinum	15,000	2,000
Dressed hides	12,000	11,000
Table fruits	11,000	11,000
Mercery	10,000	10,000
Gold and platinum wire	10,000	10,000
Other articles	168,000	106,000
Total	755,000	541,000

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Imports into Great Britain from Dutch India.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Coffee		$1,000
Gum, all sorts		20,000
Spices, pepper	$4,000	
Sugar, unrefined	8,578,000	10,812,000
All other articles	88,000	39,000
Total	8,670,000	10,872,000

Exports from Great Britain to Dutch India.

Articles.	1879.	1880
BRITISH GOODS.		
Arms and ammunition, gunpowder	$10,000	$20,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	228,000	400,000
Cotton yarns	361,000	355,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	5,355,000	5,426,000
By value	130,000	138,000
Earthen and chinaware	64,000	78,000
Hardware and cutlery	46,000	56,000
Linens, by yard	30,000	54,000
Machinery:		
Steam-engines	258,000	501,000
All other	243,000	119,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	172,000	336,000
Copper, wrought and not	138,000	83,000
Soap	229,000	153,000
Woolens:		
By yard	110,000	66,000
At value	12,000	11,000
All other articles	610,000	712,000
Total British goods	7,996,000	8,508,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Metals, iron bars	39,000	3,000
Wax	4,000	3,000
Wine	9,000	9,000
All other articles	17,000	85,000
Total foreign goods	69,000	100,000
Grand total British and foreign products	8,065,000	8,608,000

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH DUTCH INDIA.

Imports from Dutch India.—Free of duty: Coffee, $4,702,000; gums, $76,000; hides, $100,000; woods, $50,000; tin, $40,000; essential oils, $35; indigo, and all other articles, $93,000; total free of duty, $5,076,000. *Dutiable imports:* Hemp, $203,000; spices, $224,000; sugar, $1,718,000; all other dutiable articles, $10,000; total dutiable, $2,154,000. Total imports, free and dutiable, $7,250,000.

Exports to Dutch India.—Out of a total direct export to Dutch India of $1,730,000, kerosene amounts to $1,670,000, leaving only $60,000 for all other articles, consisting of small lots of cottons, wooden ware, perfumery, &c. It thus appears that our direct exports to Dutch India consist almost entirely of the single article of kerosene.

Not only is our trade proper with Dutch India against us, but the carriage thereof is equally against. Of the total imports, foreign vessels brought $6,371,000, and American vessels $879,000; of the exports, foreign vessels carried $672,000, and American vessels $1,057,000. It

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happens here, as in our trade with all other parts of Asia, as well as with South America, foreign ships carry European manufactures out, and on their return take cargoes for the United States, loading here with provisions and breadstuffs for Europe; there they load up again with manufactures for Asia, Africa, or South America. Always bringing us the raw materials, but never taking away any of our manufactures!

In regard to the possibilities of enlarging our trade with Dutch India, by diversity, the following extract from the report of Consul Eckstein, of Amsterdam, before referred to, contain matter of much interest, specially bearing upon the subject under consideration:

A striking feature in the trade of Dutch India appears to be the comparatively small amount representing the imports from the United States; and it would seem that the present great manufacturing and producing facilities of our country would justify expectations of its capability to make a far better showing.

It will also be observed that the commerce of those colonies is quite important, as is shown by the foregoing figures, and it has, besides, since 1878, very considerably increased. That such is the case seems but natural when considering that the population of the colonies is estimated to amount to at least 30,000,000 souls, including many thousands of Europeans, and that the country produces, in such large quantities for export, such valuable articles as coffee, tobacco, sugar, rice, tin, indigo, pepper, &c.

The trade there is almost exclusively in the hands of Europeans, the English, Dutch, and Germans. Of the Europeans conducting business there rarely any ever remain in the country longer than from ten to fifteen years. There are various causes accounting for that, chief among which it appears that the character of the climate has a more or less injurious effect upon their health. On their return to Europe they usually leave the management of their business in the hands of junior members of their firms, or in the hands of trusty employés, giving them an interest in the business, and who are, as a rule, younger men and more recently arrived in the country. On coming back to Europe these merchants usually domicile themselves, the Dutch at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the English at London, and the Germans at Hamburg and Bremen. In most cases they establish offices in these cities and continue to transact business connected with their houses in the colonies, and more especially for the purpose of attending to the purchasing and shipping of merchandise.

It will therefore be observed that American manufacturers and exporters, in any effort to establish or extend their trade in the Dutch East India colonies, might well take cognizance of the above-recited facts.

The trade in cotton fabrics of every description especially deserves to attract their attention, as it is said to be very large, and as up to the present time there seems not to have been any energetic endeavor put forth to compete for it by Americans. The great bulk of such goods, or nearly all that goes to supply the wants of plantation hands, laboring and mechanic classes, and the common natives generally, is, as a rule, of a poor quality.

What is principally wanted and sells readiest in plain white cotton goods, such as shirtings, muslins, cambrics, jaconets, lawns, &c., is a smooth, glossy surface, no matter of what consistency or how produced. The intrinsic quality or strength of the goods seems not to be of much importance, but the finish and particularly the cost of them are primary considerations. Colored cotton goods, plain and figured, are almost invariably preferred if the colors are very bright or flashy, and the figures gaudy and attractive.

American cottons of better qualities and styles, but correspondingly higher in price, have as yet hardly commenced to be introduced in the country. But from what I learn, it seems quite possible that a large market for such goods might be opened up there if small quantities of different kinds were first sent out, consigned to first-class houses at Samarang, Batavia, and Soerabaya, to be sold on commission. There are, I am informed, responsible firms there which would be willing to receive them and use their best endeavors in the introduction and sale of them. But in this case the shipper of the goods would have to be prepared that in the beginning sales would be unimportant, and profits, if any, small.

Up to the present time petroleum is about the only article which is imported into the "colonies" from the United States in large quantities. There is said to be a promising field there for large commercial operations with the United States, but to realize them it would seem to be an indispensable condition for some first-class American houses to establish branch houses at some of the principal cities, or, in lieu thereof, to send competent agents there, provided with proper credentials. A thorough investigation by such agents on the spot upon the subject in all its bearings would be likely to result, I am assured, in a very great increase in the import trade with the United States.

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FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Consul Youngs, of Manila, in his interesting report, dated December 1, 1881, estimates the foreign trade of the Philippine Islands for the year 1879 (the latest official returns published), at the following figures: Imports, $18,032,000; exports, $18,813,000.*

The trade of the Philippine Islands during the above year was distributed as follows:

Countries and colonies.	Imports.	Exports.
British possessions	$11,589,000	$7,076,000
Great Britain	3,196,000	5,212,000
United States	221,000	4,904,000
Spain	790,000	1,035,000
China	1,119,000	102,000
French possessions	644,000	3,000
Germany	334,000	.....
All others	139,000	481,000
Total	18,032,000	18,813,000

The distribution of this trade by flags was as follows:

Flag.	Imports.	Exports.
Spanish	$11,150,000	$5,524,000
British	5,615,000	7,958,000
American	212,000	3,367,000
German	814,000	1,177,000
French	79,000	215,000
Italian	49,000	259,000
Swedish	10,000	117,000
Norwegian	8,000	188,000
Danish	71,000	.....
Dutch	20,000	4,000
Siamese	3,000	4,000
Total	18,032,000	18,813,000

The principal articles which entered into the foregoing trade were as follows:

Imports.—Cotton manufactures, $4,444,000; drugs and medicines, $347,000; flour, $426,000; manufactures of iron, $269,000; hemp goods, $245,000; hats, $263,000; furniture, $195,000; matches, $145,000; paper, $270,000; preserved provisions, $260,000; liquors, $205,000; silks, $223,000; tinware, $132,000; umbrellas, $140,000; vegetables, $136,000; woolen goods, $163,000; copper, $106,000; earthenware, $100,000.

Exports.—The chief exports consisted of sugar, tobacco, and hemp.

As will be seen by the following returns from official sources the exports from Great Britain to the Philippine Islands during the year 1880 amounted to more than double the value of the exports of 1879. The principal articles on which this increase occurred were cotton manufactures, from $1,038,000 in 1879 to $3,777,000 in 1880, machinery and mill-work, iron manufactures, hats and caps, &c.

* From the increase in British exports alone to the Philippine Islands the imports of the islands must have amounted to over $21,000,000 in 1880.

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Imports into the United Kingdom from Philippine Islands.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Coffee	$4,000	$93,000
Dye-woods, unenumerated	44,000	46,000
Gums, all sorts	7,000	12,000
Hemp	2,123,000	3,031,000
Hides, not dressed	8,000	1,000
Indigo	17,000	10,000
Sugar, unrefined	4,780,000	4,777,000
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	2,000	35,000
Manufactured	107,000	112,000
Wood, hard, &c	6,000	.....
All other articles	95,000	87,000
Total	7,193,000	8,204,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to the Philippine Islands.

PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Coals, cinders, and fuel	$25,000	$20,000
Cotton yarns	132,000	379,000
Cottons:		
By yard	1,744,000	3,339,000
At value	62,000	59,000
Earthen and china ware	32,000	44,000
Hardware and cutlery	39,000	73,000
Hats, all sorts	42,000	146,000
Linens, by yard	88,000	165,000
Machinery and mill-work	331,000	471,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	138,000	625,000
Copper, wrought, and not	10,000	22,000
Umbrellas and parasols	28,000	77,000
Woolens, by yard	34,000	59,000
All other articles	205,000	839,000
Total British	2,909,000	6,318,000

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Butter	$3,000	$5,000
Cotton, manufactured	1,000	4,000
Glass, all kinds	7,000	16,000
Wine	3,000	3,000
All other articles	56,000	108,000
Total British	70,000	136,000
Grand total and foreign	2,979,000	6,454,000

Imports into France from the Philippine Islands, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Coffee	$636,000	$176,000
Indigo	175,000	116,000
Mother of pearl (crude)	50,000	46,000
Straw hats	45,000	45,000
Other articles	150,000	111,000
Total	1,056,000	494,000

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Exports from France to the Philippine Islands, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Cotton manufactures	$146,000	$6,000
Silk manufactures	66,000	13,000
Wool manufactures	50,000	47,000
Jewelry in gold, silver, and platinum	21,000	12,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	15,000	14,000
Straw hats	13,000	2,000
Gold and silver work	8,000	1,000
Clothing and underclothing (sewn)	7,000	7,000
Books and stationery	5,000	3,000
Mercery	5,000	4,000
Other articles	98,000	84,000
Total	434,000	193,000

AERICAN TRADE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands being included with other Spanish possessions in our customs returns, there are no means of arriving at any later details thereof than are given in the report of Consul Youngs. That the consumption of American manufactures, especially of cotton manufactures, on the islands is comparatively insignificant is apparent from the consul's returns; and that this meager consumption is due wholly to the fact that our manufacturers have not taken the necessary means to place their goods upon that market has been clearly demonstrated from consular and other sources in the last two volumes of Commercial Relations. The extent of British trade in the Philippines, and the growing German trade therein, are due solely to the personal exertions of British and German manufacturers or their special representatives. British manufactures control the market because British resident merchants have kept adequate stocks of British goods on hand, and have accommodated the wants and tastes of the consumers.

It is to be regretted that the growing German trade in the Philippine Islands is mainly at the expense of the United States, the "German goods" imported into the islands being, in the language of Consul Youngs, "largely imitations of American manufactures, which find a ready sale here. This would not be the case were genuine American goods always on the market." Clocks, watches, lamps, &c., are the principal articles introduced from Germany and sold as "American goods."

However flattering to the well-earned reputation of American manufacturers this "counterfeit" trade may be, the result is highly detrimental to our good name, and it is deeply to be regretted that German manufacturers and merchants consider it necessary to resort to such questionable transactions to increase their trade with the Philippines.

The following extracts from Consul Youngs' report give the latest details of the Philippine commerce, and will be found of much service to our importers and exporters:

[From Consul Youngs' report dated December, 1881.]

The differential duty on goods imported in Spanish bottoms has been abolished, but there is some talk of replacing it. The import trade direct from the United States is extremely small, and principally confined to flour, lamps, petroleum, clocks, and a few minor articles.

Cotton goods have been received in small quantities from time to time, but as this branch of business is almost entirely in the hands of British firms, it is quite natural to infer that American fabrics have not had a fair chance for a large introduction of same.

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The natives are poor and require a cheap article, but, with proper management, I am of the opinion that American goods would find a large and ready sale in this market.

The great drawback to the import business has always been owing to the fact that the principal buyers are Chinese, who have bought on long credit, which has proved to be a very dangerous business, and the English firms have sunk millions in bad debts.

Several attempts have been made to sell to Chinese solely for cash, but the competition among English firms has been so great that it has been found impossible to establish a cash business. German firms import largely imitation American goods, which find a ready sale here; this would not be the case were genuine American goods always on the market.

Clocks, watches, and lamps are the principal articles brought from Germany and sold here as American.

Of late, some large orders have gone to the States for sugar machinery, and that which has been received has invariably given good satisfaction.

The only American firm in Manila, Messrs. Peele, Hubbell & Co., are giving their best attention to this business, and very probably within the next few years American machinery will be almost entirely used here and at the outports.

Tinned goods of all descriptions find a large sale, American tins being in great favor, and eagerly bought on arrival. Good butter is much needed.

EXPORTS.

The United States are among the largest consumers of Philippine produce, the principal articles being sugar and hemp. Export of hemp to 30th September last has been 126,300 bales, against 112,026 bales in 1879, and 83,495 bales in 1878.

Value of hemp shipped to 30th September, 1881, to the States may be called about $1,500,002.

The export of sugar from this, Iloilo and Cebú, foots up 1,372,678 piculs, against 625,212 piculs in 1879 and 669,645 piculs in 1878.

Value of sugar shipped to 30th September ultimo to the States may be estimated at $6,000,000.

Leaf tobacco and cigars are government monopolies, and are sold only at public auction.

The total declared value of these articles exported in 1879 was $1,350,000.

NAVIGATION.

The amount of British sailing tonnage entered and cleared was 30,647; of American 46,040; Spanish sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade amounted to only 2,936, but the Spanish steam tonnage amounted to 30,436 tons, which is composed principally of two lines of large steamers between this and Liverpool, via Suez Canal and touching in Spain; one of these lines is sustained by government contract.

There is a regular line of steamers (British) plying between this port, Hong-Kong, and Amoy, which is under American management.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF JAPAN.

The foreign commerce of Japan, according to Japanese official returns, was as follows during the year ending June 30, 1881, estimating the yen at 88 cents, American customs valuation: Imports, $29,296,000; exports, $27,620,000.

Imports and exports by principal countries.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Great Britain	$15,878,000	$3,084,000	$18,962,000
United States	1,533,000	10,854,000	12,387,000
France	3,128,000	7,068,000	10,196,000
China	4,925,000	4,788,000	9,713,000
East Indies and Siam	1,495,000	102,000	1,597,000
Germany	1,142,000	47,000	1,189,000
Italy	155,000	763,000	918,000
Belgium	478,000	.....	478,000
Switzerland	366,000	.....	366,000
All other countries	196,000	914,000	1,110,000
Total	29,296,000	27,620,000	56,916,000

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The foregoing statement, as given in the official returns above quoted, shows that while we are second on the list in the total trade, our purchases from Japan being greater than those of Great Britain and France combined, the consumption of British goods in Japan is more than ten times the consumption of American goods, while France sells more than twice our sales thereto.

Great Britain, France, and the United States supplying, as they do, the chief portion of the manufactures consumed in Japan, the following statements, taken from their official returns, will enable the American manufacturers and exporters to appreciate the nature and extent of the trade of that country.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Japan.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
China and earthenware	$78,000	$83,000
Copper, wrought and not	2,000	98,000
Drugs	93,000	122,000
Oil, train and spermaceti	8,000	
Rice	370,000	4,000
Silk: Raw	1,006,000	991,000
Knubs and waste	78,000	151,000
Tea	49,000	56,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	102,000	209,000
Wax	36,000	234,000
All other articles	378,000	638,000
Total	2,192,000	2,586,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Japan.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Arms, ammunition, &c	$10,000	$73,000
Beer and ale	20,000	78,000
Coals, cinders, &c	25,000	34,000
Cotton yarn	4,586,000	5,489,000
Cottons by yard	3,706,000	4,260,000
Linens by yard	64,000	44,000
Machinery and millwork	127,000	350,000
Metals: Iron, wrought and not	707,000	1,239,000
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	180,000	209,000
Woolens: By the yard	1,970,000	2,361,000
By value	15,000	59,000
All other articles	1,411,090	1,788,000
Total British goods	12,821,000	15,994,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Arms and ammunition	3,000	5,000
Chemical manufactures	49,000	68,000
Cotton	214,000	335,000
Drugs	67,000	25,000
Glass	37,000	22,000
Metals: Iron bars	42,000	32,000
Manufactured, iron and steel	132,000	195,000
Painters' colors	39,000	44,000
Paper, all sorts (except wall)	28,000	20,000
Wine	20,000	25,000
Woolen	617,000	1,125,000
All other articles	501,000	641,000
Total foreign goods	1,749,000	2,537,000
Grand total of British and foreign products	14,570,000	18,531,000

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Imports into France from Japan, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Silk, raw	$5,224,000	$4,192,000
Porcelain	83,000	70,000
Tea	70,000	.....
Mercery	62,000	33,000
Curios, not articles of general commerce	47,000	44,000
Silk manufactures	44,000	8,000
Fish glue	42,000	.....
Clothing (made up)	40,000	39,000
Raw hides	27,000	.....
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude	25,000	.....
Musk	24,900	.....
Furniture	23,000	25,000
Other articles	155,000	36,000
Total	5,866,000	4,447,000

Exports from France to Japan, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wool manufactures	$989,000	$668,000
Cotton manufactures	395,000	20,000
Silk manufactures	237,000	.....
Clocks and watches	183,000	4,000
Coral, worked, but not set	167,000	.....
Tools and hardware	49,000	36,000
Dressed hides	42,000	41,000
Aniline dyes	37,000	.....
Manufactures in skin and leather	36,000	34,000
Mercery and buttons	35,000	20,000
Wines	34,000	25,000
Spices	31,000	1,000
Saffron	28,000	28,000
Cotton thread	27,000	.....
Lacquer	24,000	.....
Jewelry and silver work	21,000	6,000
Benzine, coal oil, &c	21,000	.....
Machines and machinery	18,000	.....
Other articles	178,000	112,000
Total	2,552,000	995,000

The exports from the United States to Japan during the fiscal year 1881 amounted, according to the Treasury returns, to $1,440,000, of which the single article of kerosene amounted to $853,000; the principal other exports from the United States being provisions and breadstuffs, machinery and ironware, clocks, drugs, &c. The difference between British and American trade in Japan is very severely illustrated by cotton manufactures. During the year 1880 the exports of British cottons to Japan were valued at $9,793,000, an increase of $1,437,000 on the preceding year, while the exports of American cottons during the fiscal year 1881 were valued at only about $38,000, which amount was even an increase of a few thousand dollars on the preceding year. The exports of American clocks to Japan during the year 1881 amounted nearly to twice the value of cotton goods.

Taking into account the value of our imports from Japan, the nature of the foreign manufactures consumed in that country, and the large increase in the exports thither of British goods, the condition of our trade therewith, in the absence of all positive consular opinion to the contrary, can only be accounted for on the hypothesis of almost the total indifference of our manufacturers to their interests in that market.

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FOREIGN COMMERCE OF SIAM.

The foreign commerce of Siam, according to official returns, was as follows during the year 1880: Imports, $6,342,000, a decrease of $150,000; exports, $9,700,000, a decrease of $1,100,000 from the trade of the preceding year. The normal annual trade of the kingdom may be estimated as follows: Imports, $6,500,000; exports, $10,000,000. Fully three-fourths of the foreign trade of Siam is with the Straits Settlements, the bulk of the remaining quarter being with Hong-Kong.

During the year the Straits Settlements imported Siamese produce to the value of $6,700,000, and exported to Siam manufactures (principally British) and produce to the value of about $5,000,000. At the port of Singapore rice to the value of $3,150,000 and fish to the value of $550,000 were received from Siam during the year. From Singapore the rice was distributed to the Dutch settlements, the Philippines, Sarawak, Australia, Natunas Islands, Penang, &c. The greater portion of the fish, as also of the rice, was shipped to the Dutch settlements, with small lots to British India, China, Hong-Kong, &c.

Of the total exports from the Straits Settlements to Siam during the year under review, cotton manufactures of all sorts amounted to over $2,000,000, nearly all of which were British goods.

Next to cotton goods, opium and liquors constitute the chief imports into Siam, followed by brass and copper ware, silk goods, hardware, earthenware, glassware, iron and steel machinery, jewelry, gunnies, matting, ship-chandlery, matches, kerosene, &c.

In regard to best means of enlarging American trade with Siam—for American goods in small quantities reach that market via Singapore and Hong-Kong—the following extracts from a report by Consul-General Halderman, of Bangkok, are specially instructive:

Siam and dependencies have an estimated population of 8,000,000 souls, and an area of 200,000 square miles. Bangkok, the capital city, is distant from Singapore 850 miles, and from Hong-Kong 1,550 miles, with each of which it has fortnightly steam service each way. The city has an estimated population of 500,000, and is the port of entry for the entire kingdom.

There is an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent. on all imports except opium, which is admitted free, to be sold only to the opium farmer.

The tariff of export duties is fixed by treaty, and is not oppressively high.

There is little direct trade with Europe, and less with the United States. The records of this consulate show that there has been but one direct shipment of merchandise to the United States within the last four years, and within that period there has been but one entry of the American flag. Some few of our commodities, notably kerosene oil, flour, canned goods, buggies, pumps, weighing-scales, fire-arms, sewing-machines, clocks, and cotton goods, find their way, through other markets and in bottoms other than American, into Siam, where they give general satisfaction. Larger consignments might be profitably made.

Trade with the United States might be materially increased by the establishment here of a trustworthy American mercantile house, with capital and good connections. Such an establishment, in my judgment, if judiciously managed, could not fail of success.

Rice is the staple product of Siam, and to transport this to the United States while Carolina and the rice districts of the South produce a superior article, would be, omitting exceptional cases, like carrying coals to Newcastle.

Pepper, gums, dye-stuffs, cardamoms, fine wood, and ivory in small shipments, may be profitably exported to the United States in exchange for our goods and wares, which, as before noted, would find here ready sales at reasonable profit, with no prejudices to combat.

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Direct imports into the United Kingdom from Siam.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Dyewoods	$1,000	$8,000
Rice	142,000	1,642,000
All other articles	3,000	5,000
Total	146,000	1,655,000

Direct exports from the United Kingdom to Siam.

Arms, ammunition, &c	$20,000	$3,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	5,000	8,000
Furniture	.....	7,000
Hardware and cutlery	5,000	10,000
Machinery and mill works	18,000	13,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	3,000	12,000
Copper, wrought and not	25,000	59,000
All other articles	76,000	112,000
Foreign and colonial	10,000	7,000
Grand total	86,000	119,000

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF CHINA AND HONG-KONG.

1.—CHINA.

The foreign commerce of China for the year 1880, according to Chinese official returns, was as follows: Imports, $112,632,000, a decrease of $4,386,000 from the imports of the preceding year, which showed the largest import of any single year in the history of the foreign trade of China; exports, $110,717,000, of which, however, the re-exports of foreign goods amounted to $3,237,000, the largest recorded export of any single year, with the exception of 1876.

An analysis of the foregoing trade shows that the reported decrease in the imports occurred wholly in opium, the imports of which amounted to $44,640,000, a decrease of $6,000,000 from the import of 1879. Here is a decrease on which China is to be congratulated and it is to be hoped that the proposed measures for the suppression of this pernicious trade, reported by Consul-General Denny, of Shanghai, will at least reduce the import of this drug to its medicinal limit.

It will thus be seen that the legitimate imports during the year 1880 show a healthy increase even when compared with the very large trade of the preceding year.

Of the foreign imports of China, outside of opium, cotton manufactures comprise nearly one-half, amounting during the year 1880 to $32,270,000—an increase of a little more than $1,000,000 on the preceding year—leaving $35,723,000 (of which woolen goods comprise over $8,000,000) for all other articles. (*See foot-note.*)

NOTE.—The returns of the imperial maritime customs for the year 1881, received after the above report on the foreign trade of China for the year 1880 was prepared, show that the total imports into the treaty ports during 1881 amounted to $127,729,000, an increase of $15,097,000 on the imports of 1880; exports 99,096,000 (of which foreign goods constitute $2,684,000), showing a decrease of $10,821,000. It is much to be regretted that the principal increase in imports occurred in opium, the increase in this drug amounting to over $7,000,000. The further increase was as follows: Cotton goods, $3,623,000; metals, $994,000; the remainder being made up in the increased imports of sundries, of which coal, raw cotton, ginseng, and dried fish contributed the principal portion. The decrease in the exports took place in the two chief products of the country, silk and tea. While the decrease in exports during the year 1881 may not necessarily indicate more than a transitory decrease, the increase in the imports shows a continually enlarging market for foreign goods in China, although it is to be deplored that opium takes so prominent a place therein, the imports thereof amounting in value to the imports of cotton and woolen manufactures combined.

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As American interest in the import trade of China, present and (immediately) prospective, is confined to cotton manufactures, metals, and miscellaneous articles, the following statement has been prepared to enable our exporters to appreciate the character and extent thereof:

Imports of cottons, metals, and miscellaneous articles, during the year 1880.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Shirtings:		
Gray, plain ..... pieces..	4,653,736	$8,888,000
White, plain ..... do....	1,519,175	3,614,000
All other ..... do....	117,904	355,000
T cloths ..... do....	3,607,951	5,350,000
Drills ..... do....	936,401	2,548,000
Sheetings ..... do....	877,806	2,863,000
Jeans and twills ..... do....	460,049	1,076,000
All other cotton goods ..... do....	1,179,000	2,542,000
Cotton yarn and thread ..... piculs..	151,518	5,034,000
Total value of cottons		32,270,000
METALS.		
Copper, bar, rod, sheet, nails, &c ..... piculs..	16,046	342,000
Iron:		
Nail-rod ..... do....	334,782	867,000
Bar ..... do....	168,845	444,000
Hoop, wire, and other manufactures ..... do....	77,956	332,000
All other, unmanufactured ..... do....	274,621	470,000
Total of iron ..... do....	856,204	2,113,000
Lead, in pigs, very small lots of tea-lead ..... do....	158,877	1,000,000
Tin, plates and slabs, chiefly plates ..... do....	64,160	1,452,000
Manufactures: Hardware, cutlery, tinware, brassware, &c		455,000
All other metals		267,000
Total metals		5,629,000
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Raw cotton ..... piculs..	87,486	1,248,000
Coal ..... tons..	214,421	1,336,000
Fish, dry and salt ..... piculs..	66,582	610,000
Ginseng ..... do....	3,614	623,000
Matches ..... gross..	1,419,540	804,000
Needles ..... mille..	1,933,944	435,000
Oil		571,000
Paints ..... piculs..	12,104	164,000
Timber		817,000
Window glass ..... boxes..	55,967	275,000
All other		11,757,000
Total miscellaneous		18,640,000
Grand total of imports, opium and woolens not included		56,539,000

Of the total native exports of China ($107,480,000), silk and silk goods and tea amounted to $90,390,000, leaving only a little more than $17,000,000 for all other exports, of which sugars amount to $4,500,000, and straw braid to $1,694,000.

Imports and exports of China by principal countries, 1880.

Principal countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Great Britain	$30,195,000	$38,000,000	$68,195,000
Hong-Kong	41,475,000	22,900,000	64,375,000
British India	28,575,000	1,548,000	30,122,000
Continent of Europe	3,216,000	17,800,000	21,016,000
United States	1,686,000	12,560,000	14,246,000
Japan	4,900,000	3,085,000	7,985,000
Russia (overland)	243,000	6,013,000	6,256,000
Australasia	311,000	2,657,000	2,968,000
Straits Settlements	1,208,000	1,365,000	2,573,000
All other countries	823,000	4,789,000	5,612,000
Total trade	112,632,000	110,717,000	223,349,000

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It will be seen by the foregoing table that the imports from Great Britain, Hong-Kong, and British India amounted to $100,245,000, leaving only $12,387,000 for distribution among all other nations, of which Japan supplies nearly five millions. If we take into account the manufactures of British origin received from Hong-Kong and the other British colonies, the fact becomes apparent that nine-tenths of all the foreign manufactures consumed in China are British. On the other hand, if we take into account the Chinese exports shipped from Hong-Kong and the other British dependencies to foreign countries, Great Britain and her colonies do not receive much more than about one-third of the exports of China.

2. HONG-KONG.

The Department has never received a report from any of our consular officers giving details concerning the value of the imports and exports of Hong-Kong, consequently it is impossible to arrive at even an estimate of the foreign trade of the colony from this source. It is more than likely that this is not the fault of the consuls, for, strange to say, British colonial returns, which are generally so full and satisfactory concerning all other dependencies of the Crown, are wholly silent concerning the trade of Hong-Kong. This is the more remarkable when we take into consideration the fact that the imports and exports of Hong-Kong are almost equal in importance to the total foreign trade of China.

Owing to the material difference between Chinese returns of foreign trade and the returns of the same trade as given in the returns of foreign countries, an estimate of the foreign trade of Hong-Kong is necessary for the harmonization of what would otherwise appear as contradictory statistics. Even with the closest possible analysis of the trade of China and Hong-Kong there will remain discrepancies between the Chinese customs returns and those of England and France which can be explained only upon the hypothesis that either the former or the latter are erroneous.

For instance: The Chinese returns give the exports to the Continent of Europe during the year 1880 as $17,800,000; the French returns for the same year give the general imports into France alone from China and Hong-Kong as amounting to $30,616,000, of which France consumed to the value of $19,469,000, the remainder passing on to other countries. Here is an import into France alone nearly double that which is credited to the whole continent in the Chinese returns. How much direct imports were received by the other continental countries cannot be given in the absence of the official returns.

The exports from China to Great Britain during the same year are given in Chinese returns as amounting to $38,000,000; they are given in the British returns as amounting to $57,450,000, while those from Hong-Kong are valued at $6,000,000.

It will thus be seen that even after liberally allowing for the increased value of merchandise, from their export from one country until they are entered as imports in another, there is considerable confusion caused by the intermixing of the trade of Hong-Kong with that of China, and that to arrive at anything like a satisfactory estimate of the trade relations of Europe and the United States with China, it is necessary to give a statement of the foreign commerce of Hong-Kong in connection with that of China; and this is a matter of much difficulty, for reasons above given.

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Estimate of the annual foreign commerce of Hong-Kong.

To and from—	Imports from Hong-Kong.	Exports to Hong-Kong.
India	$4, 300, 000	$42, 000, 000
Straits Settlements	7, 617, 000	4, 826, 000
Great Britain	6, 090, 000	19, 284, 000
Continent of Europe	20, 000, 000	5, 000, 000
United States	2, 400, 000	2, 915, 000
China	41, 475, 000	22, 900, 000
All other countries	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000
Total trade	91, 882, 000	106, 924, 000
Increase in value from date of shipment to and from Hong-Kong until entered as imports at Hong-Kong and the several countries	−7, 665, 000	+8, 910, 000
Total net estimated trade of Hong-Kong:		
Exports from Hong-Kong	84, 217, 000	
Imports from Hong Kong		115, 834, 000

The following statements show the trade of Great Britain and France with China and Hong-Kong:

Imports into Great Britain from China, and Hong-Kong.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
China and earthen ware	$185, 000	$151, 000
Cotton, raw	27, 000	15, 000
Drugs	481, 000	331, 000
Galls	93, 000	336, 000
Hair, unenumerated	204, 000	102, 000
Hides, undressed	418, 000	44, 000
Perfumery, all sorts	243, 000	102, 000
Silk:		
Raw	13, 978, 000	13, 940, 000
Knubs or twist, and waste	1, 147, 000	1, 832, 000
Manufactured	1, 128, 000	685, 000
Spices, all kinds	219, 000	710, 000
Succades	136, 000	180, 000
Sugar, unrefined	452, 000	1, 462, 000
Tea	39. 508, 000	40, 554, 000
Tin in blocks, ingots, and regulus		35, 000
Tobacco	175, 000	278, 000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	83, 000	78, 000
All other articles	1, 709, 000	2, 773, 000
Total	60, 186, 000	63, 608, 000

Exports from Great Britain to China, and Hong-Kong.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$287, 000	$413, 000
Arms and ammunition	340, 000	666, 000
Beer and ale	161, 000	190, 000
Coal, cinders, and fuel	112, 000	219, 000
Cotton yarn	2, 847, 000	4, 197, 000
Cotton:		
By the yard	23, 351, 000	25, 578, 000
By value	214, 000	229, 000
Hardwares and cutlery	122, 000	125, 000
Linens by yard	117, 000	72, 000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	994, 000	1, 360, 000
Copper, wrought and not	438, 000	525, 000
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	428, 000	826, 000
Provisions	54, 000	64, 000
Telegraphic wires and apparatus	64, 000	98, 000
Woolens:		
By the yard	5, 596, 000	6, 082, 000
By value	83, 000	136, 000
All other articles	1, 718, 000	2, 196, 000
Total British goods	36, 926, 000	42, 976, 000

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Exports from Great Britain to China, and Kong-Kong—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Arms and ammunition	$5,000	$15,000
Butter	59,000	27,000
Candles	47,000	84,000
Cordage	5,000	7,000
Cotton, manufactured	1,700,000	1,409,000
Drugs	20,000	4,000
Glass	10,000	20,000
Metals:		
Iron	127,000	141,000
Steel	34,000	33,000
Manufactured iron and steel	214,000	214,000
Opium	151,000	39,000
Painter's colors, unenumerated	49,000	34,000
Quicksilver	15,000	.....
Spirits, brandy	20,000	15,000
Wine	102,000	93,000
Woolen	224,000	219,000
All other articles	474,000	756,000
Total foreign goods	3,256,000	3,110,000
Grand total British and foreign products	40,182,000	46,086,000

Imports into France from China, including Hong-Kong, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Silk	$23,092,000	$18,063,000
Tea	5,131,000	279,000
Silk manufactures	488,000	272,000
India rubber and gutta percha (crude)	314,000	.....
Human hair	182,000	182,000
Curios, not in commerce	129,000	127,000
Porcelains	128,000	92,000
Essences and volatile oils	123,000	2,000
Coffee	106,000	.....
Mats and matting	101,000	86,000
Gall nuts	95,000	89,000
Musk	61,000	48,000
Mercery	54,000	11,000
Mercury (quicksilver)	54,000	.....
Vanilla	47,000	.....
Cannel	45,000	23,000
Raw-hides and skins	42,000	24,000
Clothing	29,000	28,000
Straw hats	44,000	24,000
Other articles	851,000	119,000
Total	30,616,000	19,469,000

Exports from France to China, including Hong-Kong, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Cotton manufactures	$1,877,000	$14,000
Cotton thread	310,000	.....
Analine dyes	253,000	2,000
Mercery and buttons	192,000	28,000
Lead ore	154,000	141,000
Wool manufactures	123,000	118,600
Lacker	107,000	.....
Tools and metal manufactures	105,000	47,000
Clocks and watches	95,000	3,000
Products from coal, benzine, &c	90,000	.....
Silk manufactures	84,000	.....
Spices	83,000	1,000
Wines	79,000	73,000
Pearls	66,000	66,000
Jewelry, gold and silver	32,000	2,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	23,000	21,000
Dressed hides	17,000	17,000
Other articles	273,000	133,000
Total	3,963,000	666,000

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TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH CHINA AND HONG-KONG.

The results of the efforts made and now being made by our manufacturers for the enlargement of our trade in China, subsidized as these efforts have been by consular direction and incentive, are at last being felt, the direct exports from the United States to China during the fiscal year 1881 amounting to $5,450,000 against $1,100,000 during the preceding year.

The total direct trade of the United States with Hong-Kong and China during the years 1880 and 1881 was as follows:

Imports from China and Hong-Kong.

Places.	1880.	1881.	Increase.
From China	$21,770,000	$22,317,000	$547,000
From Hong-Kong	2,251,000	2,399,000	148,000
Total	24,021,000	24,716,000	695,000

Exports to China and Hong-Kong.

To China	$1,100,000	$5,447,000	$4,347,000
To Hong-Kong	2,873,000	2,915,000	42,000
Total	3,973,000	8,462,000	4,305,000

The total increase in the foregoing statement of exports to China occurred in cotton manufactures, as will be seen by the following details:

Exports of American cotton manufactures to China during the fiscal years 1880 *and* 1881.

Description.	1880.		1881.	
	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.
Plain piece goods	4,360,842	$322,000	16,340,336	$1,429,000
Printed piece goods	168,780	12,000	32,618,592	2,196,000
	4,529,622	334,000	48,958,928	3,625,000
All other kinds	.....	5,000	.....	730,000
Total	.....	339,000	.....	4,355,000

Outside of cotton manufactures the chief exports from the United States to China during the fiscal year 1881 were as follows: Kerosene, $555,000; cartridges, $172,000; clocks, $60,000; flour, coal, glassware, brassware, drugs; iron and steel, and manufactures of; paints, perfumery, provisions, furniture, spirits, clothing, &c.

The chief exports to Hong-Kong were, flour, $957,000; quicksilver, $590,000; ginseng, $536,000; kerosene, $205,000; cotton goods, $54,000; together with small lots of general manufactures, such as are exported to China.

It will thus be seen that the cotton-goods trade with China constitutes the chief portion of our exports thither, and that while our manufacturers should lose no opportunity of increasing their sales of miscellaneous imports in China, their principal efforts must be directed to the enlargement of the sales of American cottons in that empire.

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The greater portion of the British cottons manufactured for the Chinese markets is highly adulterated, and altogether of very inferior quality, as its given valuation plainly proves, the plain piece goods exported to China and Hong-Kong during the year 1880 amounting to over 411,000,000 yards, averaging only 4.88 cents per yard to China, and 5.65 cents to Hong-Kong. It is but just to add that the British manufacturers claim that they make these goods to supply a positive demand, and that the Chinese buy them, knowing their character, simply because of their cheapness. Much controversy has arisen concerning this "claying" of goods for China, many British dealers and British consuls protesting against the policy, but a much larger number of dealers and consuls insisting that the Chinese wanted such goods, and that the superior qualities of cottons, such as the American cottons, would never meet the wants of the market, some British consuls even asserting that the American manufacturers would be forced to resort to adulteration if they ever hoped to secure any standing in the Chinese markets. This Department, backed up by the almost unanimous opinion of the American consuls in China, has held to the principle that "good goods" must win their way in China as in other markets, and that as England has already a monopoly of the market, as far as adulterated cottons are concerned, the only sensible course left for the American manufacturers to pursue, even if they could hope to be able to compete with the English in the manufacture of adulterated cottons, which is not at all probable, is to challenge Chinese patronage on the strength of the purity of their goods. While cheapness must always be a leading factor in the cotton-goods trade of China, owing to the poverty of the people, the question of quality will be taken into consideration as well as the question of price, and it will not take the shrewd Chinaman long to apply the true principles of economy in his purchase of cottons, and if one yard of American manufacture will outlast two yards of British adulterated goods, he will purchase the best article, provided it is relatively cheaper than the inferior.

Of course it is not to be expected that the American goods can immediately displace the perfected and long acquired trade in British goods, if such a consummation were to be desired. On the contrary, the trade of both countries will doubtless go on increasing if foreign commerce only gains even infinitesimally upon Chinese conservatism; for, taking the total population of the empire into consideration, there are hundreds of millions in the interior to whom foreigners and foreign trade are wholly unknown. If the total population of China consumed foreign cottons even only as freely as the fraction thereof now supplied through the treaty ports consume them, it would mean a consumption equal to double the present total output of Great Britain, or over 7,000,000,000 yards.

RECAPITULATION OF ASIATIC TRADE.

The total foreign commerce of the continent of Asia, and the share of Great Britain, France, and the United States therein, is estimated as follows:

Total imports, $754,669,000; imports from Great Britain, $281,631,000; imports from France, $22,843,000; imports from the United States, $17,510,000.

Total exports, $772,766,000; exports to Great Britain, $225,806,000; exports to France, $80,569,000; exports to the United States, $53,838,000.

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Of the total imports of the continent, the British possessions receive $422,781,000, and of the total exports of the continent the British possessions share to the amount of $469,568,000. It will thus be noted that nearly two-thirds of the total foreign commerce of Asia is with the British possessions. Herein lies the great preponderance of British trade with Asia, for, although she has a large share of the trade of all countries and colonies, the great bulk thereof is with her own colonies, viz: Of the total imports of Asia from Great Britain, $281,631,000, her colonies receive $202,820,000, while of the total exports from the continent to Great Britain, $225,806,000, her possessions supply $154,765,000. It will thus be seen that of the total trade of Great Britain with Asia nearly three-fourths thereof is with her own possessions.

The utility of colonial possessions as trade correspondents with the mother country is not more clearly exemplified by the British trade in Asia than it is by the unfavorable state of French trade in that portion of the world. France has no colonies of any commercial importance in Asia. The total imports of merchandise into the continent from France amounts to only $22,843,000, and nearly one-half thereof consists of imports into Asiatic Turkey, resulting from geographical contiguity. Omit Asiatic Turkey, the imports of Asia from the United States amount to $15,886,000, and from France to only $12,843,000. According to French official returns, the direct exports of French goods to the continent of Asia during the year 1880 amounted to only $5,241,000, while the direct exports of American products to the continent during the year ended June 30, 1881, amounted to $13,267,000. Taking into account the American merchandise reaching Asia through foreign sources, it is clear that the consumption of American products therein is fourfold the consumption of French products. During the year 1880, the direct exports of British products to Asia amounted to $252,958,000, and of foreign goods to $15,632,000. This shows how completely, through her colonial possessions, Great Britain monopolizes the commerce of Asia.

The direct exports from Great Britain, France, and the United States of the products and manufactures of each, to the several countries of Asia, during the year 1880 for Great Britain and France, and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, for the United States are herewith given, followed by statements, taken as far as possible from the official returns of the several countries and possessions, showing the total trade of the continent.

Countries.	Exports from—		
	England.	France.	The United States.
British possessions	$182,692,000	$1,081,000	$3,773,000
Spanish possessions	6,315,000	.....	62,000
Dutch possessions	8,508,000	.....	1,729,000
Russian possessions	.....	.....	204,000
French possessions	55,000	.....	322,000
Turkish possessions	13,573,000	2,500,000	290,000
Total European possessions	211,143,000	3,581,000	6,380,000
China	24,610,000	656,000	5,447,000
Japan	15,994,000	1,004,000	1,440,000
Persia	1,098,000	.....	.....
Siam	113,000	.....	.....
Grand total	252,958,000	5,241,000	13,267,000

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Recapitulation of the foreign commerce of the Continent of Asia.

Countries and colonies.	Total imports.	Imports from—		
		England.	France.	The United States.
Asiatic Turkey:				
Asia Minor	$34,780,000			
Syria	49,500,000			
All other	2,000,000			
Total for Asiatic Turkey	86,280,000	$16,267,000	*$10,000,000	$1,625,000
Aden	8,844,000	736,000		411,000
Muscat	1,663,000	10,000		31,000
Persia	12,000,000	1,247,000		
British India	201,235,000	161,00,000	2,730,000	1,964,000
Ceylon	23,694,000	5,000,000		85,000
Straits settlements	73,174,000	15,030,000	804,000	441,000
Dutch India	55,485,000	9,328,000	818,000	1,840,000
Philippine Islands	18,032,000	3,196,000		221,000
Siam	6,500,000	1,190,000		
China	112,632,000	30,195,000	3,963,000	5,901,000
Hong-Kong	115,834,000	21,054,000		3,158,000
Japan	29,296,000	15,878,000	3,128,000	1,533,000
All other places (estimated)	10,000,000	1,500,000	1,400,000	300,000
Total imports	754,669,000	281,631,000	22,843,000	17,510,000

*The trade of France with Asiatic Turkey being blent in French official returns with the Turkish Empire, this amount is but an estimate.

Countries and colonies.	Total exports.	Exports to—		
		England.	France.	The United States.
Asiatic Turkey:				
Asia Minor	$30,912,000			
Syria	20,250,000			
All other	2,500,000			
Total	53,662,000	$11,227,000	*$8,000,000	$803,000
Aden	6,492,000	1,895,000		373,000
Muscat	1,484,000			102,000
Persia	10,000,000	396,000		
British India	288,000,000	119,000,000	25,350,000	10,140,000
Ceylon	25,195,000	16,456,000		1,057,000
Straits Settlements	65,664,000	11,324,000	1,785,000	5,006,000
Dutch India	60,902,000	9,972,000	6,150,000	6,650,000
Philippine Islands	18,813,000	5,212,000		4,904,000
Siam	10,000,000	1,650,000	100,000	
†China	110,717,000	38,000,000	30,616,000	11,050,000
Hong-Kong	84,217,000	6,090,000		2,399,000
Japan	27,620,000	3,084,000	7,068,000	10,854,000
All other places (estimated)	10,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000
	772,766,000	225,806,000	80,569,000	53,838,000

*Estimated, owing to the fact that no division is made between the trade of France with Asiatic Turkey and Turkey in Europe.

†According to British official returns, the imports into Great Britain from China during the year 1880 amounted to $57,450,000, which makes a difference of $19,450,000. As the general exports from China in the above table are taken from Chinese returns, the return of exports to Great Britain is also taken from the same authority. The exports to France, however, owing to the fact that Chinese returns give no details of the special trade between China and France, are taken from French returns.

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FOREIGN COMMERCE OF AUSTRALASIA.

The total commerce of Australasia during the year 1880 was as follows, gold and intercolonial trade included:

Colonies.	Imports.	Exports.
Victoria	$70,754,000	$77,541,000
New South Wales	67,797,000	75,451,000
Queensland	15,002,000	16,757,000
South Australia	27,123,000	27,094,000
West Australia	1,720,000	2,425,000
Tasmania	6,653,000	7,348,000
New Zealand	29,947,000	30,875,000
Total	218,996,000	237,491,000

According to the report of Consul-General Spencer, of Melbourne, the foregoing statement shows, as compared with the trade of the year 1879, a decrease in the imports of more than $11,000,000, and an increase in the exports of nearly $37,000,000.

The decrease in the imports here noted must have occurred in the intercolonial trade, for the imports from foreign countries were at least $10,000,000 in excess of those of the preceding year.

In a very interesting tabular statement compiled by Consul-General Spencer, of Melbourne, showing the total trade of Australasia during the year 1879, the intercolonial imports were given as amounting to $89,000,000, and the intercolonial exports to $83,000,000. This intercolonial trade has heretofore been included in the foreign commerce of Australasia, where it had no more right to appear than our inter-State trade in our foreign commerce. Thus the foreign commerce of the colonies has, previous to the valuable analytical table of Consul General Spencer, appeared much larger than it really was, by the addition of the home trade thereto.

Following out the analytical line of reasoning, applied to the commerce of other countries, viz, computing its value and volume from the returns of the principal countries trading therewith, the foreign commerce of Australasia—the intercolonial trade and gold excluded—during the year 1880 may be set down as follows: Imports, $110,600,000; exports, $135,000,000.

Of this trade the exports from Great Britain to the colonies amounted to over $91,000,000, and the imports into Great Britain from the colonies amounted to about $125,000,000.

The following tabular statements show the principal articles which enter into the trade of Great Britain with each of the colonies. As this trade may be said to virtually represent the total trade of Australasia, these statements will afford a very clear insight into the nature and extent of Australasian foreign commerce.

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Imports into the United Kingdom from Victoria.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Bark, for tanners or dyers	$107,000	$161,000
Copper: Ore and regulus	88,000	8,000
Wrought and not	321,000	331,000
Corn: Wheat	510,000	2,730,000
Wheat meal	25,000	598,000
Hides: Not dressed	25,000	78,000
Tanned, dressed, &c	695,000	1,035,000
Meats, preserved (not salted)	302,000	433,000
Metal, unwrought	93,000	122,000
Oil, train and spermaceti	1,000	20,000
Ore, unenumerated	8,000	7,000
Rags, &c., for paper	2,000	10,000
Skins, sheep	282,000	399,000
Tallow and stearine	899,000	758,000
Tin: Ore	5,000	4,000
Blocks and regulus	736,000	680,000
Wool, sheep's and lambs'	32,126,000	31,606,000
All other articles	549,000	742,000
Total	36,774,000	39,722,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Victoria.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$2,856,000	$2,779,000
Arms and ammunition:		
Fire-arms	54,000	34,000
Gunpowder	102,000	127,000
Bags and sacks	25,000	20,000
Beer and ale	719,000	525,000
Books, printed	729,000	690,000
Candles, all sorts	2,000	5,000
Corn	282,000	73,000
Cottons: By the yard	1,900,000	2,769,000
By value	671,000	841,000
Drugs and preparations	190,000	234,000
Earthen and china ware	306,000	243,000
Furniture, cabinet and upholstery	112,000	170,000
Glass, manufactured	326,000	263,000
Hardware and cutlery	559,000	544,000
Hats, all sorts	404,000	384,000
Hops	15,000	44,000
Leather: Wrought and not	952,000	753,000
Saddlery and harness	98,000	93,000
Linens, by yard	515,000	612,000
Machinery: Steam engines	83,000	185,000
All other sorts	345,000	489,000
Metals: Iron, wrought and not	2,026,000	3,041,000
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	39,000	15,000
Musical instruments	44,000	54,000
Paper, all sorts	899,000	826,000
Pickles	234,000	214,000
Silk, manufactured	617,000	535,000
Spirits, British and Irish	442,000	462,000
Stationery, other than paper	214,000	190,000
Woolens: By the yard	2,356,000	2,774,000
By value	190,000	146,000
All other articles	3,585,000	3,962,000
Total British goods	21,891,000	24,106,000
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.		
Candles	146,000	129,000
Confectionery	27,000	25,000
Cork, manufactured	53,000	34,000
Fish, cured	105,000	68,000
Fruit: Currants	112,000	146,000
Raisins	73,000	102,000
Glass, all sorts	107,000	64,000
Hides, dressed	73,000	156,000
Leather, manufactured	340,000	182,000
Metals, manufactures of iron and steel	78,000	127,000
Musical instruments	166,000	170,000
Oil, olive	39,000	42,000
Paper, all kinds	34,000	25,000
Silks manufactures	30,000	54,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Victoria—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Spirits:		
Rum	$29,000	$25,000
Brandy	25,000	10,000
All other	57,000	37,000
Perfumed and sweetened	22,000	20,000
Sugar:		
Refined	61,000	30,000
Glucose	22,000	22,000
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	5,000	13,000
Manufactured	54,000	73,000
Wine	64,000	81,000
Wood, sawed	82,000	141,000
Woolen manufactures	185,000	122,000
All other articles	877,000	1,041,000
Total foreign goods	2,866,000	2,939,000
Grand total British exports to Victoria	24,757,000	27,045,000

Imports into the United Kingdom from New South Wales.

Bones, except whale-fins	$25,000	$27,000
Butter	1,000	64,000
Copper: Ore and regulus	34,000	25,000
Wrought and not	1,613,000	1,832,000
Corn: Wheat	59,000	17,000
Wheat meal		3,000
Cotton, raw	30,000	44,000
Hides: Not dressed	345,000	850,000
Dressed, tanned, &c	253,000	140,000
Horns and hoofs	30,000	41,000
Meat, preserved, not salted	529,000	688,000
Nuts	272,000	316,000
Oil: Cocoanut	5,000	
Train and spermaceti		
Ore, unenumerated	15,000	4,000
Skins, sheep, undressed	49,000	30,000
Sugar, molasses	10,000	8,000
Tallow and stearine	1,137,000	2,055,000
Tin: Ore		3,000
Blocks and regulus	1,579,000	3,046,000
Whale-fins	3,000	
Wool, sheep's and lambs'	18,458,000	22,931,000
All other articles	655,000	997,000
Total	25,102,000	33,121,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to New South Wales.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$3,308,000	$3,886,000
Arms and ammunition	300,000	272,000
Bags and sacks	83,000	68,000
Beer and ale	807,000	578,000
Books, printed	442,000	418,000
Candles (all sorts)	10,000	5,000
Corn	442,000	370,000
Cotton:		
By the yard	1,394,000	1,943,000
By value	574,000	608,000
Earthen and china ware	340,000	298,000
Furniture	229,000	200,000
Glass manufactures	370,000	321,000
Hardware and cutlery	676,000	617,000
Hats	442,000	656,000
Leather:		
Wrought and not	1,273,000	1,127,000
Saddlery and harness	166,000	146,000
Linen	437,000	569,000
Machinery	1,054,000	1,030,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to New South Wales—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	$2,973,000	$3,765,000
Copperw, rought and not	93,000	151,000
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	88,000	78,000
Musical instruments	83,000	84,000
Paper, all sorts	748,000	753,000
Pickles, vinegar, &c	336,000	408,000
Silk manufactures	476,000	447,000
Spirits	263,000	282,000
Stationery	238,000	243,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	1,754,000	1,943,000
By value	141,000	107,000
All other articles	4,124,000	4,312,000
Total British goods	23,674,000	25,685,000
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.		
Candles	219,000	127,000
Confectionery	49,000	92,000
Fish, cured and salted	93,000	68,000
Fruit:		
Currants	73,000	136,000
Raisins	53,000	83,000
Glass, all sorts	73,000	78,000
Leather, manufactured	447,000	340,000
Metals, manufactured, iron and steel	127,000	175,000
Musical instruments	98,000	102,000
Oil, olive	39,000	64,000
Silk manufactures	78,000	132,000
Spices	15,000	25,000
Spirits:		
Rum	154,000	132,000
Brandy	13,000	15,000
All other	30,000	28,000
Perfumed	39,000	34,000
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	12,000	32,000
Manufactured	5,000	10,000
Toys	25,000	44,000
Wine	107,000	62,000
Woolen manufactures	166,000	122,000
All other	771,000	1,023,000
Total foreign goods	2,686,000	2,924,000
Grand total British and foreign goods	26,360,000	28,609,000

Imports into the United Kingdom from Queensland.

Copper, partly wrought	$107,000	$38,000
Cotton, raw	5,000	3,000
Hides, not dressed	17,000	59,000
Meat, preserved	54,000	219,000
Tallow, stearine	77,000	180,000
Tin:		
Ore	5,000	2,000
Blocks and regulus	70,000	.....
Wool, sheep and lambs'	3,964,000	4,076,000
All other	59,000	101,000
Total	4,359,000	4,678,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Queensland.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$360,000	$517,000
Beer and ale	287,000	219,000
Cottons:		
By yard	166,000	302,000
At value	54,000	78,000
Hardware and cutlery	92,000	122,000
Leather:		
Wrought and not	53,000	93,000
Saddlery and harness	33,000	46,000
Linens, by yard	59,000	100,000
Machinery and mill-work	78,000	122,000
Metals	784,000	972,000
Paper, all sorts	93,000	127,000
Pickles	76,000	88,000
Woolens	224,000	256,000
All other articles	1,017,000	1,296,000
Total British goods	3,376,000	4,338,000
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.		
Candles	10,000	15,000
Confectionery	2,000	5,000
Fish, cured	13,000	10,000
Fruit:		
Currants	10,000	14,000
Raisins	11,000	14,000
Glass, all sorts	10,000	10,000
Iron manufactures of all kinds	14,000	22,000
Leather manufactures of all kinds	5,000	4,000
Musical instruments	14,000	27,000
Oil, olive	4,000	6,000
Spirits:		
Rum	4,000	10,000
Brandy	8,000	15,000
Sweetened and perfumed	6,000	10,000
Tobacco, manufactured		2,000
Wine	8,000	12,000
All other articles	85,000	111,000
Total foreign and colonial goods	204,000	287,000
Grand total British and foreign	3,580,000	4,625,000

Imports into the United Kingdom from South Australia.

Bark for tanners and dyers	$141,000	$202,000
Copper:		
Ore and regulus	121,000	132,000
Wrought and not	1,062,000	1,108,000
Corn:		
Wheat	2,240,000	4,571,000
Wheat meal	15,000	404,000
Gum, all sorts	41,000	35,000
Hides, tanned, tawed, and dressed	36,000	62,000
Meat, preserved (not salt)	22,000	17,000
Skins	243,000	296,000
Tallow and stearine	241,000	170,000
Tin, in blocks, bars, and regulus	13,000	22,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	10,487,000	10,521,000
All other articles	196,000	155,000
Total	14,858,000	17,695,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to South Australia.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$1,370,000	$1,628,000
Arms and ammunition	59,000	33,000
Bags and sacks	316,000	190,000
Beer and ale	161,000	170,000
Books, printed	2,000	4,000
Candles	309,000	185,000
Corn, malt	450,000	676,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	277,000	268,000
By value	98,000	127,000
Earthen and china ware	110,000	98,000
Glass manufactures	153,000	117,000
Hardware and cutlery	214,000	256,000
Hats	180,000	166,000
Hops	35,000	34,000
Implements of industry	68,000	61,000
Leather:		
Wrought and not	384,000	389,000
Saddlery and harness	67,000	73,000
Linens, by yard	159,000	127,000
Machinery:		
Steam-engine	141,000	131,000
All other sorts	229,000	297,000
Metals: iron, wrought or not	1,673,000	3,060,000
Paper, all sorts	238,000	270,000
Pickles, vinegar, &c	141,000	132,000
Silk manufactures	64,000	88,000
Stationery other than paper	972,000	39,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	729,000	781,000
By value	88,000	164,000
All other articles	1,845,000	2,317,000
Total British goods	10,720,000	11,881,000
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.		
Candles, stearine	130,000	168,000
Cafre	20,000	24,000
Confectionery	20,000	25,000
Fish, cured and salted	78,000	47,000
Fruit:		
Currants	39,000	57,000
Raisins	20,000	32,000
Metals, manufactured iron and steel	33,000	68,000
Musical instruments	49,000	64,000
Oil, olive	18,000	20,000
Rice	20,000	15,000
Spirits:		
Rum	30,000	32,000
Brandy	25,000	15,000
Sugar, refined and unrefined	15,000	49,000
Tobacco, manufactured	2,000	2,000
Wine, manufactured	39,000	27,000
Wood, sawn	45,000	45,000
Woolen manufactures	25,000	34,000
All other articles	432,000	539,000
Total foreign goods	1,040,000	1,263,000
Grand total British exports to South Australia	11,760,000	13,144,000

Imports into the United Kingdom from West Australia.

Copper ore		$20,000
Lead ore	$54,000	54,000
Wool, sheep and lambs	765,000	875,000
All other articles	80,000	246,000
Total	909,000	1,195,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to West Australia.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$190,000	$180,000
Bags and sacks, empty	5,000	4,000
Beer and ale	59,000	62,000
Candles of all sorts	.....	3,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	2,000	.....
Cotton:		
By the yard	30,000	29,000
By value	7,000	8,000
Drugs and preparations	10,000	14,000
Glass manufactures	10,000	12,000
Hardware and cutlery	25,000	16,000
Leather, wrought and not	18,000	16,000
Linen by yard	5,000	14,000
Machinery and mill work	49,000	39,000
Metals, iron, wrought and not	166,000	125,000
Soap	.....	1,000
Woolens, by the yard	25,000	29,000
All other articles	236,000	226,000
Total British goods	837,000	778,000
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.		
Currants	2,000	3,000
Fish, cured or salted	3,000	3,000
Spirits:		
Rum	4,000	6,000
Brandy	5,000	10,000
Tea	1,000	.....
Tobacco manufactures	1,000	3,000
Wine	8,000	9,000
All other articles	25,000	29,000
Total foreign goods	49,000	63,000
Grand total, British and foreign	885,000	841,000

Imports into the United Kingdom from Tasmania.

Barks for tanners and dyers	$44,000	$42,000
Corn: wheat	.....	62,000
Hides, tanned, dressed, &c	10,000	9,000
Oil, train, and spermaceti	67,000	93,000
Tin, block and regulus	369,000	277,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	2,176,000	2,118,000
All other articles	45,000	37,000
Total	2,711,000	2,638,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Tasmania.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$268,000	$228,000
Bags and sacks, empty	6,000	4,000
Beer and ale	15,000	22,000
Books, printed	10,000	14,000
Candles (all)	2,000	2,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	98,000	107,000
By value	25,000	20,000
Drugs and preparations	10,000	20,000
Earthen and china ware	21,000	20,000
Glass manufactures	12,000	15,000
Hardware and cutlery	34,000	39,000
Hats, all sorts	20,000	16,000
Leather:		
Dressed and not	20,000	23,000
Saddlery and harness	13,000	10,000
Linens, by the yard	25,000	27,000
Machinery and mill work	49,000	35,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Tasmania—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS—Continued.		
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	$109,000	$106,000
Copper, wrought and not	1,000	4,000
Musical instruments	12,000	8,000
Paper (all)	34,000	39,000
Pickles	28,000	30,000
Stationery	20,000	5,000
Sugar, refined	.....	4,000
Woolens	144,000	110,000
All other articles	312,000	273,000
Total British	1,288,000	1,181,000
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.		
Coffee	3,000	.....
Fish	5,000	3,500
Fruit:		
Currants	4,000	5,000
Raisins	3,000	4,500
Spirits:		
Rum	6,000	3,000
Other sorts	5,000	8,000
Wine	14,000	10,000
Wood, sawn	7,000	7,000
All other articles	55,000	56,000
Total foreign goods	102,000	97,000
Grand total, British and foreign	1,390,000	1,278,000

Imports into the United Kingdom from the Fiji Islands.

Cotton, raw	$37,000	.....
Nuts for oil	59,000	$324,000
All other articles	11,000	2,000
Total	107,000	326,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to the Fiji Islands.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Beer and ale	.....	$1,000
Cotton manufactures	.....	6,000
Hardware and cutlery	.....	500
Metal, iron, wrought and not	.....	33,000
Machinery and mill work	.....	64,000
All other articles	.....	10,500
Total British goods	.....	115,000
Foreign and colonial goods	.....	1,000
Grand total, British and foreign		116,000

Imports into the United Kingdom from New Zealand.

Corn:		
Wheat	$3,318,000	$4,080,000
Oats	.....	685,000
Wheat meal	68,000	15,000
Cotton, raw	27,000	57,000
Flax	1,000	10,000
Gum kauri	598,000	883,000
Hemp	3,000	.....
Hides:		
Not dressed	20,000	76,000
Tanned, dressed, &c.	47,000	93,000
Meat, preserved	214,000	268,000
Oil spermaceti	30,000	49,000
Skins (sheep) not dressed	134,000	209,000

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Imports into the United Kingdom from New Zealand—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Tallow and stearine	$676,000	$901,000
Wool, sheep's and lambs'	16,175,000	17,018,000
All other articles	551,000	928,000
Total	21,862,000	25,282,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand.

BRITISH GOODS.

Apparel and haberdashery	$2,682,000	$2,055,000
Bags and sacks	73,000	73,000
Beer and ale	350,000	321,000
Books, printed	297,000	214,000
Candles (all sorts)	49,000	93,000
Corn, malt	34,000	10,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	709,000	714,000
By value	360,000	277,000
Earthenware and china	243,000	117,000
Furniture (cabinet and upholstery)	248,000	122,000
Glass manufactures, &c	256,000	175,000
Hardware and cutlery	588,000	399,000
Implements and tools of industry	183,000	95,000
Leather:		
Wrought and not	761,000	524,000
Saddlery and harness	195,000	83,000
Linens, by yard	268,000	227,000
Machinery:		
Steam engines	438,000	276,000
All other sorts	378,000	340,000
Metals, iron, wrought and not	2,788,000	1,819,000
Musical instruments	122,000	107,000
Paper (all sorts)	467,000	427,000
Pickles	190,000	214,000
Provisions	88,000	112,000
Silk manufactures	190,000	200,000
Spirits (British and Irish)	229,000	321,000
Stationery	139,000	141,000
Sugar, refined	17,000	30,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	1,268,000	1,049,000
By value	287,000	198,000
All other articles	3,346,000	3,380,000
Total British	17,243,000	14,153,000

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.

Candles, stearine	105,000	96,000
Coffee	2,000	34,000
Confectionery	37,000	43,000
Fish, cured	44,000	52,000
Fruits:		
Currants	57,000	83,000
Raisins	41,000	68,000
Glass (all sorts)	81,000	34,000
Iron and steel manufactures	81,000	54,000
Musical instruments	73,000	44,000
Oil, olive	25,000	28,000
Spices (all sorts)	10,000	17,000
Spirits:		
Rum	29,000	36,000
Brandy	20,000	25,000
All other	10,000	11,000
Sweetened and perfumed	22,000	20,000
Sugar, refined	10,000	12,000
Tea	5,000	5,000
Tobacco manufactured	20,000	24,000
Toys	30,000	15,000
Wine	97,000	87,000
Wood, sawn	20,000	9,000
All other articles	451,000	445,000
Total foreign goods	1,258,000	1,249,000
Grand total, British and foreign	18,501,000	15,402,000

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RECAPITULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN TRADE.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Australasia.

Colonies.	1879.	1880.
West Australia	$909,000	$1,195,000
South Australia	14,858,000	17,695,000
Victoria	36,774,000	39,722,000
New South Wales	25,102,000	33,121,000
Queensland	4,359,000	4,678,000
Tasmania	2,711,000	2,638,000
New Zealand	21,862,000	25,282,000
Fiji	107,000	326,000
Total imports	106,682,000	124,657,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Australasia.

West Australia:		
British	$837,000	$778,000
Foreign	49,000	63,000
South Australia:		
British	10,720,000	11,881,000
Foreign	1,040,000	1,263,000
Victoria:		
British	21,891,000	24,106,000
Foreign	2,866,000	2,939,000
New South Wales:		
British	23,674,000	25,685,000
Foreign	2,686,000	2,924,000
Queensland:		
British	3,370,000	4,338,000
Foreign	204,000	287,000
Tasmania:		
British	1,288,000	1,181,000
Foreign	102,000	97,000
New Zealand:		
British	17,243,000	14,153,000
Foreign	1,258,000	1,249,000
Fiji:		
British	.....	115,000
Foreign	.....	1,000
Total exports British goods	79,029,000	82,237,000
Total exports, foreign and colonial	8,205,000	8,823,000
Grand total, British and foreign	87,234,000	91,060,000

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALASIA.

The direct exports from the United States to Australasia during the fiscal year 1881 were valued at $6,730,000, an increase of nearly $2,000,000 on the exports of the preceding year, but a decrease of $440,000 as compared with the year 1879.

The direct imports into the United States from Australasia during the year 1881 amounted to $2,088,000, a decrease of nearly $900,000 from those of the preceding year, but an increase of $1,200,000 on the imports of 1879.

This inequality in the trade between the United States and Australasia—where our exports to the colonies are from three to five fold the value of our imports therefrom—is a subject of continued reference by our consular officers, who cannot see their way clearly to any very enlarged consumption of American manufactures in Australasia, unless our imports therefrom keep pace therewith. While Great Britain continues to purchase so liberally from the colonies, it may be very well assumed that British goods will to a large extent control the markets.

Unfortunately, the products of Australasia which can enter into the trade with the United States are very few, viz, wool, gums, tin, coal, and sugar. Our imports of these articles from the colonies during the fiscal year 1881 were as follows: Gums, $688,000; wool, $565,000; tin, $393,000; brown sugar, $93,000, making a total of $1,990,000, leaving only $98,000 for all other articles.

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The contrast between British and American trade with Australasia will be clearly seen in the following statement from the tabular exhibit prepared by Consul-General Spencer. Although the statement is for 1879, it will illustrate the trade conditions of 1880 and 1881, for the difference in the aggregate between those years is very little.

Statement showing the trade of Australasia with Great Britain and the United States during the year 1879.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Agricultural machinery and implements	$678,828	$122	$286,793	
Alkali, soda, and crystals	171,475		438	
Apparel, wearing	5,669,078	185	11,586	
Arms, guns	335,984		8,881	
Ammunition	591,553		1,708	
Bark		179,428		$39
Bêche de mer				
Beer	3,228,183	29	9,489	
Biscuits				
Blacking	42,548		6,346	
Books, paper, and stationery	4,116,358	7,236	140,739	569
Boots and shoes	3,532,651		17,850	
Brushware and brooms, &c	271,021		54,646	
Candles	876,837		68	
Caoutchouc manufactures	121,994		9,505	
Carriages, carts, and materials	328,815		322,625	
Clocks and watches	401,088		90,906	
Coal				360,710
Coffee	65,682		1,266	
Cordage and rope	315,772	209	9,349	812
Cotton piece goods, printed and plain	4,110,100		49,404	
All other	56,568		1,167	
Drapery, haberdashery, and millinery	23,429,483		57,674	
Earthen, china, and stone ware	1,124,200		2,365	
Fish, cured and preserved	758,810		217,693	
Floorcloth and oilcloth	256,017		3,358	
Flour	19,175	82,682	40,348	
Fruit, dried and green	914,148	24	55,389	
Furniture and upholstery	911,141	389	291,727	
Gasfittings and lampware	362,724		25,409	
Glass and glassware	1,293,341		23,335	
Gold		696,736		
Grain and meal:				
Barley and pearl barley	29,783	1,484	292,166	
Maize and maizena	34,002		65,245	
Oats and oatmeal	18,177	4,916	4,473	
Wheat	818	5,866,531	15,193	
Rice	45,151		608	
All other grain and pulse	26,926		793	
Guano, bone, and bonedust		181,295		
Hardware, cutlery, and grindery	5,039,582		865,901	
Hops	235,304	487	8,156	
Hides and skins		1,336,103		
Horns and hoofs		41,803		
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, rails, and railway material	9,231,653	122	99,159	
Instruments:				
Musical	788,402		120,077	
Optical, scientific, and surgical	216,522		5,524	
Jewelry	702,290	988	14,084	
Jute goods, bags and sacks	416,417		10	
Lead, rolled sheet, pig, piping, &c	291,294		3,358	
Leather, plain ware and other	955,172	1,426,385	115,876	511
Live stock		1,499		
Matches	472,497			
Machinery and steam-engines	2,059,020	165	469,120	
Machines, sewing and weighing	393,991		147,168	
Malt	1,239,610		1,577	
Medicines, drugs, and chemicals	1,270,127		167,666	
Minerals, not otherwise specified		4,972,471		100,775
Nails and screws	495,093		28,250	
Oars	1,685		9,584	
Oil:				
Kerosene and shale	3,416	37,185	772,479	53,697
All other	793,503	173,909	52,282	
Oilmen's stores	885,465		24,533	
Opium	4,760			
Paint and painters' materials	781,838		19,987	
Paperhangings	544,075		2,560	

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Statement showing the trade of Australasia with Great Britain and the United States during the year 1879—Continued.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Pearl shell		$3,650		
Photographic material	$34,941		$4,102	
Pictures and paintings	239,486	2,711	18,858	
Pitch, tar, rosin, and gum	38,474	469,471	35,457	$278,481
Plate and plated ware	434,729		115,609	
Preserves, jams, and jellies	162,010	453	22,882	
Provisions (animal and dairy produce)	448,984	1,241,347	31,974	438
Printing material	802,510		21,301	
Pulu			12,376	
Saddlery, harness, and materials	787,219	24	34,542	
Seeds and plants	497,735	4,224	67,733	769
Silks	956,915		34	
Slates, stones, and marble	219,585		74,944	
Specie	846,927	1,790,172	11,227	
Spirits and liquors	4,845,525	20,756	81,661	
Sugar	329,297	63	15,038	1,713
Tallow and stearine		2,672,895		
Telegraphic material	1,865,013		38,684	
Tea	24,696			
Timber:				
Dressed and undressed	381,765	27,116	722,227	58
Other	12,863	798	54,831	
Doors, sashes, and shutters	6,457		88,409	
Shooks and staves	3,709		2,979	
Tobacco:				
Leaf	13,063		28,211	
Manufactured	127,020		769,044	
Cigars and snuff	260,826		16,599	
Toys and fancy goods	1,350,088		37,204	
Turnery and wood ware	158,813	1,056	175,715	
Turpentine and varnish	185,828		70,666	
Wines	1,175,755	17,977	1,148	
Wool		61,021,313		1,279,486
Woolen and worsted goods	3,246,938	146	3,713	
All other articles the product and manufacture of other countries or colonies	7,438,821	13,919,371	352,193	68,855
Totals	107,857,339	96,205,926	7,955,284	2,146,905

As a further illustration of the difference in the consumption of British and American manufactures in Australasia, the following leading articles—articles in the manufacture of which for the most part the United States excel—are selected:

Principal exports from Great Britain to Australasia during the calendar year 1881, *with the exports of similar articles thither from the United States during the fiscal year* 1881.

Principal articles.	British.	American.
Apparel and haberdashery	$8,272,000	$8,171
Cotton piece goods	8,175,000	35,345
Beer and ale	2,095,000	1,843
Earthenware and chinaware	1,409,000	1,252
Haberdashery and millinery	5,137,000	1,709
Hardware and cutlery	2,615,000	256,000
Iron:		
Bar, bolt, and rod	1,225,000	None.
Railroad	3,368,000	Do.
Hoop, sheet, boiler, plate, &c.	4,301,000	9
All other manufactures of	4,039,000	710,834
Linens	1,968,000	None.
Machinery:		
Steam-engines	1,715,000	295,000
All other	2,368,000	194,389
Seed oil	598,000	2,000
Paper and stationery	3,553,000	58,626
Saddlery and harness	554,000	4,330
Spirits	2,138,000	5,095
Woolen goods	6,435,000	210
Total	59,965,000	1,574,804

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It will be seen by the foregoing statement that our share in the principal imports of Australasia is but as $1 to England's $40, while in the total import trade our share is as $1 to England's $13.50.

While the imports from Australasia to the United States continue so small in amount, it will be difficult to materially increase our exports, notwithstanding the fact that American manufactures are recognized for superior finish and utility.

Our general exports to Australasia will be seen by the following statement, compiled from the customs returns of the United States:

Exports from the United States to Australasia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Agricultural implements	$352,517	Perfumery	$10,072
Animals, living	18,178	Plated ware	80,513
Beer, in bottles	1,843	Printing presses and type	6,589
Blacking	34,791	Fish	370,000
Books, pamphlets, &c.	51,807	Preserved meats	18,793
Brass manufactures	13,860	Oysters	9,833
Maizena, farina, &c.	58,448	Quicksilver	12,930
Brooms and brushes	60,898	Scales and balances	7,538
Carriages and carts	225,393	Seeds, clover and timothy	63,273
Clocks and parts	65,869	Sewing machines	169,472
Cordage, rope, and twine	13,883	Soaps	1,700
Cotton manufactures	52,410	Spirits	5,095
Drugs, medicines, &c.	242,208	Spirits of turpentine	53,717
Earthen and china ware	1,252	Starch	4,213
Fancy articles	37,729	Sugar, refined	44,618
Fruits, preserved and green	65,085	Tinware	13,123
Glassware	48,827	Tobacco:	
Hats, caps, and bonnets	1,700	Leaf	99,743
India-rubber goods	29,417	Manufactured	707,860
Iron manufactures	1,203,972	Trunks and valises	8,423
Steel manufactures	252,527	Varnish	13,434
Jewelry	4,261	Watches	31,423
Lamps	53,490	Wearing apparel	8,171
Leather and manufactures of	111,455	Wood and manufactures of:	
Lime and cement	11,856	Lumber, &c.	224,503
Marble manufactures	86,630	Household furniture	229,327
Musical instruments	76,158	Wooden ware	70,353
Rosin and turpentine	56,000	All other manufactures of	234,687
Kerosene	555,691	All other articles	311,347
Oils, all other	47,344		
Paints and colors	25,125	Total exports	6,730,000
Paper and stationery	58,626		

In the recapitulation of British exports to Australasia during the year 1881, it will be noted that more than one-tenth of the whole ($8,823,000, an amount much greater than the total exports from the United States) was composed of foreign goods, such as candles, fish, glass, leather manufactures, ironware, musical instruments, paper, spirits, refined sugar, tobacco and manufactures of, wood of all sorts, &c. It is not improbable that one-tenth of these foreign exports, say $880,000 worth, was composed of American goods.

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CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

The latest official returns showing the total foreign commerce of Russia in Europe are for the year 1879, during which year the value thereof was as follows: Imports, $410,054,000; exports, $453,598,000.

A review of the trade between the principal countries in Europe and Russia, viz, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Sweden, shows that their imports from Russia during the year 1880 were about $30,000,000 less than during the preceding year, while their exports to Russia were about equal during both years. It would thus appear that the exports from European Russia during the year 1880, assuming that the remainder thereof showed similar results to those with the above countries, were less than those of 1879 by about $50,000,000, while the imports into Russia were fully up to those of 1879.

The principal articles of import into and export from Russia for a series of years are given in the following statements:

Imports into Russia.

The imports and exports for 1865 are for the Russian Empire: the other years are for European Russia only.

Articles.	1865.	1870.	1874.	1878.	1879.
Tea	$8,025,023	$12,018,730	$22,920,799	$26,875,000	$30,360,000
Cotton	12,314,173	22,827,054	39,392,661	49,731,000	44,880,000
Iron:					
Unwrought				3,295,000	5,086,000
Wrought				8,881,000	10,472,000
Rails				3,384,000	150,000
Steel rails				15,811,000	8,154,000
Total iron and steel	2,441,760	14,891,997	11,350,866	31,371,000	23,862,000
Tissues of—					
Cotton	1,623,581	3,216,783	4,462,882	3,413,000	4,504,000
Linen	1,725,599	2,529,630	5,550,431	6,606,000	5,725,000
Silk	2,458,831	2,934,925	4,103,516	2,202,000	2,275,000
Wool	2,398,222	6,246,379	9,730,529	7,707,000	9,028,000
Total tissues	8,206,233	14,927,717	23,847,358	19,928,000	21,532,000
Metal wares	6,104,586	18,652,916	19,653,209	19,818,000	15,561,000
Oils:					
Petroleum	657,528	4,207,636	5,853,725	5,211,000	3,641,000
All other	4,912,916	7,994,667	10,761,988	7,340,000	12,083,000
Total oils	5,670,444	12,202,303	16,615,713	12,551,000	15,724,000
Engines and machinery	4,410,716	15,934,358	12,604,447	31,562,000	21,653,000
Tobacco, raw	2,339,730	2,659,853	5,070,905	3,229,000	3,093,000
Wines	4,672,518	5,546,220	10,358,022	6,552,000	8,661,000
Cotton yarn	2,035,107	4,784,692	9,837,380	13,726,000	22,739,000
Wool, raw	3,678,267	9,552,796	12,021,875	17,983,000	22,408,000
Coal and coke	1,248,440	5,646,902	6,531,967	12,478,000	9,174,000
Fruit and vegetables	3,169,441	4,907,413	5,669,996	6,606,000	8,300,000
Silk, raw	1,687,176	5,302,496	5,503,820	9,135,000	10,472,000
Salt, table	1,408,376	3,052,485	5,265,489	4,642,000	4,897,000
Chemicals and drugs	1,570,916	3,090,225	7,094,653	15,120,000	16,426,000
Coffee	2,670,780	3,536,909	3,593,386	4,184,000	5,086,000
Furs	1,471,590	2,653,648	2,887,650	4,037,000	3,516,000
Herrings	2,317,886	2,395,882	3,719,782	3,890,000	3,216,000
Lead	597,415	1,842,722	2,099,523	2,716,000	2,693,000
Indigo	3,864,586	3,890,653	4,386,361	3,670,000	3,590,000
Glass and glassware	712,015	984,680	2,213,683	2,055,000	2,842,000
Watches and clocks	750,675	1,301,998	4,079,062	3,670,000	4,338,000
Lime and cement	208,579	1,230,250	1,809,912	1,394,000	1,870,000
Dresses, ready-made	324,023	927,705	1,599,653	1,982,000	1,571,000
Plants and seeds	484,675	3,287,879	889,484	1,541,000	1,645,000

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Imports into Russia—Continued.

Articles.	1865.	1870.	1874.	1878.	1879.
Rice	$643, 324	$702, 508	$1, 322, 976	$1, 174, 000	$1, 496, 000
Sugars	784, 687	85, 006	1, 771, 455	1, 000	2, 000
Agricultural implements	143, 176	638, 815	2, 050, 572	2, 641, 000	2, 992, 000
Lace	356, 660	614, 163	1, 506, 773	1, 101, 000	1, 112, 000
Cheese	368, 962	606, 963	948, 439	Not given ..	Not given.
All other articles	34, 517, 233	58, 956, 058	90, 025, 176	94, 018, 000	94, 843, 000
Total imports	119, 405, 000	237, 654, 000	338, 693, 000	409, 382, 000	410, 054, 000

Exports from Russia.

Cereals:					
Wheat	$31, 647, 162	$70, 443, 014	$62, 674, 049	$150, 030, 000	$138, 978, 000
Rye	4, 529, 040	14, 989, 923	54, 811, 834	55, 784, 000	71, 958, 000
Oats	3, 227, 177	12, 186, 107	18, 222, 330	28, 186, 000	29, 843, 000
Barley	2, 189, 575	7, 069, 038	10, 499, 519	19, 818, 000	13, 539, 000
Groats	72, 202	433, 812	1, 436, 902	4, 552, 000	4, 862, 000
Maize	1, 589, 117	5, 479, 010	702, 092	3, 083, 000	5, 834, 000
Pease	212, 250	1, 713, 631	2, 550, 745	1, 468, 000	1, 252, 000
Flour	1, 204, 244	5, 769, 192	3, 693, 093	3, 817, 000	3, 142, 000
Total cereals	44, 694, 767	118, 083, 727	154, 190, 564	266, 738, 000	269, 410, 000
Flax	18, 943, 523	41, 681, 516	33, 255, 974	41, 471, 000	52, 136, 000
Wood of all sorts	7, 002, 528	9, 596, 264	24, 525, 544	22, 313, 000	18, 850, 000
Linseed	10, 810, 387	19, 813, 037	23, 190, 393	26, 350, 000	30, 668, 000
Animals, living	1, 893, 696	5, 268, 149	5, 595, 381	12, 301, 000	10, 846, 000
Wool	8, 142, 216	5, 742, 920	8, 422, 195	8, 735, 000	8, 153, 000
Hemp	8, 032, 291	8, 033, 766	9, 705, 755	11, 697, 000	13, 464, 000
Tow, flax	1, 394, 396	2, 063, 999	1, 480, 707	3, 009, 000	3, 291, 000
Bristles	2, 472, 856	6, 286, 176	2, 264, 065	3, 303, 000	2, 468, 000
Tallow	8, 579, 949	4, 854, 412	1, 968, 074	2, 422, 000	1, 421, 000
Leather	1, 011, 529	1, 946, 315	2, 417, 482	2, 055, 000	2, 693, 000
Furs	944, 157	1, 362, 972	1, 121, 000	807, 000	1, 870, 000
Brandy and corn spirits	91, 572	945, 373	4, 884, 078	1, 541, 000	3, 516, 000
Butter	878, 734	979, 139	1, 018, 112	1, 101, 000	1, 421, 000
Hemp yarn	1, 002, 404	1, 168, 207	1, 270, 105	1, 321, 000	650, 000
Caviare	280, 371	679, 867	806, 916	1, 248, 000	1, 421, 000
Metals, unwrought	615, 060	1, 378, 850	1, 371, 507	499, 000	748, 000
Cordage	803, 492	882, 433	544, 580	.....	.....
Potash	975, 258	1, 003, 150	410, 511	.....	.....
Yarn of flax	.....	1, 398, 332	2, 648, 918	61, 000	28, 000
All other articles	38, 441, 814	32, 635, 496	33, 333, 139	30, 892, 000	30, 564, 000
Total exports	156, 616, 000	265, 825, 000	316, 425, 000	437, 864, 000	453, 598, 000

The increase in the foreign trade of Russia, as shown in the foregoing statements, from $119,405,000 in the imports for the whole empire in 1865, to $410,054,000 for European Russia in 1879, and from $156,616,000 in the exports for the whole empire in the former year to $453,598,000 for European Russia in the latter year, is remarkable, showing a commercial and an industrial development comparatively greater, perhaps, than any other country in the world, the United States excepted.

The imports of cotton and cotton yarns, even in 1870, as compared with 1879—$27,612,000 in the former and $67,619,000 in the latter year—show the great advance made in the cotton-manufacturing industry of the country. The imports of wool show a somewhat similar condition in the wool-manufacturing industry. The statement shows that in the articles of iron and steel, machinery, and agricultural implements, Russia is very far from being able to supply her home demand, although the increased imports of these articles bear evidence of industrial advancement otherwise. Notwithstanding the development of the textile industries of Russia, it will be seen by the import table that cotton, linen, silk, and wool manufactures are yet imported to the value of $21,500,000.

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In the table of exports an increase of $224,700,000 in cereals is noted in 1879, as compared with the exports of 1865; the other principal articles showing a marked increase being flax, wood, linseed, and live animals.

The exports of Russia, it will be seen, are still confined principally to the 27 articles which constituted the exports of 1865, the increase being confined wholly thereto, "all other articles" exported during the year 1879 being of less value than similar exports in the former year.

The following statements show the latest official details of the trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States with Russia:

Imports into the United Kingdom from Russia.

Articles.	1879.		1880.		Total.	
	Northern ports.	Southern ports.	Northern ports.	Southern ports.	1879.	1880.
Bones, except whale fins	$144,000	.....	$214,000	.....	$144,000	$214,000
Butter	515,000	.....	656,000	.....	515,000	656,000
Candles and stearine	78,000	.....	44,000	.....	78,000	44,000
Cordage and twine	496,000	.....	462,000	.....	496,000	311,000
Corn:						
Wheat	7,568,000	$11,599,000	661,000	$6,966,000	19,167,000	7,627,000
Barley	.....	3,449,000	.....	2,293,000	3,449,000	2,293,000
Oats	10,953,000	.....	12,940,000	.....	10,953,000	12,940,000
Indian corn (maize)	.....	816,000	.....	1,307,000	816,000	1,307,000
Wheat flour	.....	389,000	.....	311,000	389,000	311,000
All other	603,000	70,000	400,000	2,000	673,000	402,000
Feathers, for beds	107,000	.....	64,000	.....	107,000	64,000
Flax:						
Dressed	73,000	.....	34,000	.....	73,000	34,000
Rough and undressed	9,020,000	.....	11,677,000	.....	9,020,000	11,677,000
Tow and codilla	1,016,000	.....	1,963,000	.....	1,016,000	1,963,000
Hair:						
Horse	44,000	.....	117,000	.....	44,000	117,000
All other	219,000	.....	481,000	.....	219,000	481,000
Hemp:						
Dressed	68,000	.....	15,000	.....	68,000	15,000
Rough	2,478,000	.....	2,691,000	.....	2,478,000	2,691,000
Tow and codilla	156,000	.....	205,000	.....	156,000	205,000
Hides:						
Not in any way dressed	107,000	.....	200,000	.....	107,000	200,000
Tanned, tawed and dressed.	25,000	.....	39,000	.....	25,000	39,000
Iron:						
Ore	107,000	.....	476,000	.....	107,000	476,000
In bars	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....	25,000
Manufactured	141,000	.....	379,000	.....	141,000	379,000
Isinglass	39,000	.....	49,000	.....	39,000	49,000
Linen manufactures	180,000	.....	272,000	.....	180,000	272,000
Oil-seed cake	510,000	.....	496,000	.....	510,000	496,000
Pitch	44,000	.....	49,000	.....	44,000	49,000
Platina, wrought and not	39,000	.....	.....	.....	39,000	.....
Rags and material for paper	238,000	.....	107,000	.....	238,000	107,000
Seeds:						
Flax and linseed	6,784,000	4,243,000	6,435,000	2,818,000	11,027,000	9,253,000
Other kinds	161,000	748,000	219,000	755,000	909,000	974,000
Sugar:						
Refined	.....	54,000	.....	156,000	54,000	156,000
Tallow and stearine	501,000	2,000	248,000	1,000	503,000	249,000
Tar	336,000	.....	360,000	.....	336,000	360,000
Wood and timber:						
Hewn	1,632,000	.....	3,206,000	.....	1,632,000	3,206,000
Sawn and split	7,416,000	.....	12,891,000	.....	7,440,000	12,891,000
All other	.....	20,000	.....	15,000	20,000	15,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	894,000	1,764,000	1,142,000	2,274,000	2,658,000	3,416,000
All other articles	1,053,000	296,000	1,518,000	272,000	1,349,000	1,790,000
Total	53,766,000	23,390,000	60,735,000	17,170,000	77,156,000	77,905,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Russia.

Articles.	1879.		1880.		Total.	
	Northern ports.	Southern ports.	Northern ports.	Southern ports.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.						
Alkali	$714,000	64,000	$661,000	$83,000	$778,000	$744,000
Apparel and haberdashery		8,000		30,000	8,000	30,000
Bags and sacks		758,000		1,059,000	758,000	1,059,000
Cement	146,000	78,000	170,000	180,000	224,000	350,000
Chemical productions and preparations.	417,000		569,000		417,000	569,000
Coal, cinders, and fuel	2,176,000	457,000	2,682,000	661,000	2,633,000	3,343,000
Cotton yarn	4,746,000	272,000	2,623,000	302,000	5,018,000	2,925,000
Cottons, by the yard	340,000	395,000	457,000	413,000	735,000	870,000
Cottons, by value	856,000	34,000	996,000	44,000	890,000	1,040,000
Drugs and medicinal preparations.	49,000		15,000		49,000	15,000
Earthen and china ware	64,000	59,000	68,000	54,000	123,000	122,000
Fish, herrings	306,000		724,000		306,000	724,000
Hardware and cutlery	311,000	102,000	360,000	88,000	413,000	448,000
Linen, yarn	49,000		34,000		49,000	34,000
Linen manufactures	554,000	30,000	501,000	39,000	584,000	540,000
Machinery, steam-engines	748,000	340,000	1,079,000	306,000	1,088,000	1,385,000
All other sorts	6,038,000	379,000	7,602,000	501,000	6,417,000	8,103,000
Metals:						
Iron, wrought and not	4,712,000	1,132,000	6,014,000	781,000	5,844,000	6,795,000
Copper, wrought and not	914,000	195,000	909,000	170,000	1,109,000	1,079,000
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet.	695,000		544,000		695,000	544,000
Tin, unwrought	185,000	49,000	209,000	51,000	234,000	260,000
Oil and floor cloths	64,000		49,000		64,000	49,000
Oil, of all sorts	87,000		83,000		87,000	83,000
Salt	132,000		112,000		132,000	112,000
Silk, thrown, twist and yarn	78,000		83,000		78,000	83,000
Manufactures'	379,000	4,000	243,000	10,000	383,000	253,000
Telegraph wire, &c	68,000		15,000		68,000	15,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	1,938,000		1,438,000		1,938,000	1,438,000
Woolens:						
By the yard	778,000	73,000	813,000	78,000	851,000	891,000
By value	243,000		161,000		243,000	161,000
All other articles	4,333,000	601,000	3,926,000	1,656,000	4,934,000	5,582,000
Total British	32,120,000	5,030,000	33,140,000	5,506,000	37,150,000	38,646,000
FOREIGN GOODS.						
Candles		83,000		44,000	83,000	44,000
Caoutchouc	1,161,000		1,268,000		1,161,000	1,268,000
Coffee	943,000	491,000	797,000	467,000	1,434,000	1,264,000
Cotton, raw	3,104,000		3,386,000		3,104,000	3,386,000
Dyeing or tanning stuffs						
Cochineal	170,000	21,000	151,000	34,000	191,000	185,000
Cutch and gambier	151,000		141,000		151,000	141,000
Indigo	525,000	20,000	413,000	35,000	545,000	448,000
Gum:						
Lac, seed, shell, &c	49,000		78,000		49,000	78,000
All other	136,000	39,000	156,000	64,000	175,000	220,000
Hides, untanned	467,000		321,000		467,000	321,000
Metals:						
Copper, not wrought or partly wrought.	297,000		418,000		297,000	418,000
Iron bars	78,000		136,000	1,000	78,000	137,000
Iron and steel manufactures.	64,000	132,000	59,000	117,000	196,000	176,000
Oil, cocoanut	190,000	141,000	180,000	102,000	331,000	282,000
Oil, olive	129,000		127,000		129,000	127,000
Rice	73,000	170,000	68,000	268,000	243,000	336,000
Skins, furs, &c	18,000		28,000		18,000	28,000
Spices	88,000	117,000	83,000	146,000	205,000	229,000
Sugar, refined and not		1,000			1,000	
Tea	1,506,000	219,000	1,326,000	292,000	1,725,000	1,618,000
Wax	44,000		146,000		44,000	146,000
Wine	68,000		78,000		68,000	78,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	1,118,000		792,000		1,118,000	792,000
All other articles	2,237,000	345,000	2,460,000	466,000	2,582,000	2,926,000
Total foreign goods	12,616,000	1,779,000	12,612,000	2,036,000	14,395,000	14,648,000
Grand total British exports.	44,736,000	6,809,000	45,752,000	7,542,000	51,545,000	53,294,000

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Imports into France from Russia, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Cereals	$33,702,000	$28,998,000
Flax	9,012,000	9,002,000
Lumber	7,044,000	7,033,000
Oleaginous seeds	5,602,000	5,596,000
Wool, in mass	4,913,000	4,837,000
Silk	1,731,000	1,731,000
Vegetables, dried	698,000	625,000
Hides and skins, raw	652,000	652,000
Horses	621,000	621,000
Petroleum	292,600	233,000
Hemp	239,000	239,000
Tobacco, leaf	185,000	128,000
Feathers, ornamental	129,000	129,000
Distilled waters	122,000	22,000
Bristles	103,000	100,000
Millet	102,000	102,000
Exotic woods	101,000	52,000
Fish glue	67,000	65,000
Native resins	62,000	61,000
Manganese	46,000	42,000
Forage (bran)	158,000	28,000
Other articles	322,000	196,000
Total	65,903,000	60,492,000

Exports from France to Russia, 1882.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wines	$1,162,000	$1,139,000
Sugar, refined	663,000	662,000
Manufactures of silk	567,000	566,000
Silk	566,000	566,000
Extracts of dye woods	420,000	418,000
Fish, preserved in oil	345,000	326,000
Tools and hardware	313,000	201,000
Sea-going vessels, iron	259,000	61,000
Tea	229,000	
Wool manufactures	211,000	159,000
Mercery and buttons	181,000	167,000
Oils, fixed, pure	157,000	81,000
Books and stationery	158,000	155,000
Flour (wheat)	138,000	14,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	133,000	68,000
Fruit	126,000	117,000
Machines and machinery	109,000	73,000
Coal	106,000	51,000
Hides, raw	92,000	90,000
Cotton manufactures	77,000	44,000
Lead, unwrought	72,000	72,000
Grindstones	72,000	72,000
Furniture	71,000	71,000
Tartaric acid	66,000	66,000
Prepared hides	59,000	29,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	54,000	54,000
Acetates	55,000	55,000
Indigo	50,000	50,000
Cheese	47,000	6,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	47,000	46,000
Cochineal	44,000	44,000
Truffles	43,000	43,000
Chardons	37,000	37,000
Chloride of lime	37,000	37,000
Oleaginous fruits	34,000	34,000
Manufactures in skins and leather	30,000	30,000
Indigenous resins	30,000	29,000
Coffee	24,000	24,000
Other articles	1,043,000	813,000
Total	7,937,000	6,570,000

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TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

The direct trade of the United States with Russia in Europe during the fiscal year 1881 was as follows: Imports, $2,767,000, against only $674,000 in 1880; exports, $15,819,000, an increase of about $2,700,000 on the preceding year.

Principal imports into the United States from Russia.

Articles.	1881.	1880.	Increase.
Sheet iron	$135, 884	.....	$135, 884
Old and scrap iron	1, 616, 979	$110, 583	1, 506, 396
Wool	631, 316	375, 053	256, 263
Hemp	24, 628	9, 098	15, 530
All other articles	358, 198	179, 271	178, 927
Total imports	2, 767, 000	674, 000	2, 093, 000

Principal exports from the United States to Russia.

Articles.	1881.	1880.	Increase and decrease.
Indian corn	$100, 284	$39, 297	$60, 987+
Cotton	15, 396, 871	12, 190, 802	3, 206, 069+
Rosin and turpentine	126, 627	134, 877	8, 250—
Petroleum	142, 975	150, 707	7, 732—
Tallow	49, 410	376, 726	326, 316—
All other articles	2, 883	233, 591	230, 658—
Total	15, 819, 000	13, 126, 000	2, 693, 000+

Our trade with Russia is geographically divided as follows:

Divisions.	Imports from	Exports to ia.
Through the Baltic and White Seas	$448, 563	$12, 134, 785
Through the Black Sea	225, 391	991, 659
Total	673, 954	13, 126, 444

Of the imports from Russia all but $100,000 worth were brought in foreign ships, while the exports were effected as follows: In American ships, $1,288,475; in foreign ships, $11,837,969.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

1. NORWAY.

The foreign commerce of Norway during the year 1880 was as follows: Imports, $40,736,000—an increase of $4,840,000 on the preceding year; exports, $29,140,000—a considerable increase on the preceding year.

The imports during the year 1880 were the largest since the year 1877, in which year they amounted to over $50,000,000. The exports during the year 1880, although greater than for the year 1879, are less than the average annual exports of the last ten years. The same may be said of the imports. It thus appears that the foreign trade of Norway, if not receding, is not increasing.

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The principal imports into Norway during the year 1880 were as follows:

Breadstuffs and provisions:	
Wheat	$393,000
Rye	6,497,000
Barley	1,610,000
Wheat meal	743,000
Rye meal	469,000
Butter	1,444,000
Lard	1,098,000
Cheese	76,000
Total breadstuffs and provisions	12,330,000
Coal	1,550,000
Coffee	2,371,000
Cotton:	
Raw	596,000
Manufactures	800,000
Flax, hemp, and jute	510,000
Hides and skins	1,025,000
Iron, wrought and unwrought	585,000
Iron wares, including nails, rails, &c	991,000
Machinery, including locomotives	300,000
Salt	519,000
Spirits, brandy, &c	290,000
Sugar:	
Raw	564,000
Refined	601,000
Tobacco, leaf	628,000
Wine	520,000
Wool	290,000
Wool manufactures	810,000
All other articles	13,456,000
Total imports	40,736,008

The principal exports of Norway during the year 1880 were as follows:

Fish:	
Fresh	$245,000
Cod, dried or split	4,711,000
Herrings	2,547,000
Other salted fish	216,000
Anchovies	189,000
Lobsters	106,000
Total fish	5,014,000
Wood and timber of all sorts	10,133,000
Total timber and fish	15,147,000
Train oil	1,420,000
Oats	316,000
Ice	175,000
Matches	426,000
Calf skins	307,000
Seal skins	141,000
Sulphur	245,000
All other articles	10,963,000
Total exports	29,140,000

The variety and value of the principal imports into Norway, consisting, as they do, chiefly of leading manufactures, offer a very strong contrast to the exports therefrom, the produce of the sea and forest constituting the greater part of the latter.

The nature of the imports into Norway is such as gives assurance that a goodly share thereof is of American origin, especially such articles as

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butter, lard, breadstuffs, tobacco, refined sugar, iron manufactures, and machinery; but as our exports thereto are included in our customs returns with those to Sweden, and as considerable quantities of American products reach Norway via England and other countries, it is not possible to give the exact amount. The Norwegian returns show that direct imports from the United States amount to about $600,000 annually, but they make no mention of any direct exports to the United States.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Norway.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Animals, living:		
Oxen and bulls	$64,000	$78,000
Cows and calves	15,000	25,000
Bones, except whale fins	5,000	25,000
Butter	355,000	608,000
Confectionery	2,000	73,000
Copper:		
Ore	49,000	132,000
Unwrought and not	67,000	10,000
Corn: oats	195,000	224,000
Fish	629,000	792,000
Ice	680,000	690,000
Iron:		
Ore		1,000
Pig	10,000	1,000
Bars	1,000	20,000
Manures	30,000	105,000
Oil, train	175,000	311,000
Oil seed	141,000	171,000
Ore	37,000	110,000
Paper	180,000	173,000
Pyrites of iron or copper	83,000	98,000
Rags and materials for paper	719,000	671,000
Skins, seal	39,000	59,000
Wood and timber:		
Hewn	1,632,000	2,507,000
Sawed or split	3,264,000	5,100,000
Staves	224,000	369,000
All other articles	716,000	982,000
Total	9,312,000	13,281,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Norway.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali	$30,000	$59,000
Apparel and haberdashery	243,000	136,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	826,000	933,000
Cordage and twine	44,000	34,000
Cotton yarn	195,000	258,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	423,000	525,000
By value	54,000	102,000
Earthen and china ware	26,000	25,000
Hardware and cutlery	132,000	132,000
Leather, wrought and not	5,000	20,000
Linen yarn	34,000	54,000
Linens:		
By the yard	141,000	136,000
By value	23,000	34,000
Machinery:		
Steam-engine	35,000	25,000
All other sorts	98,000	141,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	792,000	617,000
Copper, wrought and not	253,000	209,000
Painters' colors	49,000	64,000
Salt	20,000	27,000
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	4,000	292,000
Woolen and worsted yarn	102,000	141,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	299,000	452,000
By value	44,000	64,000
All other articles	1,404,000	1,591,000
Total British goods	5,275,000	6,091,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Norway—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.		
Bacon and hams	$510,000	$729,000
Coffee	384,000	430,000
Cork, unmanufactured	20,000	25,000
Cotton, raw	433,000	564,000
Hides:		
Untanned	3,000	25,000
Tanned	243,000	422,000
Jute	27,000	59,000
Lard	15,000	24,000
Oil, olive	49,000	25,000
Rice, not in husk	10,000	5,000
Seeds, rape	20,000	6,000
Sugar, refined and not	15,000	49,000
Wine	30,000	34,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	25,000	49,000
All other articles	462,000	760,000
Total foreign	2,246,000	3,206,000
Grand total British exports	7,521,000	9,297,000

Imports into France from Norway, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Lumber	$5,094,000	$5,094,000
Fish roe (cod and mackerel)	606,000	603,000
Copper	349,000	349,000
Copper ore	279,000	279,000
Rags	106,000	106,000
Pyrites of sulphur and iron	93,000	93,000
Whale oil	81,000	58,000
Ice	30,000	30,000
Earths, clays, and stones	21,000	21,000
Fodder	12,000	12,000
Cod-liver oil	11,000	11,000
Other articles	86,000	76,000
Total	6,768,000	6,732,000

Exports from France to Norway, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Cereals	$680,000	$669,000
Wool manufactures	295,000	294,000
Hemp and flax manufactures	138,000	138,000
Butter	97,000	97,000
Mercery	87,000	87,000
Wines	85,000	83,000
Herrings, salted and dried	76,000	76,000
Sugar, refined	73,000	73,000
Oils, fixed, pure	67,000	64,000
Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs	56,000	55,000
Grease and lard	49,000	49,000
Tanned hides	31,000	31,000
Jewelry and precious stones	26,000	26,000
Semoules and Italian paste	25,000	24,000
Fruit	22,000	21,000
Feathers (bed and pillow)	19,000	19,000
Cotton	16,000	16,000
Tools and hardware	12,000	11,000
Mats and matting	12,000	12,000
Colors	11,000	11,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	10,000	10,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	8,000	8,000
Other articles	305,000	203,000
Total	2,200,000	2,077,000

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2. SWEDEN.

The annual foreign commerce of Sweden may be estimated as follows: Imports, $65,000,000; exports, $60,000,000.

The average annual imports into Sweden during the seven years ending with 1879 amounted to $71,000,000. The decline occurred in the two latest years, and would seem to be only temporary, for the exports from Great Britain to Sweden during the year 1880 show an increase of $4,000,000 on those of the preceding year. The imports of Sweden may, therefore, be estimated at $65,000,000. The exports would seem to have become fixed at about the amount above given.

Principal imports into Sweden.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Coffee	$3,752,000	Pork	$1,811,000
Coal and coke	2,644,000	Skins, dressed and undressed	2,047,000
Cotton, raw	1,938,000	Sugar, refined and unrefined	4,614,000
Cotton manufactures	1,941,000	Tobacco, leaf and stalk	2,000,000
Rye	3,592,000	Wool	718,000
Rye and wheat meal	2,913,000	Wool manufactures	345,000
Herrings	1,292,000	Molasses	359,000
Machinery	812,000	Tallow	336,000
Oil, mineral	638,000	All other articles	32,422,000
Oil, other sorts	826,000	Total imports	65,000,000

Principal exports of Sweden.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Wood and timber:		Live animals:	
Deals and planks	$14,538,000	Cattle	$1,004,000
All other	3,681,000	Sheep and swine	294,000
Total wood and timber	18,219,000	Grain:	
		Oats	8,725,000
Iron and steel:		Barley and wheat	2,030,000
Pig iron	523,000	Butter	2,343,000
Bar iron	4,173,000	Matches	1,364,000
Bolt, hoop, &c	1,804,000	Paper	1,675,000
Blooms	297,000	Wood pulp for paper	620,000
Steel	1,078,000	Zinc blende	262,000
		All other articles	10,589,000
Total iron and steel	7,875,000	Total exports	60,000,000

Imports into the United Kingdom from Sweden.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Animals, living:		
Oxen and bulls	$756,000	$683,000
Cows and calves	116,000	180,000
Sheep and lambs	52,000	68,000
Butter	1,419,000	1,995,000
Corn:		
Wheat	54,000	10,000
Barley	1,118,000	1,073,000
Oats	7,621,000	7,408,000
Other kinds	78,000	68,000
Iron:		
Pig	452,000	938,000
Bars	3,823,000	5,125,000
Old broken, and steel	30,000	20,000
Steel, unwrought	146,000	83,000
Manufactures of iron and steel	1,093,000	1,749,000
Oil-seed cake	39,000	20,000
Paper, all sorts	768,000	705,000
Rags and materials for paper	204,000	219,000
Tar	18,000	15,000
Wood and timber:		
Heavy	1,477,000	2,599,000
Sawed and split	10,353,000	14,620,000
Horse-frames, &c	204,000	277,000
All other articles	1,649,000	2,104,000
Total imports	31,450,000	40,159,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Sweden.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali	$132, 000	$190, 000
Apparel and haberdashery	49, 000	73, 000
Chemical products and preparations	161, 000	258, 000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	1, 424, 000	1, 900, 000
Cotton yarn	447, 000	714, 000
Cottons:		
By the yard	214, 000	231, 000
By value	321, 000	535, 000
Hardwares and cutlery	136, 000	190, 000
Leather, wrought and not	136, 000	175, 000
Machinery:		
Steam engines	54, 000	83, 000
All other sorts	208, 000	281, 000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	758, 000	1, 064, 000
Copper, wrought and not	190, 000	279, 000
Molasses	297, 000	258, 000
Oil seed	200, 000	350, 000
Woolen and worsted yarn	374, 000	569, 000
Woolens:		
By the yard	68, 000	78, 000
All other articles	1, 635, 000	2, 205, 000
Total British goods	6, 804, 000	9, 423, 000
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.		
Bacon and hams	763, 000	1, 064, 000
Coffee	1, 322, 000	1, 759, 000
Cotton, raw	1, 118, 000	1, 166, 000
Dyeing stuffs or tanning	47, 000	84, 000
Guano	3, 000	.....
Hides:		
Untanned	59, 000	102, 000
Tanned	365, 000	501, 000
Rice, not in husk	22, 000	64, 000
Sugar:		
Unrefined	248, 000	258, 000
Molasses	67, 000	5, 000
Wine	15, 000	34, 000
Wool, sheep and lambs	73, 000	88, 000
All other articles	660, 000	1, 126, 000
Total foreign goods	4, 762, 000	6, 201, 000
Grand total, British and foreign	11, 566, 000	15, 634, 000

Imports into France from Sweden, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Lumber	$12, 682, 000	$12, 682, 000
Hay seed	2, 828, 000	2, 828, 000
Iron, steel, and castings	979, 000	857, 000
Rags	125, 000	125, 000
Raw hides	102, 000	102, 000
Iron ships	55, 000	55, 000
Copper	52, 000	52, 000
Woodware	32, 000	32, 000
Native rosin and tar	24, 000	24, 000
Grain	22, 000	22, 000
Other articles	62, 000	62, 000
Total	16, 963, 000	16, 841, 000

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Exports from France to Sweden, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wine	$434,000	$433,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	316,000	316,000
Feathers, ornamental	88,000	88,000
Dried fish, herrings, &c	78,000	78,000
Millstones	50,000	50,000
Raw hides	46,000	44,000
Table fruits	46,000	46,000
Silk manufactures	32,000	32,000
Wool manufactures	29,000	23,000
Dyewood extracts	27,000	27,000
Tools and hardware	26,000	24,000
Native gums and rosin	26,000	26,000
Oil cake	25,000	25,000
Sugar, refined	25,000	25,000
Mercery and buttons	24,000	24,000
Fish, preserved in oil	21,000	21,000
Machines and machinery	20,000	2,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	19,000	19,000
Furniture	4,000	4,000
Vegetables	16,000	16,000
Truffles	16,000	16,000
Hemp and flax manufactures	15,000	15,000
Olive oil	12,000	11,000
Other articles	259,000	179,000
Total	1,654,000	1,544,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE TRADE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The total foreign trade of Sweden and Norway, taken from their official returns as far as possible, during the year 1880, may be estimated as follows, by principal countries:

Imports into Sweden and Norway, 1880.

Countries.	Sweden.	Norway.	Total.
Great Britain	$15,700,000	$11,203,000	$26,903,000
France	1,466,000	1,570,000	3,036,000
Germany	13,840,000	10,369,000	24,209,000
Russia and Finland	5,742,000	3,628,000	9,370,000
Denmark	12,915,000	4,946,000	17,861,000
Holland	2,455,000	1,574,000	4,029,000
Belgium	1,726,000	763,000	2,489,000
United States	.....	.....	3,405,000
Spain and Portugal	264,000	394,000	658,000
Italy	201,000	.....	201,000
Sweden	.....	3,718,000	3,718,000
Norway	2,976,000	.....	2,976,000
All other countries	7,715,000	2,571,000	6,881,000
Total imports	65,000,000	40,736,000	105,736,000

Exports of Sweden and Norway, 1880.

Great Britain	$30,980,000	$10,607,000	$41,587,000
France	10,000,000	2,281,000	12,281,000
Germany	4,014,000	4,004,000	8,018,000
Denmark	4,840,000	1,570,000	6,410,000
Russia and Finland	1,185,000	816,000	2,001,000
Holland	1,536,000	1,413,000	2,949,000
Belgium	2,590,000	775,000	3,365,000
Spain	423,000	2,534,000	2,957,000
Italy and Austria	73,000	810,000	883,000
United States	.....	.....	948,000
Norway	1,724,000	.....	1,724,000
Sweeden	.....	3,659,000	3,659,000
All other countries	2,635,000	671,000	2,358,000
Total exports	60,000,000	29,140,000	89,140,000

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TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

According to the official returns of Great Britain, France, and the United States the direct trade of these countries with Sweden and Norway, which differs very materially from the same trade as given by Scandinavian returns, during the year 1880, for France and Great Britain, and the fiscal year 1881 for the United States was as follows:

From and to.*	Imports from Sweden and Norway.	Exports to Sweden and Norway.	Total trade.
Great Britain	$53 390, 000	$24, 913, 000	$78, 303, 000
France	23, 731, 000	3, 854, 000	27, 585, 000
United States	948, 000	3, 405, 000	4, 353, 000
Total	78, 069, 000	32, 172, 000	110, 241, 000

Of the foregoing British exports to Sweden and Norway a large proportion, $9,427,000—a great deal more than one-third of the whole—consisted of foreign goods. Of these latter a fair proportion was of American production. Add thereto the exports of American goods from Hamburg, Bremen, &c., and it may be fairly assumed that the American products reaching Sweden and Norway annually by indirect routes amount to as much, at least, as the direct exports thereto from the United States.

The direct exports from the United States during the fiscal year 1881 were chiefly as follows: Indian corn, $469,000; rye, $101,000; wheat, $159,000; cotton, $936,000; no cotton manufactures; kerosene, $991,000; bacon, $558,000 (bacon and hams, most of which must have been American, were exported from England to the value of $1,793,000); molasses, $86,000. Of this direct export, foreign vessels carried to the value of $3,331,000, and American vessels to the value of only $75,000. All the imports from Sweden and Norway were brought in foreign vessels.

It thus appears that our entire trade with Sweden and Norway, direct and indirct, is effected through the courtesy of foreign ships and foreign agents. Under these circumstances, our commerce with those countries is as satisfactory as could be expected. They purchase from us such staple products as they cannot purchase elsewhere, and sell us in return bar iron (to the value of $518,000), pig iron, scrap iron, and iron manufactures. These articles comprise $857,000 of the total imports ($948,000) from Sweden and Norway during the fiscal year 1881.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF DENMARK.

According to Danish official returns, the foreign commerce of Denmark was as follows during the year 1880: Imports, $60,942,000, an increase on the imports of the preceding year of $7,595,000; exports, $52,677,000, an increase on the exports of the preceding year of $10,300,000.

* The increased additional value of this trade from the time the goods left Sweden and Norway until they were entered as imports in Great Britain, France, and the United States, and *vice versa* in regard to the exports from these countries to Sweden and Norway, must be taken into consideration—say 12 per cent. This would make the value of the imports above given when shipped from Sweden and Norway as amounting to about $68,600,000. Applying the additional value to the exports from Great Britain, France, and the United States, they would have amounted to about $36,000,000, in round numbers, when entered as imports in Sweden and Norway.

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The principal imports into Denmark consist of coal, cotton manufactures, metals and manufactures of, refined sugars, woolens, fish, hardware, jute goods, linens, machinery, coffees, rye, glassware, hides and skins, petroleum, rice, salt, tobacco, &c.

The principal exports consist of live animals, butter, barley, barley meal, rye meal, flour, bacon and hams, oats, hides and skins, &c.

According to the report of Consul Rider, of Copenhagen, 65 per cent of the total trade of Denmark is with Great Britain and Germany.

According to Danish returns, the foregoing trade was distributed as follows:

Imports and exports of Denmark by countries, 1880.

From and to.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Great Britain	$15,000,000	$18,000,000	$33,000,000
Germany	25,000,000	20,000,000	45,000,000
Sweden	7,000,000	6,000,000	13,000,000
Norway	1,500,000	2,000,000	4,100,000
United States	4,500,000	180,000	4,680,000
France	1,200,000	450,000	1,650,000
Holland	1,980,000	275,000	2,255,000
Belgium	900,000	350,000	1,250,000
All other	3,862,000	4,822,000	8,684,000
Total	60,942,000	52,677,000	113,619,000

The following statements show the trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States with Denmark. The German Zollverein returns do not give the imports and exports by countries, and so the details of the trade of Germany with Denmark cannot be given.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Denmark.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Animals, living:		
Oxen and bulls	$1,997,000	$3,255,000
Cows and calves	1,385,000	2,482,000
Sheep and lambs	584,000	860,000
Swine	175,000	161,000
Horses	107,000	83,000
Bacon and hams	428,000	384,000
Bones, except whale fins	25,000	34,000
Butter	8,126,000	8,632,000
Corn:		
Wheat	151,000	88,000
Barley	4,678,000	5,042,000
Oats	1,399,000	646,000
Other kinds corn and grain	5,000	15,000
Wheat flour	1,574,000	1,258,000
Eggs	340,000	574,000
Fish	151,000	248,000
Hides not dressed	112,000	102,000
Leather gloves	88,000	88,000
Oil:		
Hair and sperm	34,000	59,000
Seed	8,000	2,000
Oil-cake seed	5,000	
Pork, salted	126,000	122,000
Skins and furs, all sorts	59,000	81,000
Spirits	17,000	15,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	520,000	501,000
Woolen rags	146,000	200,000
All other articles	468,000	748,000
Total	22,708,000	25,675,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom into Denmark.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali	$141,000	$161,000
Cement	63,000	44,000
Coal, cinders, and fuel	1,511,000	1,709,000
Cotton yarns	714,000	802,000
Cottons:		
By yard	758,000	870,000
At value	180,000	227,000
Earthen and china ware	39,000	38,000
Fish, herrings	238,000	164,000
Hardware and cutlery	116,000	150,000
Jute manufactures	129,000	175,000
Linen yarn	49,000	39,000
Linens:		
By yard	153,000	156,000
At value	63,000	61,000
Machinery:		
Steam-engines	39,000	44,000
All other sorts	105,000	144,000
Manure	111,000	120,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	906,000	942,000
Copper	67,000	47,000
Sugar, refined	853,000	1,040,000
Telegraphic wire	15,000	135,000
Woolen and worsted yarns	151,000	229,000
Woolens:		
By yard	472,000	603,000
At value	44,000	54,000
All other articles	1,088,000	1,278,000
Total British	8,005,000	9,227,000
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.		
Bacon and hams	57,000	52,000
Butter	34,000	44,000
Cocoa	52,000	41,000
Coffee	350,000	486,000
Corn, maize (Indian corn)	2,000	67,000
Drugs	34,000	25,000
Dyeing and tanning stuffs	20,000	30,000
Fruit, raisins	33,000	73,000
Guano	44,000	.....
Hides, untanned	3,000	4,000
Lard	30,000	44,000
Metals, copper wrought and not	10,000	5,000
Nuts	68,000	34,000
Rice	1,000	5,000
Sago	34,000	44,000
Seeds	62,000	20,000
Spices	59,000	58,000
Sugar, refined and not	185,000	404,000
Tea	195,000	268,000
Wine	15,000	20,000
All other articles	349,000	454,000
Total foreign goods	1,637,000	2,178,000
Grand total, British and foreign	9,642,000	11,405,000

Imports into France from Denmark, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Cereals	$270,000	$267,000
Raw hides	98,000	97,000
Lumber	19,000	19,000
Cattle and horses	13,000	13,000
Cod and mackeral fish roe	6,000	6,000
Other articles	66,000	63,000
Total	472,000	465,000

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Exports from France to Denmark, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wines	$341,000	$349,000
Raw hides	139,000	137,000
Silk manufactures	61,000	61,000
Brandy, fruit, and liquors	61,000	61,000
Machines and machinery	40,000	4,000
Tools and hardware	40,000	16,000
Fish preserved in oil	36,000	36,000
Annotto dye (prepared)	29,000	29,000
Exotic gums, pure	20,000	20,000
Dye-wood extracts	19,000	19,000
Table fruit	19,000	19,000
Seed	16,000	16,000
Oleaginous fruit	12,000	12,000
Other articles	471,000	429,000
Total	1,304,000	1,208,000

TRADE BETWEEN DENMARK AND THE UNITED STATES.

Comparatively speaking, there is no other country which shows such satisfactory commercial relations with the United States as Denmark. Our exports thither are nearly twice as much as our exports to both Sweden and Norway. The continuously steady increase of our exports to Denmark is remarkable, especially when it is remembered that no special efforts—save those made by our consul at Copenhagen—have been made in connection therewith.

In 1879 our domestic exports to Denmark amounted to $2,284,000, in 1880 to $3,471,000, and in 1881 to $5,450,000. This is the more remarkable as showing a trade which forces itself upon Denmark, for our imports from that country are merely nominal, although increasing relatively to the increase in our exports to Denmark, viz, in 1879 we imported from Denmark merchandise to the value of $21,400, in 1880 to the value of $180,000, and in 1881 to the value of $402,000. Our entire trade with Denmark, as is also the case with Sweden and Norway, is carried on in foreign bottoms.

Indian corn constitutes our principal export to Denmark, the export thereof in 1881 amounting to 4,772,000 bushels, valued at $2,610,000, against 1,136,000 bushels, valued at $541,000, in 1879. The principal exports, outside of Indian corn, were wheat, $674,000; kerosene, $1,465,000; bacon, $438,000; beef, butter, cotton manufactures; lard, $963,000; meats preserved, pork, clover-seed, iron ware, medicines, sewing-machines, and small lots of various manufactures supplying a basis upon which to build up a large and profitable trade.

The principal imports from Denmark are hides and skins, paper material, and small lots of various articles which enter into general trade. This question of return trade from Denmark, also from Sweden and Norway, will have much to do in regulating the volume of our exports thither, but it may be reasonably assumed that when we use the necessary means to enlarge the sales of our products and manufactures in Denmark, this question of return trade will be solved.

ALL SCANDINAVIA.

The provincialism of American trade relations is peculiarly emphasized in Scandinavia—a provincialism seen in all nations in their first efforts, after supplying their home wants, to gain foreign markets.

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In our awakening eagerness to press our products and manufactures abroad we turn to Africa and Asia, as we wisely should do, but we overlook such homogeneous peoples as those of Sweden and Norway and Denmark, and permit our products and manufactures to reach them through foreign merchants and foreign ship-owners. In the past, owing to our limited export resources—limited in articles more than in quantity—this might have been excusable, but now that we are attaining that stage in commercial development where our productive powers must seek relief in large exports, such countries and people as those of Scandinavia should be dealt with directly. The large and intelligent industrial communities of Scandinavians, which are helping to develop our agricultural and industrial resources, have done much to prepare their fatherlands to receive commercial overtures from the United States in a spirit of fraternity, and the existence of such a feeling here and in Scandinavia should lead to larger and more direct intercourse.

Without any effort whatever—by merely allowing trade to drift thither—we now sell direct to Scandinavia products to the value of $8,855,000, and indirectly to the value of, say, $3,500,000, a total of $12,355,000, buying in return about $1,500,000 annually.

It is probable that this trade can be largely increased.

The difference in British and American trade with Scandinavia will be at once apparent from the following leading manufactured articles of export thither:

Statement showing the value of principal manufactures exported to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

Principal articles.	From Great Britain.	From the United States.
Cotton manufactures	$4,264,000	$10,269
Metals, wrought and unwrought	3,158,000	4,701
Machinery	688,000	5,489
Woolen goods and yarn	2,190,000	.....
Apparel and haberdashery	209,000	169
Linen goods	426,000	.....
Earthen and china ware	63,000	.....
Leather, and manufactures of	195,000	8,062
Paints and colors	64,000	169
Hardware and cutlery	472,000	1,124
Refined sugar	1,040,000	.....
Alkali	410,000	.....
Chemical products and preparations	258,000	1,912
Total principal manufactures	13,437,000	31,877

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF GERMANY.

According to official returns, as given by Consul-General Brewer, of Berlin, the foreign commerce of the German Zollverein was as follows during the year 1880: General imports, $1,057,997,000; special imports, $683,677,000; general exports, $1,091,836,000; special exports, $787,439,000. The difference between the general and special imports and exports represents the transit trade, or in other words the special imports were those entered for consumption in the Empire, and the special exports represent the export of German produce and manufacture. The foregoing returns do not, as a matter of course, comprise the imports and exports of the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, save such imports and exports as enter into and clear from the

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Zollverein through those cities. The value of the merchandise entering at and clearing from the free cities independently of the Zollverein cannot very well be ascertained.

According to Consul-General Brewer's interesting report, the following classifications show the nature and extent of the foreign trade of Germany:

Imports and exports of the German Zollverein, 1880.

Classification.	Imports.		Exports.	
	General.	Special.	General.	Special.
Animals	$52,782,000	$39,636,000	$46,689,000	$32,593,000
Food and other articles of consumption	328,339,000	182,454,000	251,165,000	122,085,000
Seeds and plants, not for food	19,371,000	17,188,000	9,321,000	7,464,000
Manures and waste materials	16,128,000	15,476,000	5,888,000	5,231,000
Fuel	7,403,000	7,268,000	13,733,000	13,599,000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	106,106,000	81,942,000	118,468,000	95,764,000
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industry	15,239,000	9,525,000	32,701,000	27,095,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry	48,173,000	35,187,000	97,821,000	83,364,000
Raw materials and manufactures of wood-cutting and platting industry	38,646,000	26,483,000	31,484,000	21,874,000
Raw materials and manufactures of paper industry	5,040,000	2,544,000	15,109,000	13,614,000
Raw materials and manufactures of leather and fur industry	52,668,000	38,409,000	57,953,000	43,682,000
Raw materials and manufactures of textile and felt industry	332,779,000	208,591,000	346,784,000	222,184,000
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	6,577,000	5,034,000	5,671,000	4,073,000
Railway vehicles upholstered, carriages and furniture	587,000	173,000	1,712,000	1,296,000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	16,445,000	7,785,000	29,916,000	21,112,000
Fancy goods	6,764,000	2,214,000	18,071,000	13,508,000
Objects of literature and fine art	4,996,000	3,766,000	10,238,000	8,892,000
Miscellaneous	4,000	2,000	12,000	9,000
Total	1,057,997,000	683,677,000	1,091,836,000	737,439,000

In the absence of German returns showing the distribution of the foregoing trade, the following statement has been prepared from the trade returns of the principal countries holding commercial relations with Germany—the estimated increase and decrease in the value of exports to and imports from Germany being added and deducted.

Statement showing the foreign commerce of Germany during the year 1880.

From and to—	Imports into Germany.	Exports from Germany.	Total trade.
Russia	$130,612,000	$165,786,000	$296,398,000
Great Britain	153,012,000	110,365,000	263,377,000
France	82,736,000	113,957,000	196,693,000
Belgium	68,712,000	58,660,000	127,372,000
United States	60,970,000	52,211,000	113,181,000
Holland	42,488,000	52,000,000	94,488,000
Italy	16,128,000	15,000,000	31,128,000
Denmark	15,000,000	18,000,000	33,000,000
Sweden	3,886,000	12,000,000	15,886,000
Norway	3,752,000	9,500,000	13,252,000
All other countries	482,701,000	484,357,000	967,058,000
Total	1,059,997,000	1,091,836,000	2,151,833,000

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The following statements show the details of the trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States with Germany:

Imports into the United Kingdom from Germany.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Animals, living:		
Oxen and bulls	$2,448,000	$2,618,000
Cows and calves	102,000	39,000
Sheep and lambs	4,978,000	4,027,000
Swine	10,000	323,000
Horses	608,000	172,000
Bacon and hams	4,646,000	5,402,000
Beads of glass	25,000	34,000
Beef:		
Salted	5,000	7,000
Fresh	6,000	2,000
Beer, spruce	59,000	66,000
Bones, except whale-fins	23,000	59,000
Books	217,000	59,000
Bristles	423,000	593,000
Butter	2,866,000	3,085,000
Buttons and studs	59,000	68,000
Caoutchouc, manufactured	282,000	297,000
Cheese	25,000	39,000
Chemical manufactures and products	923,000	2,169,000
China and earthen ware	355,000	399,000
Corn:		
Wheat	9,535,000	4,622,000
Barley	8,559,000	5,334,000
Oats	476,000	229,000
Rye	170,000	64,000
Peas and beans	753,000	481,000
Wheat meal and flour	3,706,000	4,148,000
Cottons:		
Raw	64,000	39,000
Yarn	1,521,000	2,123,000
Manufactured	311,000	413,000
Drugs	263,000	258,000
Eggs	2,050,000	1,856,000
Embroidery	10,000	25,000
Feathers for beds	132,000	268,000
Flax	442,000	758,000
Fruit, raw	637,000	321,000
Glass:		
Flint	229,000	258,000
Manufactured	1,448,000	1,404,000
Hair, cow, ox, bull, or elk	25,000	59,000
Hemp	972,000	1,436,000
Hides:		
Not dressed	408,060	646,060
Tanned, curried, and dressed	1,482,000	1,561,000
Hops	1,155,000	1,210,000
Lard	49,000	91,000
Leather gloves	42,000	198,000
Manure	544,000	525,000
Musical instruments	562,000	241,000
Oil seed	1,628,000	1,817,000
Oil cake	12,000	10,000
Painter's colors and pigments	843,000	907,000
Paper and pasteboard	1,043,000	1,297,000
Paraffine	340,000	155,000
Plumbago	77,000	195,000
Pork:		
Salted	219,000	223,000
Fresh	2,000	14,000
Potatoes	7,380,000	8,335,000
Prints and engravings	49,000	66,000
Rags, and other material for paper	495,000	952,000
Seeds:		
Clover and grass	1,181,000	982,000
Flax	852,000	559,000
Rape	170,000	185,000
Tares and lentils	180,000	237,000
Other sorts	331,000	243,000
Skins and furs (all)	248,000	651,000
Spirits:		
Not sweetened	379,000	190,000
Sweetened and perfumed	29,000	43,000
Sugar:		
Refined and candy	276,000	1,652,000
Unrefined	13,571,000	22,970,000

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Imports into the United Kingdom from Germany—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	$122,000	$151,000
Toys	418,000	515,000
Wine	229,000	311,000
Wood and timber:		
Hewn	2,526,000	3,651,000
Sawed and split	787,000	875,000
Staves	903,000	865,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	1,273,000	1,943,000
Woolen:		
Manufactures	1,312,000	2,118,000
Rags	855,000	1,336,000
Yarns, for fancy purposes	671,000	447,000
Yarns, for weaving	428,000	695,000
Yeast, dried	739,000	748,000
Zinc:		
Crude	1,525,000	700,000
Manufactures	407,000	420,000
All other articles	10,963,000	12,564,000
Total	107,000,000	118,385,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Germany.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali	$1,192,000	$1,254,000
Animals	73,000	102,000
Apparel and haberdashery	234,000	156,000
Bags and sacks, empty	1,719,000	1,378,000
Caoutchouc, manufactures	608,000	586,000
Cement	117,000	81,000
Chemical products and preparations	1,307,000	909,000
Coal, cinders, and fuel	3,763,000	5,219,000
Cotton yarns	8,942,000	8,126,000
Cotton:		
By the yard	4,673,000	3,784,000
By value	3,808,000	2,738,000
Drugs and preparations	83,000	88,000
Earthen and china ware	161,000	185,000
Fish, herrings	4,061,000	5,385,000
Hardware and cutlery	797,000	874,000
Hats, all sorts	256,000	175,000
Implements, and tools of industry	57,000	64,000
Jute manufactures	3,065,000	2,196,000
Leather, wrought and not	2,196,000	1,416,000
Linen yarn	1,268,000	988,000
Linens:		
By the yard	1,443,000	980,000
By value	578,000	476,000
Machinery:		
Steam-engines	1,132,000	1,103,000
All other sorts	3,454,000	4,095,000
Manure	2,467,000	2,335,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	4,974,000	5,559,000
Copper, wrought and not	1,263,000	1,434,000
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	83,000	83,000
Tin, unwrought	243,000	151,000
Oil seed	2,210,000	2,217,000
Silk:		
Thrown, twist, and yarn	840,000	874,000
Manufactures	1,656,000	578,000
Skins and furs, all sorts	2,018,000	1,296,000
Stone, slate	719,000	514,000
Sugar:		
Refined	146,000	222,000
Molasses	117,000	180,000
Wool, sheep and lambs	923,000	1,153,000
Woolen and worsted yarns	8,855,000	7,622,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	9,083,000	5,275,000
By value	816,000	685,000
All other articles	9,375,000	9,715,000
Total British	90,357,000	82,348,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom into Germany—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.		
Bark, Peruvian	$224,000	$496,000
Caoutchouc	962,000	1,297,000
Cocoa	292,000	413,000
Coffee	7,075,000	6,293,000
Cotton, raw	4,484,000	5,664,000
Drugs	321,000	491,000
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal	186,000	229,000
Cutch and gambier	154,000	292,000
Indigo	2,084,000	1,749,000
Feathers, ornamental	30,000	88,000
Fruit:		
Almonds	185,000	227,000
Oranges and lemons	107,000	175,000
Raisins	25,000	44,000
Gum:		
Lac seed, shell, and dye	340,000	297,000
All other	238,000	258,000
Hides:		
Untanned	2,827,000	3,253,000
Tanned, undressed, and dressed	753,000	324,000
Jute	805,000	914,000
Lard	217,000	282,000
Metals:		
Copper, wrought and not	986,000	1,234,000
Tin, in blocks, ingots	91,000	199,000
Nuts and kernels for oil	608,000	1,045,000
Oil:		
Cocoanut	447,000	408,000
Olive	214,000	83,000
Palm	253,000	350,000
Chemical, essential, and perfumed	107,000	132,000
Quicksilver	82,000	83,000
Rice, not in husk	243,000	385,000
Silk, raw	102,000	88,000
Skins and furs:		
Goat	996,000	933,000
Sheep	323,000	164,000
Unenumerated	568,000	1,344,000
All other	20,000	49,000
Spices:		
Cinnamon	108,000	117,000
Ginger	74,000	40,000
Pepper	292,000	294,000
Unenumerated	423,000	515,000
Spirits, rum	340,000	306,000
Tea	5,037,000	6,771,000
Teeth, elephants', and sea-cow	423,000	646,000
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	133,000	88,000
Manufactured	175,000	170,000
Wine	107,000	115,000
Wool, sheep's and lambs'	16,721,000	13,378,000
All other articles	3,808,000	6,065,000
Total foreign goods	53,616,000	58,864,000
Grand total, British and foreign	143,973,000	141,212,000

It will be seen by the foregoing statements that the trade of Great Britain with Germany during the year 1880 shows, as compared with that of 1879, an increase in imports of $11,365,000, but a decrease in the exports of $2,761,000. In regard to the exports to Germany it is noticeable that while foreign goods show an increase of $5,248,000, British goods show a decrease of $8,009,000, as compared with the year 1879.

The principal changes in the imports into Great Britain from Ger-

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many during the year 1880, as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following statement:

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Live animals: Sheep and horses		$1,387,000
Bacon and hams		756,000
Butter	$189,000	
Cereals: Wheat, barley, oats, rye, and flour		8,049,000
Cotton yarn and manufactures	704,000	
Eggs		194,000
Feathers	136,000	
Flax	338,000	
Fruit, raw		316,000
Hemp	464,000	
Hops	238,000	
Hides, dressed and undressed	317,000	
Leather gloves	156,000	
Musical instruments	281,000	
Oil seed	189,000	
Paper and pasteboard	254,000	
Paper material	457,000	
Seeds: Grass, clover, and flax		462,000
Skins and furs	403,000	
Spirits		175,000
Sugar, principally unrefined	10,775,000	
Wood and timber	1,175,000	
Wool:		
Raw	670,000	
Manufactures	806,000	
Shoddy, rags	481,000	
Zinc		800,000
Total principal articles	18,033,000	12,169,000

The further decrease occurred in books, maize, glassware, manures, paraffine, swine, pease, drugs, and miscellaneous articles.

It will be noted that the principal decrease occurred in cereals, while a general healthy increase in manufactures took place—the increase in unrefined sugar (beet sugar most likely) being very remarkable.

The exports of British produce and manufactures to Germany during the year 1880, as will be seen by the foregoing table of exports, amounted to $82,348,000, a decrease of $8,000,000. This decrease occurred principally in cotton yarns and manufactures, $2,785,000; woolen yarns and manufactures, $1,000,000; bags and sacks, chemicals and chemical products, hats and caps, jute manufactures, leather and leather goods, linens, skins and furs. In connection herewith, when it is taken into consideration that the cotton yarns and cotton textiles imported from Germany into Great Britain during the year 1880 show an increase of $700,000, the woolen manufactures an increase of $800,000, and the chemicals and chemical products an increase of $400,000, it would seem as if a positive check were given by the German tariff to some of the leading articles of British exports to Germany.

The exports of foreign products and manufactures to Germany during the year 1880 amounted to $58,864,000, an increase of $5,248,000 on the preceding year. This increase occurred principally in raw cotton, drugs, hides untanned, jute, copper, tea, skins, &c.

Since the year 1877 the exports of British produce and manufactures to Germany have decreased to the amount of $15,250,000, while the exports of foreign goods have increased to the amount of $11,950,000.

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Imports into France from Germany, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Cattle	$11,197,000	$11,197,000
Cotton manufactures	7,147,000	4,054,000
Lumber	6,927,000	6,863,000
Wool manufactures	6,049,000	2,134,000
Jewelry and plated ware	4,641,000	164,000
Raw hides and skins	4,146,000	4,113,000
Coal and coke	4,129,000	4,114,000
Silk manufactures	4,016,000	2,025,000
Thread	3,359,000	3,107,000
Machines and machinery	2,953,000	2,702,000
Beer	2,578,000	2,644,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	2,455,000	2,115,000
Books and stationery	2,212,000	2,041,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	1,828,000	1,283,000
Cereals	1,754,000	1,630,000
Wool	1,689,000	1,668,000
Iron, steel, and cast iron	1,665,000	504,000
Hides, dressed	1,639,000	799,000
Chemical products	1,613,000	1,412,000
Tools and hardware	1,545,000	1,343,000
Silk, unmanufactured	1,398,000	1,171,000
Horses	1,368,000	1,368,000
Oleaginous seeds	1,308,000	1,305,000
Sugar, unrefined	1,195,000	1,131,000
Aniline products	1,170,000	812,000
Ores	1,096,000	1,096,000
Vegetables, dried	932,000	931,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	870,000	394,000
Meats	854,000	842,000
Cotton, raw	802,000	783,000
Lead	772,000	772,000
Sirups and candies	734,000	734,000
Mercery and buttons	728,000	351,000
Carriages	675,000	490,000
Cheese	657,000	646,000
Hops	634,000	608,000
Toys	631,000	531,000
Zinc	612,000	612,000
Bristles	592,000	526,000
Starch	574,000	565,000
Feculas	573,000	571,000
Manure	568,000	471,000
Hemp	567,000	567,000
Straw hats	528,000	502,000
Table fruits	524,000	523,000
Flax	520,000	520,000
Seeds	478,000	478,000
Forage	460,000	460,000
Building materials	455,000	453,000
Copper	405,000	403,000
Vegetables, fresh	364,000	349,000
Clothing and underclothing sewn	362,000	179,000
Colors	335,000	280,000
Bitumen	335,000	292,000
Mats and matting	315,000	301,000
Bed feathers	286,000	284,000
Felt manufactures	283,000	251,000
Curios not in commerce	279,000	271,000
Earths and stones	263,000	263,000
Feathers, ornamental	247,000	246,000
Manufactures of wood	239,000	211,000
Rags	231,000	226,000
Fish	220,000	219,000
All other articles	5,977,000	4,668,000
Total	105,958,000	84,568,000

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Exports from France to Germany, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Cotton	$8,493,000	$7,995,000
Wines	4,749,000	4,578,000
Wool manufactures	4,163,000	4,093,000
Silk unmanufactured	4,003,000	3,925,000
Silk manufactures	3,753,000	3,738,000
Mercery and buttons	3,442,000	3,531,000
Hides and skins undressed	3,231,000	3,170,000
Cereals	3,001,000	2,931,000
Wool	2,602,000	2,595,000
Tools and hardware	2,240,000	1,616,000
Chemical products	1,750,000	1,492,000
Hides, dressed	1,489,000	1,451,000
Cereals	1,477,000	772,000
Books and stationery	1,243,000	1,237,000
Jewelry and plated ware	1,204,000	1,077,000
Dye extracts	1,159,000	1,139,000
Clothing and underclothing sewn	1,048,000	1,003,000
Modes and artificial flowers	1,012,000	1,012,000
Thread	958,000	940,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	900,000	894,000
Jewelry imitation	860,000	858,000
Earths and stones (for manufactures)	857,000	857,000
Feathers, ornamental	815,000	815,000
Machines and machinery	802,000	639,000
Small articles; Parisian manufactures	749,000	749,000
Coffee	704,000	----------
Cotton manufactures	703,000	665,000
Cattle	659,000	659,000
Toys	645,000	636,000
Instruments, musical, optical, and surgical	610,000	608,000
Oils, fixed, pure	585,000	252,000
Lumber	511,000	432,000
Vanilla	484,000	3,000
Saffron	466,000	304,000
Oleaginous	498,000	436,000
Seed	426,000	424,000
Fish, preserved in oil	415,000	413,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	414,000	408,000
Table fruit	406,000	343,000
Meats	402,000	399,000
Tan bark	388,000	387,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	388,000	376,000
Grease	388,000	387,000
Horns	370,000	370,000
Copper	368,000	200,000
Horses	368,000	349,000
Clocks and watches	337,000	241,000
Indigo	307,000	293,000
Mineral ores	294,000	294,000
Colors	289,000	282,000
Cheese	271,000	271,000
Cork, manufactured	268,000	39,000
Truffles	264,000	255,000
Iron and steel	261,000	79,000
Building materials	262,000	253,000
Curios not in commerce	246,000	243,000
Sugar, refined	243,000	243,000
Millstones	238,000	238,000
Oil cake	233,000	245,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	231,000	222,000
Mats and matting	220,000	43,000
Butter	209,000	209,000
Other articles	5,965,000	5,440,000
Total	76,336,000	70,048,000

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

The trade between the United States and Germany during the year ending June 30, 1881, according to our official customs returns, was as follows: Imports from Germany $52,899,000, an increase on the preceding year of $778,000; exports to Germany $70,188,000, an increase of $13,126,000 on the preceding year.

The following statements show the principal articles and their value which composed the trade between Germany and the United States during the last two years—foreign goods not included in the exports:

Imports into the United States from Germany.

Principal articles.	1880.	1881.	Increase and decrease.
FREE OF DUTY.			
Argols	$58,000	$33,000	−$25,000
American goods brought back	1,232,000	1,070,000	−162,000
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c	1,408,000	1,132,000	−276,000
Fur-skins, undressed	422,000	475,000	+53,000
Hair, unmanufactured	145,000	88,000	−57,000
Hides and skins	630,000	580,000	−50,000
India rubber and gutta percha	112,000	154,000	+42,000
Rags	1,131,000	742,000	−389,000
Nitrate of soda	101,000	53,000	−48,000
All other	758,000	1,756,000	+998,000
Total free of duty	6,497,000	6,083,000	−414,000
DUTIABLE IMPORTS.			
Books, pamphlets, &c	490,000	657,000	+167,000
Bristles	887,000	745,000	−142,000
Buttons and button materials	2,130,000	1,696,000	−434,000
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c	856,000	1,068,000	+212,000
Clothing	575,000	753,000	+178,000
Cotton manufactures:			
Plain and colored piece goods	53,000	58,000	+5,000
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers	5,852,000	6,260,000	+408,000
Jeans, denims, &c	59,000	27,000	−32,000
All other	3,222,000	2,554,000	−668,000
Total cotton goods	9,186,000	8,899,000	−287,000
Earthen and china ware	490,000	598,000	+108,000
Fancy goods	1,890,000	2,813,000	+923,000
Linen manufactures	1,343,000	1,194,000	−149,000
Fruits and nuts	800,000	319,000	−481,000
Furs and dressed fur-skins	518,000	448,000	−78,000
Glass and glassware	1,776,000	1,502,000	−274,000
Hair, and manufactures of	333,000	209,000	−124,000
Iron and steel:			
Pig iron	65,000	254,000	+189,000
Bar iron	129,000	27,000	−102,000
Old and scrap iron	1,425,000	1,435,000	+10,000
All other iron and manufactures of	143,000	61,000	−82,000
Steel ingots, bars, &c	132,000	91,000	−41,000
Steel rails	128,000	133,000	+5,000
Cutlery	653,000	650,000	−3,000
All other steel goods	450,000	687,000	+237,000
Total iron and steel	3,125,000	3,338,000	+213,000
Jewelry, &c	101,000	112,000	+11,000
Leather	586,000	653,000	+67,000
Gloves	1,346,000	1,734,000	+388,000
All other manufactures of	154,000	222,000	+68,000
Metals and manufactures of	446,000	452,000	+6,000
Musical instruments	676,000	1,097,000	+421,000
Paintings, chromos, statuary, &c	247,000	281,000	+34,000
Paints	175,000	145,000	−30,000
Papier maché and manufactures of	714,000	857,000	+143,000
Precious stones	716,000	916,000	+200,000
Provisions	149,000	154,000	+5,000
Seeds	118,000	74,000	−44,000
Silk goods	8,074,000	7,246,000	−828,000
Straw goods	107,000	430,000	+323,000
Watches and watch movements	1,115,000	1,599,000	+484,000
Wines	234,000	242,000	+8,000
Cabinet ware and household furniture	220,000	229,000	+9,000
Wool:			
Raw	95,000	39,000	−56,000
Cloths and cassimeres	2,081,000	2,793,000	+712,000
Shawls	120,000	83,000	−37,000
Dress goods	760,000	962,000	+202,000
Hosiery	176,000	331,000	+155,000
Other manufactures	1,088,000	600,000	−488,000
Zinc	302,000	72,000	−230,000
All other dutiable goods	1,535,000	1,345,000	−190,000
Total dutiable	45,714,000	46,907,000	+1,193,000
Grand total, free and dutiable	52,211,000	52,989,000	+778,000

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Domestic exports from the United States to Germany.

Principal articles.	1880.	1881.	Increase and decrease.
Agricultural implements	$301,000	$235,000	—$66,000
Blacking	17,000	8,000	—9,000
Boneblack, &c	15,000	6,000	—9,000
Books, pamphlets, &c	22,000	35,000	+13,000
Bread and breadstuffs:			
Indian corn	4,082,000	5,741,000	+1,659,000
Rye	267,000	783,000	+516,000
Wheat	1,387,000	3,515,000	+2,128,000
Flour	68,000	103,000	+35,000
All other	70,000	68,000	—2,000
Total bread and breadstuffs	5,874,000	10,210,000	+4,338,000
Carriages and carts	22,000	25,000	+3,000
Carriages, railroad	27,000	4,000	—23,000
Clocks	60,000	69,000	+9,000
Copper and manufactures of	45,000	29,000	—16,000
Cotton, raw	17,720,000	25,616,000	+7,896,000
Cotton manufactures	170,000	169,000	—1,000
Drugs and medicines	162,000	251,000	+89,000
Dye-stuffs	408,000	341,000	—67,000
Fancy articles	34,000	37,000	+3,000
Fruits, dried, green, and preserved	326,000	571,000	+245,000
Furs and fur-skins	1,248,000	983,000	—265,000
Glass and glassware	36,000	32,000	—4,000
Hemp manufactures	55,000	75,000	+20,000
Hides and skins	51,000	62,000	+12,000
India-rubber goods	58,000	43,000	—15,000
Iron:			
Manufactures	210,000	215,000	+5,000
Machinery	370,000	288,000	—82,000
Steel manufactures	36,000	55,000	+19,000
Jewelry	29,000	26,000	—3,000
Leather	931,000	842,000	—89,000
manufactures	101,000	66,000	—35,000
Musical instruments	90,000	128,000	+38,000
Rosin and turpentine	366,000	359,000	—7,000
Oil cake	38,000	59,000	+21,000
Petroleum	8,870,000	8,813,000	—57,000
Oils, all other	136,000	249,000	+103,000
Paintings and engravings	23,000	26,000	+3,000
Paper and stationery	74,000	77,000	+3,000
Plated ware	15,000	19,000	+4,000
Printing presses and type	21,000	20,000	—1,000
Provisions:			
Bacon and hams	1,786,000	3,156,000	+370,000
Beef, salted or cured	178,000	140,000	—38,000
Butter	664,000	279,000	—385,000
Cheese	45,000	12,000	—33,000
Fish	72,000	69,000	—3,000
Lard	6,380,000	8,019,000	+1,639,000
Meats, preserved	390,000	292,000	—98,000
Oysters	23,000	27,000	+4,000
Pork	79,000	108,000	+29,000
All other	10,000	9,000	—1,000
Total provisions	9,627,000	12,111,000	+2,042,000
Seeds, clover	841,000	172,000	—669,000
Sewing machines	542,000	523,000	—9,000
Spermaceti	26,000	27,000	+1,000
Spirits, distilled from grain	146,000	120,000	—26,000
Spirits of turpentine	169,000	102,000	—67,000
Starch	119,000	127,000	+8,000
Sugar, candy, and molasses	80,000	89,000	+9,000
Tallow	749,000	471,000	—278,000
Tinware	13,000	6,000	—7,000
Leaf tobacco	4,064,000	3,430,000	—634,000
Tobacco manufactures	80,000	66,000	—14,000
Sailing vessels	72,000	43,000	—29,000
Wearing apparel	82,000	49,000	—33,000
Whalebone	121,000	163,000	+42,000
Wine	69,000	3,000	—66,000
Wood and manufactures of:			
Boards, clapboards, &c	87,000	70,000	—17,000
Shooks, staves, &c	61,000	78,000	+16,000
Logs, masts, spars, &c	279,000	309,000	+30,000
All other	81,000	49,000	—33,000

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Domestic exports to Germany—Continued.

Principal articles.	1880.	1881.	Increase and decrease.
Wood and manufactures of—Continued.			
Household furniture	$87,000	$100,000	+$13,000
Wooden ware	32,000	20,000	—12,000
All other manufactures	171,000	102,000	—69,000
Wool manufactures	9,000	6,000	—3,000
Zinc manufactures	59,000	24,000	—35,000
All other manufactures	400,000	357,000	—43,000
All other unmanufactured articles	265,000	200,000	—65,000
Total domestic exports	56,292,000	68,860,000	+12,568,000

An analysis of the foregoing tables shows that in the imports from Germany a decrease occurred in silk manufactures, cotton manufactures, buttons and button materials, linens, glass and glassware, bar iron and iron manufactures, and in miscellaneous woolen goods. The principal increase took place in cloths and cassimeres, dress goods and hosiery, watches, straw goods, precious stones, musical instruments, gloves, pig iron, fancy goods, earthenware, chemicals and drugs, &c.

Of the exports from the United States to Germany an increase of $4,338,000 is noted in breadstuffs, an increase of $7,896,000 in raw cotton, and an increase of $1,639,000 in lard. The other articles showing any marked increase are bacon and hams, drugs and medicines, steel manufactures, musical instruments, oils, pork, household furniture, &c. The increase in meats and lards, when the tariff difficulties are considered, is remarkable, showing clearly that the German people depend to a large extent upon American provisions and breadstuffs, and that, even with a tariff which was thought to be prohibitory, these products still force their way upon the German market in increasing quantities.

It is also worthy of notice that the German tariff has affected American manufactures in only a very minor degree. The exports of American manufactures to Germany during the year 1881 amounted to $7,261,000, a decrease from the preceding year of only $400,000, and this decrease was undoubtedly occasioned more by our home demand and a consequent withdrawal of pressure from the German markets than by the tariff.

When it is taken into consideration that in 1876 the exports of British produce and manufactures to Germany amounted to over $97,000,000, while the exports of American produce thither amounted to only $49,232,000, and that in 1880 the former had fallen to $82,348,000, while the domestic exports from the United States had risen to $69,000,000, it will at once become apparent that our trade with Germany is comparatively in a satisfactory condition.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF HOLLAND.

According to Dutch official returns, the foreign commerce of Holland was as follows during the year 1880: Imports, $333,067,000, a decrease of $2,785,000 from the preceding year; exports, $261,482,000, a decrease of $19,230,000 from the preceding year.

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The distribution of this trade, according to the same authority, was as follows:

Imports and exports of Holland by principal countries.

From and to—	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Great Britain	$85, 342, 000	$58, 933, 000	$144, 275, 000
Germany	88, 100, 000	106, 570, 000	194, 670, 000
Belgium	45, 000, 000	44, 774, 000	89, 774, 000
Dutch India	22, 000, 000	18, 830, 000	40, 830, 000
British India	10, 000, 000	142, 000	10, 142, 000
France	6, 070, 000	4, 221, 000	10, 291, 000
Norway and Sweden	3, 192, 000	2, 681, 000	5, 873, 000
Russia	18, 331, 000	3, 698, 000	22, 029, 000
United States	32, 687, 000	1, 487, 000	34, 174, 000
All other countries	26, 848, 000	22, 206, 000	49, 054, 000
Total trade	337, 570, 000	263, 542, 000	601, 112, 000
Less bullion and specie	4, 503, 000	2, 060, 000	6, 563, 000
	333, 067, 000	261, 482, 000	594, 549, 000

For a full appreciation of the foreign commerce of Holland it should be understood that a larger portion of the imports figure again in the exports—some of the latter, it is true, undergoing a certain amount of manipulation before being exported, but the greater part being simply handled and reshipped. This gives a somewhat fictitious volume to Dutch trade as compared with the trade of other countries whose exports are divided into two classes, native and foreign. The following statement showing the principal imports and exports of Holland during the year 1880 illustrates this peculiar phase of Dutch trade, and shows how largely the Dutch merchants rely upon intermediation for their profits.

Principal imports and exports of Holland, 1880.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Drugs:		
Quinine	$11, 995, 000	$11, 589, 000
All other	2 902, 000	1, 185, 000
Total drugs	14, 797, 000	12, 774, 000
Cotton manufactures:		
Yarn	8, 839, 000	4, 654, 000
Manufactures	4, 137, 000	6, 079, 000
Total yarn and manufactures	12, 976, 000	10, 733, 000
Cotton, raw	11, 175, 000	7, 918, 000
Grain:		
Wheat	22, 729, 000	9, 635, 000
Rye	10, 930, 000	5, 388, 000
All other, including flour	13, 060, 000	8, 083, 000
Total grain	46, 719, 000	23, 106, 000
Iron and manufactures of iron:		
Pig iron	7, 880, 000	7, 303, 000
Bar, rod, band, plate, &c	7, 638, 000	1, 650, 000
Wire	6, 512, 000	5, 528, 000
Rails	11, 600, 000	10, 280, 000
All other	4, 324, 000	5, 279, 000
Total iron and manufactures of	37, 944, 000	30, 040, 000
Coffee	17, 080, 000	11, 778, 000
Wool and manufactures of:		
Wool, raw	3, 500, 000	3, 668, 000
Yarn	4, 350, 000	2, 447, 000
Manufactures	4, 850, 000	2, 365, 000
Total wool and woolen goods	12, 709, 000	8, 480, 000

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Principal imports and exports of Holland, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Wood and timber	$8,484,000	$3,159,000
Coal	12,423,000	804,000
Petroleum	4,956,000	2,383,000
Rice and rice flour	11,504,000	4,182,000
Lard and grease of all sorts	10,941,000	1,903,000
Steel and manufactures of	7,876,000	6,076,000
Sugar:		
Raw	18,275,000	1,656,000
Refined	.....	10,610,000
Butter	400,000	11,394,000
Total principal articles	228,259,000	146,996,000
All other articles	104,808,000	114,486,000
Total trade	333,067,000	261,482,000

In regard to the exports of cotton, wool, iron, and steel manufactures in the foregoing list it is not possible to definitely state how much thereof was foreign and how much Dutch, although the presumption is that they were very largely foreign. The other exports were undoubtedly foreign with the exception of butter, which was Dutch; and with the exception of the sugar, which was refined in Holland, they underwent no manipulation whatever, save that necessary to the handling for re-shipment.

The following statements show the particulars of the British, French, and American trade with Holland, as taken from the official returns of those countries:

Imports into the United Kingdom from Holland.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Animals, living:		
Oxen and bulls	$154,000	$491,000
Cows and calves	855,000	802,000
Sheep and lambs	4,134,000	4,292,000
Swine and hogs	355,000	156,000
Horses	408,000	240,000
Arms and ammunition	39,000	78,000
Bones, except whalefins	59,000	102,000
Butter	16,180,000	19,827,000
Buttons and studs	1,932,000	2,463,000
Candles, stearine	795,000	812,000
Caoutchouc	68,000	83,000
Cheese	3,609,000	3,935,000
Chemical manufactures	676,000	705,000
Clocks	452,000	462,000
Confectionery	1,035,000	1,181,000
Corn:		
Wheat	34,000	1,000
Barley	262,000	323,000
Oats	287,000	348,000
Peas and beans	34,000	251,000
Cotton:		
Raw	1,000	18,000
Yarn	504,000	447,000
Manufactured	3,604,000	3,726,000
Dyestuffs, for tanning	268,000	408,000
Eggs	384,000	360,000
Extract of bark	1,613,000	2,507,000
Farinaceous substances	190,000	166,000
Fish	880,000	1,210,000
Flax	2,113,000	1,268,000
Fruit	1,170,000	1,385,000
Hair	54,000	102,000
Hides:		
Not dressed	603,000	729,000
Tanned and dressed	627,000	662,000
Hops	787,000	1,159,000
Iron:		
Bars	39,000	117,000
Pig	93,000	520,000
Steel, unwrought	117,000	180,000
Manufactured	2,944,000	4,404,000

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Impmports into the United Kingdom from Holland—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Lead, pig or sheet	$384,000	$447,000
Leather	326,000	561,000
Madder	59,000	64,000
Root	30,000	5,000
Garancine	8,000	2,000
Meat, fresh and salt	1,239,000	1,254,000
Musical instruments	768,000	977,000
Oil seed	178,000	204,000
Onions, raw	617,000	755,000
Painters' colors	1,870,000	2,055,000
Paper and pasteboard	1,014,000	1,292,000
Pickles and vegetables (in salt)	272,000	317,000
Plants	321,000	331,000
Potatoes	729,000	637,000
Rice	360,000	331,000
Seeds:		
Clover and grass	136,000	88,000
Flax and linseed	40,000	311,000
All other	622,000	589,000
Silk:		
Raw	5,000	1,000
Manufactured	10,808,000	12,828,000
Unenumerated	3,963,000	3,595,000
Skins and furs	467,000	683,000
Spirits, Geneva	209,000	214,000
Sugar:		
Refined and candy	5,110,000	6,193,000
Unrefined	1,108,000	1,188,000
Tea	778,000	583,000
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, &c	326,000	739,000
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	1,292,000	1,176,000
Manufactured	161,000	136,000
Toys	1,050,000	1,598,000
Wine	1,477,000	1,710,000
Wood, sawn	333,000	365,000
Wool, sheep and lambs	535,000	612,000
Woolen:		
Manufactures	7,042,000	12,175,000
Rags	394,000	501,000
Yarns	68,000	112,000
Yeast, dried	1,487,000	1,555,000
Zinc:		
Crude	481,000	744,000
Manufactured	612,000	719,000
All other articles	11,347,000	11,335,000
Total	106,920,000	125,918,000

Exports from Great Britain to Holland.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali	438,000	530,000
Animals	117,000	59,000
Apparel and haberdashery	326,000	263,000
Caoutchouc manufactures	302,000	311,000
Cement	238,000	253,000
Chemical products and preparations	2,215,000	2,954,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	923,000	1,069,000
Cotton, yarn	9,244,000	8,253,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	3,682,000	3,454,000
By value	1,040,000	821,000
Hardware and cutlery	384,000	404,000
Jute:		
Yarn	48,000	44,000
Manufacture	428,000	209,000
Leather, wrought and not	1,156,000	875,000
Linen yarn	778,000	583,000
By yard	73,000	59,000
At value	151,000	156,000
Machinery:		
Steam-engines	316,000	564,000
All sorts	918,000	967,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	4,723,000	4,901,000
Copper, wrought and not	855,000	1,118,000
Oil seed	617,000	612,000
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn	321,000	185,000
Skins and furs, all sorts	127,000	205,000

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Exports from Great Britain to Holland—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS—Continued.		
Wool, sheep and lambs	$98,000	$200,000
Woolen and worsted yarns	5,232,000	4,114,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	3,463,000	3,430,000
By value	204,000	234,000
All other articles	6,964,000	8,044,000
Total British	45,455,000	44,938,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Bark	1,472,000	1,181,000
Caoutchouc	408,000	491,000
Chemical manufacturing products	49,000	34,000
Cocoa	243,000	374,000
Coffee	9,632,000	7,374,000
Corn, wheat	544,000	1,594,000
Cotton, raw	2,686,000	4,425,000
Drugs	185,000	122,000
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:		
Cutch and gambier	306,000	287,000
Indigo	1,467,000	1,492,000
Farinaceous substances	282,000	331,000
Guano	44,000	54,000
Gum:		
Lac, seed, shell, &c	107,000	112,000
All other	186,000	297,000
Hides:		
Not dressed	1,336,000	1,190,000
Dressed	49,000	73,000
Jute	214,000	282,000
Metals:		
Copper, wrought and not	753,000	705,000
Tin, in blocks	525,000	204,000
Nuts for oil	122,000	314,000
Oil:		
Cocoanut	141,000	248,000
Palm	1,302,000	1,356,000
Opium	88,000	59,000
Rice, not in husks	5,000	15,000
Seeds:		
Flax and linseed	243,000	336,000
Rape	297,000	210,000
For oil	234,000	408,000
Silk, raw	59,000	4,472,000
Skins and furs	156,000	248,000
Spices	166,000	132,000
Sugar	224,000	112,000
Tallow and stearine	661,000	914,000
Tea	778,000	909,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	102,000	117,000
Wine	146,000	170,000
Wool, sheep and lambs	1,930,000	1,278,000
All other articles	2,430,000	3,653,000
Total foreign	39,646,000	31,140,000
Grand total, British and foreign	75,101,000	76,078,000

Imports into France from Holland, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	General imports.
Cheese	$1,616,000	$1,470,000
Pewter	821,000	819,000
Coffee	666,000	661,000
Raw hides and skins	597,000	592,000
Horses	556,000	556,000
Butter	515,000	504,000
Stearic acid in mass	253,000	240,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	250,000	158,000
Table fruits	202,000	202,000
Wool in mass	183,000	183,000
Cattle	160,000	160,000
Fish	154,000	153,000

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Imports into France from Holland—Continued.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Vegetables, dried	$142,000	$142,000
Cereals	141,000	135,000
Candles	129,000	2,000
Books and stationery	120,000	111,000
Leaf tobacco	125,000	114,000
Tobacco, manufactured	109,000	3,000
Wool manufactures	108,000	108,000
Fish oil	106,000	103,000
Forage, bran	105,000	105,000
Cotton manufactures	92,000	7,000
Zinc (primary smelting)	85,000	85,000
Cotton in bales	84,000	84,000
Rice	81,000	76,000
Feculas, native	78,000	76,000
Mother-of-pearl shells	56,000	53,000
Curios	44,000	43,000
Vinegar	40,000	40,000
Cacao	38,000	32,000
Oleic acid	31,000	31,000
Indigo	27,000	27,000
Cinchona bark	25,000	25,000
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude	24,000	24,000
Alcaline plants	23,000	23,000
Canes and reeds	23,000	22,000
Meat, fresh	23,000	22,000
Starch	22,000	22,000
Molasses	18,000	18,000
Manure	1,000	13,000
Sulphur	13,000	13,000
Other articles	941,000	640,000
Total	8,827,000	7,897,000

Exports from France to Holland, 1880.

Wine	$1,775,000	$1,755,000
Cotton, raw	970,000	652,000
Oils, fixed, pure	840,000	657,000
Wool manufactures	703,000	701,000
Coffee	469,000	
Raw hides	469,000	462,000
Dye-wood extracts	292,000	291,000
Grease	280,000	280,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	205,000	198,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	204,000	202,000
Tools and hardware	189,000	35,000
Cereals	131,000	131,000
Silk manufactures	127,000	126,000
Books and stationery	106,000	106,000
Fish, preserved in oil	103,000	103,000
Wool	94,000	94,000
Clothing and underclothing sewn	92,000	92,000
Leaf tobacco	85,000	5,000
Table fruits	85,000	79,000
Oleaginous fruits	76,000	72,000
Marl, &c	68,000	73,000
Fancy articles, Parisian industry	67,000	37,000
Thread	67,000	66,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	64,000	62,000
Mercery and buttons	57,000	53,000
Oil-cake	56,000	56,000
Salt, refined, white	52,000	51,000
Honey	51,000	51,000
Machines and machinery	38,000	17,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	37,000	37,000
Soap, common	34,000	34,000
Acetate of copper, crystallized	26,000	26,000
Licorice juice	24,000	24,000
Colors	21,000	20,000
Horn, crude	19,000	19,000
Gingerbread	18,000	16,000
Modes and fashions	17,000	17,000
Hides, tanned	16,000	16,000
Glycerine	15,000	13,000
Other articles	773,000	497,000
Total	8,820,000	7,232,000

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TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HOLLAND.

The direct trade between the United States and Holland during the fiscal year 1881 was as follows: Imports, $8,813,000, an increase of $1,374,000 on the preceding year; exports, $26,353,000, an increase of $9,146,000 on the preceding year. It will thus appear that our exports to Holland are more than treble the value of our imports therefrom.

Of the imports all but $18,000 worth came in foreign vessels, and of the exports all but about $300,000 worth went in foreign vessels. Favorable as our trade with Holland may be considered otherwise, it thus appears that the American merchant marine can scarcely be said to have any share therein.

The principal imports from Holland during the year 1881 were as follows: Wool manufactures, $620,000; wines, $504,000; chemicals, $472,000; pig and scrap iron, $540,000; silk goods, $293,000; hides and skins, $268,000; glass, $250,000; cottons, earthenware, fancy goods, herring, furs, steel rails, paints and colors, seeds, leaf tobacco, liquors, &c. With the exception of chemicals, old and scrap iron, steel rails, and silk goods, which show a decrease, all these articles show a healthy increase in the imports of 1880. Coffee, which was imported in 1880 to the value of $550,000, fell to $11,000 in 1881, a decrease to be deplored, as in any efforts of our trade with Holland to approach anything like equalization, this article should contribute materially.

Exports from the United States to Holland.

Articles.	1880.	1881.	Increase and decrease.
Horned cattle	.....	$57,000	$57,000
Breadstuffs:			
Indian corn	$634,000	1,905,000	+1,271,000
Rye	597,000	557,000	−40,000
Wheat	4,020,000	8,537,000	+4,517,000
Flour	175,000	1,345,000	+1,170,000
All other	9,000	23,000	+14,000
Total breadstuffs	5,435,000	12,367,000	+6,972,000
Cotton, raw	3,305,000	3,724,000	+419,000
Fruit, dried apples	23,000	181,000	+158,000
Hemp manufactures	34,000	60,000	+26,000
Iron manufactures	39,000	75,000	+36,000
Petroleum	1,657,000	1,856,000	+199,000
Rosin and turpentine	211,000	145,000	−66,000
Lubricating oils	212,000	153,000	−59,000
Provisions:			
Bacon	662,000	555,000	−69,000
Hams		38,000	
Beef, salted	57,000	48,000	−9,000
Lard	553,000	801,000	+248,000
Meats, preserved	61,000	68,000	+7,000
All other	12,000	15,000	+3,000
Total provisions	1,345,000	1,525,000	−180,000
Spirits of turpentine	97,000	45,000	−52,000
Starch	65,000	210,000	+145,000
Tallow	336,000	441,000	+105,000
Leaf tobacco	1,088,000	1,098,000	−10,000
Wood and manufactures of	209,000	285,000	+76,000
All other articles	2,831,000	3,563,000	+732,000
Total domestic exports	16,887,000	25,785,000	+8,889,000
Foreign exports	320,000	568,000	+248,000
Grand total	17,207,000	26,353,000	+9,146,000

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Among the minor exports to Holland, articles whose export to that country in any amounts may be considered remarkable, as going to prove our ability to compete in the Dutch market in these special manufactures, the following are noticeable: Agricultural implements, brass manufactures, books and maps, carriages and carts, clocks, cotton goods, drugs and medicines, dye-stuffs, fancy articles, preserved fruits in cans, gas fixtures, glassware, machinery, cutlery, jewelry, leather and manufactures of, marble manufactures, musical instruments, oils of various sorts, paper and stationery, perfumery, plated ware, printing materials, scales and balances, sewing-machines, distilled spirits, tin ware, tobacco manufactures, trunks and valises, varnish, furniture and other wood manufactures, &c. Of our total domestic exports to Holland, manufactures constitute fully $4,000,000.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF BELGIUM.

The total foreign commerce of Belgium (imports entered for consumption and exports of domestic produce) was as follows, during the year 1880: Imports $326,767,000, an increase of $30,210,000 on the preceding year; exports $236,536,000, an increase of about $5,000,000 on the preceding year.

The principal increase in the imports occurred in the following articles: Wool, $8,492,000; hemp, flax, &c., $3,400,000; raw hides, $3,400,000; live animals, $2,000,000; cotton, $1,500,000; tallow, $1,400,000; petroleum and rosins, $1,400,000; wood for building, $1,400,000; cotton manufactures, silk and silk goods, meats, woolen goods, &c. A decrease occurred in dye-stuffs, grain, iron ores and pig iron, manures and oil-seed.

In the exports an increase is noted in cotton manufactures, coal and coke, glass and glassware, raw hides, linen and hemp goods, machinery, paper, raw sugar, wool manufactures, and juice. A remarkable decrease occurred in the export of wrought iron, the other principal exports showing a decrease in linen yarn, grain of all sorts, and flax.

The principal imports and exports of Belgium were as follows during the year:

Special imports.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Grain of all kinds	$64, 713, 000	Manure	$3, 628, 000
Wool	35, 657, 000	Petroleum and rosins	7, 411, 000
Flax, hemp, &c	19, 223, 000	Silk	2, 819, 000
Animals of all kinds, except horses	12, 430, 000	Silk manufactures	2, 683, 000
Meats of all kinds	11, 175, 000	Tallow	6, 157, 000
Oleaginous seeds	8, 029, 000	Wine	4, 343, 000
Wood for building	9, 940, 000	Wool manufactures	4, 585, 000
Cotton, raw	8, 339, 000	Metals and minerals, except iron, copper, tin, and coal	10, 287, 000
Cotton manufactures	2, 993, 000		
Coffee	8, 743, 000		
Dyes and dye-stuffs	2, 004, 000	Total principal articles	242, 400, 000
Hides, raw	11, 213, 000	All other articles	84, 367, 000
Horses	1, 158, 000		
Iron ores and pig iron	4, 922, 000	Total imports	326, 767, 000

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Special exports.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Arms	$2,780,000	Rosins and bitumens	$2,856,000
Butter	2,837,000	Stone, rough and hewn	11,213,000
Candles	2,856,000	Sugar, raw	5,446,000
Coal and coke	15,826,000	Tallow	4,613,000
Cotton manufactures	5,442,000	Wool:	
Flax	13,066,000	Manufactures	5,385,000
Glass and glassware	9,953,000	Yarn	15,141,000
Hides, raw	6,140,000	Zinc	5,674,000
Horses	1,428,000		
Iron, wrought, wire, rails, &c	7,508,000	Total principal articles	143,954,000
Linen and hemp manufactures	3,725,000	All other articles	92,582,000
Linen and hemp yarn	9,900,000		
Machinery	3,415,000	Total exports	236,536,000
Paper and paper hangings	4,150,000		

The distribution of the foregoing trade among the principal countries was as follows:

From and to—	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
France	$64,616,000	$77,056,000	$141,672,000
Great Britain	49,234,000	47,630,000	96,864,000
Germany	47,285,000	45,162,000	92,447,000
Holland	45,645,000	29,143,000	74,788,000
United States	52,300,000	6,987,000	59,287,000
Russia	24,434,000	2,547,000	26,981,000
Sweden and Norway	6,813,000	1,534,000	8,347,000
Spain	4,652,000	3,860,000	8,512,000
Italy	1,370,000	2,567,000	3,937,000
Switzerland	286,000	5,848,000	6,134,000
Brazil	3,667,000	2,567,000	6,234,000
Uruguay	4,343,000		4,343,000
Argentine Republic	7,604,000	1,047,000	8,651,000
Continent of Asia*	3,474,000	1,930,000	5,404,000
Chili and Peru	1,621,000	773,000	2,394,000
All other	9,423,000	7,909,000	17,332,000
Total trade	326,767,000	236,560,000	563,327,000

*British India, China, Japan, Persia, and the Straits Settlements.

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the special imports into Belgium from the United States exceed those from any other country with the exception of France, exceeding those from Great Britain more than $3,000,000. In 1877 the imports from the United States were less than the imports from either Germany, Great Britain, or Holland, being then fifth on the list. The imports during that year were as follows: France, $68,500,000; Great Britain, $41,000,000; Germany, $41,450,000; Holland, $37,963,000; the United States, $22,604,000. Thus, while the imports from the other countries, with the exception of Great Britain, have fallen off during those four years, the imports from the United States have increased more than 114 per cent.

Although the Belgian exports above recorded asshipped to the United States are nearly double those of the preceding year, and more than double those of any year previous to 1879, according to Belgian returns, it will be seen that they do not hold anything like reasonable equality when compared with the imports, being only a little more than as one to eight.

It should be borne in mind that the foregoing is the special trade of Belgium, viz: Imports entered for consumption, and exports of Belgian produce and manufactures. Of the general or transit trade there are no returns available.

The following statements show the details of the trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States with Belgium as collated from

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the official returns of the three countries. The fact that "foreign goods" comprise more than one-half the total exports from Great Britain to Belgium, as will be seen on reference to the table of exports following, is remarkable, as showing the great increase of this class of goods in British general trade.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Belgium.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Animals:		
Sheep and lambs	$195,000	$112,000
Horses	136,000	49,000
Arms and ammunition	622,000	399,000
Bark for tanning and dyeing	156,000	161,000
Butter	1,900,000	1,472,000
Candles:		
Stearine	753,000	700,000
All other sorts	39,000	44,000
Chemical manufacture and products	161,000	370,000
Chicory	326,000	389,000
China and earthen ware	263,000	253,000
Confectionery	666,000	646,000
Cottons:		
Yarns	20,000	15,000
Manufactures	977,000	1,093,000
Dye stuffs	10,000	5,000
Eggs	1,152,000	1,433,000
Flax	4,508,000	3,034,000
Fruit, raw	1,307,000	1,190,000
Glass:	1,836,000	1,948,000
Window	452,000	617,000
Plate	471,000	510,000
Flint	1,013,000	1,263,000
Manufactured	1,013,000	1,263,000
Gold leaf	423,000	525,000
Hides:		
Not dressed	1,079,000	982,000
Dressed, &c	122,000	175,000
Hops	1,273,000	729,000
Iron bars	379,000	525,000
Iron and steel, manufactures of	2,589,000	3,041,000
Lace	311,000	306,000
Lead	462,000	404,000
Leather gloves	758,000	899,000
Linen:		
Yarns	1,535,000	865,000
Manufactures	200,000	204,000
Meat	719,000	705,000
Musical instruments	161,000	123,000
Oil seed	93,000	25,000
Onions, raw	195,000	122,000
Painters' colors	428,000	481,000
Paper and pasteboard	1,069,000	1,195,000
Pictures, drawings, &c	365,000	399,000
Platina, wrought	224,000	180,000
Pork, fresh	224,000	83,000
Potatoes	340,000	185,000
Poultry and game	1,118,000	1,103,000
Seeds, clover, and grass	170,000	180,000
Silk:		
Raw	5,000	5,000
Woven	3,000	12,000
Manufactures, stuffs, and ribbons	263,000	122,000
Unenumerated	753,000	404,000
Skins and furs	311,000	671,000
Stationery	122,000	64,000
Stones	394,000	433,000
Sugar:		
Refined and candy	593,000	753,000
Unrefined	1,647,000	2,623,000
Toys	263,000	253,000
Watches	2,113,000	2,016,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	1,069,000	1,492,000
Woolen manufactures	561,000	642,000
Rags	865,000	87,000
Yarns for weaving	4,610,000	6,164,000
Zinc:		
Crude	510,000	870,000
Manufactures	637,000	699,000
All other articles	5,982,000	6,878,000
Total	52,128,000	54,894,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom into Belgium.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali	$331,000	$374,000
Animals	127,000	214,000
Apparel and haberdashery	486,000	578,000
Caoutchouc manufactures	374,000	438,000
Chemical products and preparations	683,000	729,000
Coals, cinder, and fuel	486,000	588,000
Coal products of included, naphtha, paraffine and oil	316,000	268,000
Corn	156,000	258,000
Cotton yarn	3,133,000	2,031,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	2,945,000	1,031,000
By value	938,000	1,177,000
Drugs and medicinal preparations	54,000	54,000
Fish, oysters	107,000	122,000
Hardware and cutlery	180,000	243,000
Hats, all sorts	304,000	331,000
Jute manufactures	117,000	88,000
Leather, wrought and not	462,000	729,000
Linen yarns	564,000	520,000
Linens:		
By the yard	122,000	141,000
By value	73,000	83,000
Machinery:		
Steam engines	132,000	166,000
All other	1,050,000	1,433,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	1,861,000	2,720,000
Copper, wrought and not	642,000	510,000
Oil seed	243,000	180,000
Painters' colors and materials	156,000	166,000
Silks:		
Thrown, twist, and yarn	277,000	229,000
Manufactures	442,000	2,510,000
Skins and furs, all sorts	195,000	219,000
Sugar, refined	355,000	370,000
Wool:		
Sheep and lambs'	200,000	466,000
All other, and flocks and rag wool	122,000	214,000
Woolens and worsted yarn	238,000	438,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	2,541,000	3,153,000
By value	277,000	316,000
All other	4,126,000	5,062,900
Total British goods	24,815,000	28,168,000
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.		
Bacon and hams	180,000	298,000
Caoutchouc	54,000	102,000
Coffee	2,560,000	2,818,000
Corn, wheat	112,000	321,000
Cotton, raw	6,154,000	8,500,000
Dyeing or tanning stuffs	370,000	418,000
Guano	44,000	20,000
Hemp, dressed and not	316,000	365,000
Hides:	224,000	185,000
Undressed	102,000	127,000
Dressed	590,000	816,000
Jute	34,000	25,000
Meat	744,000	506,000
Metals, copper, wrought and not	44,000	64,000
Oil:		
Cocoanut	510,000	1,006,000
Palm	297,000	238,000
Rice not in husk	486,000	321,000
Seed, rape	234,000	132,000
Silk, raw	1,283,000	666,000
Skins:		
Goat	156,000	413,000
Sheep	117,000	127,000
Sugar, refined and not	88,000	83,000
Tallow, stearine	93,000	59,000
Tobacco manufactures	14,732,000	13,008,000
Wool, sheep and lambs	3,431,000	4,038,000
All other	32,955,000	34,948,000
Total foreign	57,770,000	63,116,000
Grand total, British and foreign		

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Imports into France from Belgium, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Coal	$14,410,000	$14,361,000
Wool in mass	10,365,000	9,953,000
Cereals	7,948,000	1,376,000
Cattle	5,875,000	5,810,000
Sugar, raw	3,844,000	3,429,000
Building materials	3,190,000	3,169,000
Wool manufactures	2,916,000	1,012,000
Coke	2,881,000	2,881,000
Thread, flax, and hemp	2,830,000	1,005,000
Flax	2,672,000	2,669,000
Lumber	2,476,000	2,453,000
Iron, steel, and castings	2,355,000	1,003,000
Horses	2,157,000	2,104,000
Butter	1,894,000	1,892,000
Chicory roots, dried	1,880,000	1,816,000
Manufacutures of flax and hemp	1,833,000	817,000
Machines and machinery	1,734,000	1,209,000
Zinc	1,720,000	1,687,000
Cotton thread	1,701,000	927,000
Cotton manufactures	1,664,000	389,000
Books and stationery	1,443,000	1,206,000
Arms	1,368,000	477,000
Coffee	1,289,000	362,000
Skins and hides, undressed	1,230,000	1,144,000
Meats	1,209,000	1,161,000
Woolen thread	1,098,000	969,000
Tools and hardware	1,013,000	613,000
Dressed hides	989,000	871,000
Stones and clays for manufactures	897,000	893,000
Copper	961,000	663,000
Grease	717,000	210,000
Carriages	698,000	480,000
Molasses	692,000	690,000
Husks and shells	690,000	690,000
Rice	657,000	561,000
Pottery	595,000	340,000
Hops	565,000	565,000
Eggs	535,000	535,000
Marble	530,000	526,000
Cotton	511,000	214,000
Table fruits	491,000	492,000
Bitumen	450,000	82,000
Rags	420,000	411,000
Starch	414,000	356,000
Lead	410,000	410,000
Bran	409,000	539,000
Curios, not in commerce	383,000	376,000
Iron ore	378,000	378,000
Sugar, refined	377,000	271,000
Pewter	375,000	375,000
Bristles	367,000	243,000
Stones, worked	362,000	361,000
Fish	341,000	335,000
Silk, raw	296,000	237,000
Acids	290,000	255,000
Vegetables	287,000	285,000
Tobacco, manufactured	284,000	177,000
Curled hair	265,000	248,000
Cheese	254,000	213,000
Soaps, perfumery	236,000	227,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	236,000	141,000
Potatoes	232,000	231,000
Tree plants	203,000	242,000
Oils—fixed, pure	223,000	38,000
Other articles	6,199,000	5,220,000
Total	108,014,000	88,275,000

Exports from France to Belgium, 1880.

Wool	$15,149,000	$14,860,000
Thread, wool	7,264,000	7,254,000
Wool manufactures	6,510,000	5,668,000
Cereals (flour and grain)	6,164,000	3,175,000
Wines	4,984,000	4,888,000
Mercery and buttons	3,299,000	3,270,000

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Exports from France to Belgium, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Tools and hardware	$3,059,000	$1,866,000
Hides and skins, undressed	2,541,000	2,315,000
Flax	2,705,000	2,628,000
Cotton manufactures	2,264,000	2,078,000
Cotton in bales	1,962,000	1,186,000
Butter	1,822,000	1,810,000
Oil cake	1,766,000	1,766,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	1,746,000	1,372,000
Machines and machinery	1,736,000	789,000
Books and stationery	1,696,000	1,641,000
Grease	1,576,000	1,558,000
Silk manufactures	1,387,000	1,344,000
Coffee	1,335,000	.....
Lumber	1,186,000	1,166,000
Rags	1,163,000	1,141,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	1,152,000	1,135,000
Cattle	1,125,000	1,105,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	1,009,000	975,000
Arms and war munitions	791,000	660,000
Hides, dressed	784,000	779,000
Tanbark	778,000	777,000
Building materials	777,000	762,000
Curios, not in commerce	765,000	733,000
Oils—fixed, pure	758,000	488,000
Toys, &c	743,000	743,000
Thread, flax or hemp	696,000	567,000
Manure	694,000	556,000
Seed	648,000	648,000
Eggs	635,000	33,000
Cheese	608,000	187,000
Furniture	575,000	562,000
Potatoes	559,000	558,000
Fancy articles, Parisian industry	552,000	552,000
Meats	477,000	221,000
Jewelry, imitation	469,000	469,000
Potassium	461,000	461,000
Iron, steel, and castings	452,000	190,000
Extracts from dyewoods	427,000	419,000
Forage	382,000	382,000
Vegetables, dried	376,000	347,000
Coal	371,000	340,000
Nitrates	367,000	367,000
Jute thread	361,000	361,000
Colors	356,000	350,000
Table fruits	348,000	275,000
Feathers	338,000	332,000
Yeast	331,000	331,000
Wooden manufactures (not furniture)	330,000	322,000
Native resins	329,000	329,000
Musical instruments	315,000	306,000
Oxide of zinc	312,000	312,000
Hemp	304,000	54,000
Jewelry and gold and silver plate	301,000	292,000
Modes and artificial flowers	298,000	298,000
Brandy, spirits and liquors	281,000	273,000
Horses	278,000	276,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	269,000	227,000
Fish	267,000	259,000
Truffles	257,000	257,000
Other articles	9,211,000	8,096,000
Total	103,231,000	89,741,000

The very marked difference between the trade returns of France, as given in the foregoing statements, and the returns of the same trade, as given in the Belgian returns, is due to the fact that the latter show only the special trade with France, the transit trade not being given, viz. the French returns credit Belgium with all the imports received from and through that country; the Belgian returns only give the value of Belgian produce and manufactures exported to France; in like manner the French returns show the total exports to Belgium, while the Belgium returns only show the goods entered for consumption.

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Principal imports into the United States from Belgium.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	$285,000	$275,000
Glass and glassware:		
Cylinder, crown, or common window	1,231,000	1,227,000
Cast polished plate	398,000	466,000
Same, silvered	10,000	271,000
All other	96,000	176,000
Total glass imports	1,735,000	2,140,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:		
Pig iron	457,000	522,000
Railroad bars, of iron	471,000	508,000
Old and scrap iron	1,495,000	636,000
Steel ingots, bars, sheets, and wires	593,000	1,248,000
Steel rails	254,000	593,000
Fire-arms	217,000	331,000
Cutlery	2,000	41,000
All other manufactures of iron and steel	426,000	474,000
Total iron and steel	3,915,000	4,353,000
Paintings, statuary, &c	30,000	46,000
Paints and painters' colors	78,000	73,000
Papier-maché, &c	48,000	74,000
Provisions	65,000	93,000
Silk manufactures	132,000	455,000
Straw manufactures	9,000	81,000
Brown sugar	94,000	95,000
Wine	505,000	780,000
Wood manufactures	31,000	118,000
Wool, raw	942,000	24,000
Wool manufactures	400,000	773,000
Zinc, and manufactures of	298,000	67,000
All other articles	3,224,000	3,488,000
Total imports	11,791,000	12,603,000

Principal exports from the United States to Belgium.

Agricultural implements	$22,000	$12,000
Live animals:		
Horned cattle	343,000	202,000
Horses	117,000	3,000
Sheep	6,000	2,000
Total live animals	466,000	207,000
Bread and breadstuffs:		
Indian corn	1,323,000	1,548,000
Rye	836,000	289,000
Flour	259,000	866,000
Wheat	16,489,000	17,690,000
All other	14,000	15,000
Total bread and breadstuffs	18,921,000	20,388,000
Cotton:		
Raw	1,031,000	1,029,000
Manufactures	13,000	4,000
Drugs, medicines, and dyestuffs	64,000	68,000
Fruits: Dried, green, and preserved	9,000	121,000
Hemp manufactures	91,000	99,000
Machinery, and other manufactures of iron	18,000	63,000
Steel manufactures	6,000	13,000
Leather, and manufactures of	124,000	174,000
Rosin and turpentine	73,000	106,000
Petroleum	2,846,000	3,656,000
Oils, all other	170,000	153,000
Provisions:		
Bacon and hams	4,290,000	4,932,000
Beef, salted	27,000	7,000
Butter, lard	2,743,000	2,914,000
Preserved meats	75,000	56,000
All other	27,000	49,000
Total provisions	7,162,000	7,958,000

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Principal exports from the United States to Germany—Continued.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Seed, clover	$256,000	$10,000
Sewing-machines	24,000	17,000
Soaps		104,000
Spirits	40,000	9,000
Spirits of turpentine	76,000	322,000
Starch	37,000	58,000
Tallow	310,000	251,000
Tobacco:		
Leaf	1,299,000	776,000
Manufactures	84,000	60,000
Wood and manfactures of	207,000	198,000
All other articles	367,000	627,000
Total domestic exports	33,716,000	35,683,000
Foreign exports	438,000	643,000
Total exports, domestic and foreign	34,154,000	36,326,000

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

According to British official returns, the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom during the year 1881 was as follows: Imports, $1,929,529,000; exports of British produce and manufactures, $1,137,349,000; exports of foreign goods, $306,472,000; total exports, $1,443,821,000. According to the returns from which these figures are taken, the imports show a decrease of $69,049,000; the exports of British goods show an increase of $53,277,000; and the exports of foreign goods a decrease of $1,428,000, as compared with 1880.

The revised returns of British trade for the year 1880 give the following results: Total imports, $1,998,577,000; exports of British goods, $1,084,071,000; exports of foreign goods, $307,851,000; total exports, $1,391,922,000. This leaves the balance of trade against the country, $606,665,000, an amount very nearly as great as the total imports into the United States during the fiscal year 1881.

The comparative value of British foreign commerce for the past ten years will be seen in the following statement:

Imports and exports of the United Kingdom for ten years.

Years.	Imports.	Exports, British and foreign.			Balance of trade against the United Kingdom.
		British.	Foreign.	Total.	
1872	$1,716,717,000	$1,245,209,000	$283,488,000	$1,528,697,000	$188,020,000
1873	1,804,455,000	1,240,102,000	271,382,000	1,511,484,000	292,971,000
1874	1,798,603,000	1,164,252,000	282,327,000	1,446,579,000	352,024,000
1875	1,817,348,000	1,086,044,000	282,589,000	1,368,633,000	448,715,000
1876	1,823,853,000	975,105,000	272,826,000	1,247,931,000	575,922,000
1877	1,916,880,000	965,620,000	259,782,000	1,225,402,000	691,478,000
1878	1,792,237,000	937,246,000	255,806,000	1,193,052,000	599,185,000
1879	1,764,141,000	930,845,000	278,245,000	1,209,090,000	555,051,000
1880	1,998,577,000	1,084,072,000	307,900,000	1,391,972,000	606,605,000
1881	1,929,529,000	1,137,349,000	306,472,000	1,443,821,000	485,708,000
Total	18,362,340,000	10,765,844,000	2,800,817,000	13,566,661,000	4,795,679,000

The year 1872 was selected as the first of the foregoing series of years, because it was considered as a normal year, the imports having attained

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to what was considered their maximum should be, and the exports having reached their largest volume for any single year before or since. The total imports for 1865 amounted to only $1,317,410,000, and the total to exports $1,063,519,000.

It will thus be seen that there has been an almost continuous annual increase in British imports from 1865 to 1881. The exports show a steady increase from 1865 to 1872, and while the latest years show an effort toward recovering lost ground, the exports of any single intervening year have not reached the value of those of 1872. There would seem, however, to be a limit beyond which British imports cannot safely continue to advance while the exports continue to show an annual decrease. It remains to be seen, however, whether British trade will again reach its 1872 conditions, which year has been referred to in these publications as showing an import trade beyond which it was not safe to advance unless the exports advanced in like proportion. The imports of 1881, however, exceed those of 1872 by $212,812,000, while the exports of 1881 are less than those of 1872 by $84,876,000. There is an apparent tendency, however, to return to the comparative conditions of 1872, but all further efforts toward that end must be chiefly effected by a reduction of imports, for it is doubtful whether British exports will ever again very much exceed their present magnificent volume.

The balance of trade above recorded against the United Kingdom for ten years—$4,795,679,000—is remarkable. It is doubtful whether any other country could stand such an adverse balance of trade; neither could the United Kingdom, with all its wealth, were it compelled to pay gold and silver to its creditors therefor. That it does not pay directly for the excess of imports is very apparent, viz: During the foregoing ten years, in which England purchased foreign merchandise in excess of her exports of both British and foreign goods, to the value of $4,795,679,000, the imports of bullion and specie into the country exceeded the exports therefrom by about $75,000,000. Thus, not only did England receive of the world's products to the value of $4,795,679,000 more than she sold thereto, but she also received of that world's gold and silver $75,000,000 more than she paid out.

How the United Kingdom settled this immense balance of trade and received $75,000,000 in gold and silver besides, would be a most valuable commercial problem to solve, and would doubtless show that her immense carrying trade, her invested capital abroad, and the great fact of London being the world's banker, are the principal factors in the solution thereof.

It would seem, however, as though the immense imports of England were beginning to overcome all the favorable circumstances which have heretofore enabled her to settle the balance of trade against her, for although the imports of gold and silver during the decade ending with 1881 were $75,000,000 greater than the exports, the exports during the last four years of the decade were greater by $85,000,000 than the imports.

The following statements give the details of the principal British exports during the ten years ending with 1881:

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PRINCIPAL BRITISH EXPORTS, 1872–1881.

Exports of cotton yarns and cotton manufactures.

Years.	Cotton yarns.		Cotton manufactures.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Yards.*	
1872	212, 327, 972	$51, 147, 000	3, 537, 985, 311	$308, 449, 000
1873	214, 778, 827	77, 244, 000	3, 483, 735, 585	298, 734, 000
1874	220, 682, 919	70, 553, 000	3, 606, 639, 044	290, 288, 000
1875	215, 609, 580	68, 021, 000	3, 562, 462, 000	284, 786, 000
1876	232, 544, 627	62, 121, 000	3, 669, 454, 374	266, 717, 000
1877	227, 651, 402	59, 269, 000	3, 837, 820, 850	277, 190, 000
1878	250, 631, 800	63, 080, 000	3, 618, 665, 300	257, 108, 000
1879	235, 625, 500	58, 806, 000	3, 724, 648, 800	251, 957, 000
1880	215, 544, 800	57, 834, 000	4, 495, 645, 000	309, 158, 000
1881	254, 939, 900	63, 992, 000	4, 776, 736, 800	320, 391, 000
Total for ten years	2, 280, 337, 327	662, 067, 000	38, 313, 792, 864	2, 864, 778, 000

Exportation of iron and steel, wrought and unwrought

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
1872	3, 382, 762	$174, 941, 000
1873	2, 957, 913	183, 393, 000
1874	2, 487, 523	151, 588, 000
1875	2, 458, 308	125, 730, 000
1876	2, 224, 470	100, 767, 000
1877	2, 346, 370	100, 602, 000
1878	2, 296, 860	89, 095, 000
1879	2, 883, 484	94, 473, 000
1880	3, 792, 993	137, 975, 000
1881	3, 820, 315	134, 092, 000
Total	28, 650, 895	1, 292, 656, 000

Exports of machinery and millwork, and of hardware and cutlery.

[Quantities not given.]

Years.	Machinery and millwork.	Hardware and cutlery.
1872	$39, 858, 000	$24, 733, 000
1873	48, 777, 000	24, 003, 000
1874	47, 584, 000	21, 398, 000
1875	44, 027, 000	20, 723, 000
1876	35, 041, 000	16, 927, 000
1877	22, 674, 000	16, 223, 000
1878	36, 480, 000	16, 028, 000
1879	35, 376, 000	14, 716, 000
1880	45, 023, 000	17, 112, 000
1881	48, 323, 000	18, 755, 000
Total	413, 164, 000	190, 618, 000

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Exportation of wearing apparel, and haberdashery and millinery.

Years.	Wearing apparel.	Haberdashery and millinery.
1872	$15,124,000	$30,095,000
1873	16,704,000	32,061,000
1874	15,557,000	29,840,000
1875	15,479,000	23,921,000
1876	14,375,000	18,322,000
1877	13,773,000	18,506,000
1878	15,435,000	19,230,000
1879	15,591,000	16,942,000
1880	15,610,000	18,828,000
1881	18,031,000	20,303,000
Total	155,679,000	228,108,000

Exports of woolen yarns and manufactures.

Years.	Woolen yarns.		Woolen manufactures.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Yards.*	
1872	39,734,924	$29,646,000	412,540,935	$157,368,000
1873	34,744,507	26,196,000	345,886,938	123,201,000
1874	34,981,008	27,118,000	326,679,504	109,888,000
1875	31,724,000	24,734,000	317,536,350	105,268,000
1876	30,854,160	21,487,000	282,242,155	90,396,000
1877	26,972,536	17,396,000	261,415,293	84,070,000
1878	31,189,600	18,954,000	257,876,500	81,162,000
1879	33,378,500	18,040,000	251,254,700	77,028,000
1880	26,464,300	16,248,000	262,355,700	83,847,000
1881	29,719,900	15,669,000	272,735,900	88,106,000
Total	319,763,435	215,488,000	2,990,523,975	1,000,334,000

Exportation of linen and jute manufactures.

[Yarns not included.]

Years.	Linen goods.		Jute goods.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yards.		*Yards.*	
1872	245,019,404	$39,978,000	84,452,457	$7,222,000
1873	208,123,476	35,507,000	95,935,108	7,732,000
1874	194,682,464	34,583,000	112,810,415	8,465,000
1875	204,573,172	35,347,000	102,105,579	6,828,000
1876	162,968,988	27,318,000	120,813,966	7,572,000
1877	177,766,527	28,353,000	116,753,003	7,518,000
1878	160,801,700	27,000,000	122,961,000	7,723,000
1879	160,310,600	26,599,000	164,054,600	9,540,000
1880	164,966,600	28,412,000	183,202,400	10,964,000
1881	174,011,000	28,412,000	204,296,700	11,484,000
Total	1,853,224,231	311,509,000	1,307,985,228	85,116,000

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Exportation of coal, coke, and cinders.

Years.	Coal.		Coke and cinders.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.		*Tons.*	
1872	12, 712, 231	$47, 909, 000	279, 022	$1, 920, 000
1873	12, 077, 507	60, 123, 000	261, 649	2, 430, 000
1874	13, 381, 071	55, 205, 000	236, 240	1, 526, 000
1875	13, 978, 956	44, 498, 000	307, 629	1, 453, 000
1876	15, 690, 402	41, 184, 000	326, 707	1, 293, 000
1877	14, 880, 889	36, 643, 000	333, 640	1, 224, 000
1878	14, 998, 827	34, 069, 000	274, 239	981, 000
1879	15, 740, 082	32, 919, 000	345, 438	1, 127, 000
1880	17, 891, 181	37, 989, 000	442, 797	1, 643, 000
1881	18, 760, 000	40, 265, 000	414, 762	1, 390, 000
Total	149, 851, 146	429, 939, 000	3, 307, 361	15, 447, 000

An analysis of the foregoing statements shows the following present condition of the principal British exports as compared with 1872.

Cotton yarns.—The exports of 1881 were in excess of those of 1872 in quantity, 42,611,928 pounds, but less in value by $17,155,000, thus showing a considerable increase in this industry, but at a great sacrifice in price. The price of yarn in 1872 averaged very nearly 38.22 cents per pound, while in 1881 it averaged only a fraction over 25.09 cents per pound.

Cotton manufactures.—The exports of cotton piece goods in 1881 amounted to 1,238,778,289 yards more than the exports of 1872, while the value thereof was only $11,942,000 more than the value of the exports of 1872. The price of the piece goods exported in 1872 averaged 8.72 cents per yard, while the exports of 1881 averaged only 6.01—a decrease of 2.71 cents per yard. The years 1872 and 1880 give more definite comparative results, the plain and printed goods not being given separately for 1881. In 1872 the price of British cottons exported was as follows: Plain piece goods, 7.13 cents per yard; printed piece goods, 10 cents per yard. The price in 1880 was 5.52 cents per yard for plain goods, and 7.68 cents for printed goods.

The following statements show the distribution of this great British industry during the year 1880:

1.—*Exports of cotton twist and yarn.*

Whither exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
Russia	10, 207, 700	2, 931, 000	28. 72
Sweden and Norway	3, 867, 200	972, 000	25. 13
Denmark	3, 680, 600	802, 000	21. 71
Germany	28, 520, 700	8, 136, 000	28. 52
Holland	30, 640, 900	8, 257, 000	26. 95
Belgium	5, 861, 900	2, 057, 000	35. 14
France	4, 954, 500	2, 143, 000	43. 25
Spain	178, 000	92, 000	51. 69
Italy	10, 530, 300	2, 411, 000	22. 90
Austria-Hungary	1, 985, 300	452, 000	22. 82
Greece	906, 500	199, 000	21. 93
Roumania	2, 385, 300	476, 000	19. 96
Turkey	9, 341, 400	2, 168, 000	23. 21
Egypt	2, 942, 000	690, 000	23. 47
Persia	322, 100	78, 000	24. 22
Dutch Indies	999, 200	345, 000	34. 53
Philippine Islands	1, 241, 400	379, 000	30. 54
China	2, 731, 200	588, 000	21. 53

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1.—*Exports of cotton twist and yarn*—Continued.

Whither exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
Japan	26,912,200	5,497,000	20.43
United States	783,200	262,000	33.33
Central America	549,600	141,000	25.64
Brazil	711,300	165,000	23.20
Malta	529,800	107,000	20.19
British India:			
Bombay and Scinde	12,450,800	3,650,000	29.24
Madras	12,089,400	3,567,000	29.56
Bengal and Burmah	19,557,500	6,555,000	33.52
Straits Settlements	2,838,300	802,000	27.90
Hong-Kong	16,782,800	3,611,000	21.51
Other countries	1,043,600	311,000	29.78
Total	215,544,800	57,844,000	26.83

2.—*Exports of cotton piece goods, plain.*

	Yards.	*Dollars.*	*Per yard.*
Russia	4,479,100	345,000	7.70
Sweden and Norway	6,477,300	407,000	6.28
Denmark	7,351,700	525,000	7.14
Germany	21,492,400	1,750,000	8.14
Holland	19,686,300	1,337,000	6.74
Belgium	17,293,900	1,409,000	8.15
France	22,773,300	1,803,000	7.94
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	59,641,000	3,203,000	5.37
Spain and Canaries	7,073,400	607,000	8.57
Italy	30,216,400	1,759,000	5.82
Austria-Hungary	3,571,000	209,000	5.86
Greece	20,510,200	1,186,000	5.78
Roumania	14,047,300	841,000	5.99
Turkey	223,107,600	13,846,000	6.26
Egypt	119,849,400	6,736,000	5.62
Algeria	8,230,500	452,000	5.49
Morocco	15,252,100	948,000	6.21
West Africa (foreign)	7,227,500	326,000	4.51
East Africa (native)	2,635,600	141,000	5.34
Persia	8,413,700	559,000	6.64
Dutch India	39,053,500	2,697,000	6.90
Philippine Islands	28,383,600	1,764,000	6.21
China	258,834,100	13,618,000	5.26
Japan	35,501,300	1,925,000	5.43
United States	25,377,400	2,513,000	9.90
Foreign West Indies	30,848,000	2,211,000	7.16
Mexico	15,012,700	909,000	6.06
Central America	19,515,000	1,020,000	5.23
United States of Colombia	20,662,900	1,196,000	5.78
Venezuela	8,727,900	491,000	5.93
Ecuador	6,750,600	428,000	6.34
Peru	3,815,900	209,000	5.48
Chili	34,670,000	1,857,000	5.32
Brazil	104,858,600	5,929,000	5.65
Uruguay	19,528,600	1,205,000	6.17
Argentine Republic	29,163,400	1,737,000	6.29
Gibraltar	15,811,200	938,000	5.93
Malta	16,130,100	923,000	5.72
West Africa (British)	14,280,500	753,000	5.34
South Africa (British)	8,459,400	673,000	7.95
Mauritius	5,029,900	277,000	5.50
British India:			
Bombay and Scinde	429,559,200	20,786,000	4.84
Madras	56,307,000	3,008,000	5.24
Bengal and Burmah	875,389,800	43,200,000	4.94
Straits Settlements	95,287,300	4,875,000	5.09
Ceylon	20,171,100	1,196,000	5.93
Hong-Kong	152,411,300	8,636,000	5.65
Australia	29,892,500	2,867,000	9.59
British North America	6,631,900	554,000	8.35
British West Indies and Guiana	20,803,400	1,293,000	6.23
Other countries	11,768,100	724,000	6.15
Total	3,057,965,900	168,910,000	5.52

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3.—*Exports of cotton piece goods, printed.*

Whither exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per pound.
	Yards	*Dollars.*	*Per yard.*
Russia	4, 865, 300	530, 000	10. 89
Sweden and Norway	3. 939, 100	340, 000	8. 63
Denmark	3, 691, 000	340, 000	9. 21
Germany	21, 750, 700	2, 007, 000	9. 22
Holland	22, 330, 000	1, 968, 000	8. 81
Belgium	5, 764, 800	588, 000	10. 20
France	33, 412, 600	3, 533, 000	10. 57
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	9, 898, 200	753, 000	7. 60
Spain and Canaries	10, 303, 100	957, 000	9. 28
Italy	30, 357, 900	2, 517, 000	8. 29
Austria Hungary	2, 134, 400	175, 000	8. 20
Greece	13, 239, 600	1, 123, 000	8. 48
Roumania	29, 231, 500	1, 895, 000	6. 49
Turkey	160, 606, 900	12, 004, 000	7. 49
Egypt	24, 261, 800	1, 807, 000	7. 41
Tripoli and Tunis	727, 300	63, 000	8. 86
Algeria	4, 012, 000	277, 000	6. 67
Morocco	1, 371, 700	126, 000	9. 90
West Africa (foreign)	31, 148, 000	1, 895, 000	6. 07
East Africa (native)	2, 183. 900	155, 000	7. 08
Persia	1, 787, 500	170, 000	9. 51
Dutch India	37, 279, 600	2, 590, 000	7. 37
Philippine Islands	22, 863, 500	1, 648, 000	7. 21
China	25, 501, 300	2, 333, 000	9. 10
Japan	25, 539, 300	2, 280, 000	8. 93
United States	51, 584, 100	5, 837, 000	11. 25
Foreign West Indies	44, 928, 900	3, 363, 000	7. 49
Mexico	19, 052, 100	1, 375, 000	7. 62
Central America	11, 961, 600	855, 000	7. 15
United States of Colombia	25, 645, 900	1, 725, 000	6. 75
Venezuela	13, 363, 300	885, 000	6. 62
Ecuador	7, 568, 900	573, 000	7. 57
Peru	2, 765, 300	209, 000	7. 59
Chili	34, 056, 800	2, 270, 000	6. 66
Brazil	125, 617, 000	9, 547, 000	7. 52
Uruguay	18, 441, 200	1, 487, 000	8. 06
Argentine Republic	30, 652, 400	2, 226, 000	7. 26
Gibraltar	9, 376, 600	729, 000	7. 77
Malta	12, 884, 400	763, 000	5. 92
West Africa (British)	20, 390, 200	1, 477, 000	7. 24
South Africa (British)	15, 584, 100	1, 511, 000	9. 70
Mauritius	3, 936, 600	267, 000	6. 74
British India:			
Bombay and Scinde	121, 719, 200	8, 238, 000	6. 52
Madras	20, 627, 800	1, 497, 000	7. 25
Bengal and Burmah	166, 058, 700	10, 852, 000	6. 49
Straits Settlements	20, 029, 900	1, 477, 000	7. 37
Ceylon	6, 749, 000	486, 000	7. 20
Hong-Kong	10, 894, 100	991, 000	9. 09
Australia	33, 790, 800	3, 431, 000	10. 15
British North America	28, 207, 400	2, 357, 000	8. 35
British West Indies and Guiana	25, 067, 000	1, 735, 000	6. 72
Other countries	7, 195, 300	515, 000	7. 16
Total	1, 416, 348, 200	108, 757, 000	7. 68

4.—*Exports of cotton piece goods—mixed materials, cotton predominating.*

Germany	153, 700	24, 000	15. 58
Holland	1, 360, 800	146, 000	10. 73
Belgium	247, 900	39, 000	15. 72
France	144, 500	24, 000	16. 55
Spain	167, 700	19, 000	11. 31
Turkey	267, 800	43, 000	16. 05
Java	664, 800	135, 000	20. 30
Philippine Islands	189, 800	29, 000	15. 26
China	65, 400	19, 000	28. 77
Japan	330, 800	58, 000	17. 53
United States	964, 000	160, 000	16. 60
Foreign West Indies	1, 919, 900	209, 000	10. 88
Mexico	943, 400	122, 000	12. 73
Brazil	2, 635, 600	311, 000	11. 79
Uruguay	1, 026, 500	112, 000	10. 90
Argentine Republic	1, 858, 500	248, 000	13. 34
British South Africa	672, 000	102, 000	15. 18
British India	634, 300	97, 000	15. 30
Straits Settlements	158, 700	19, 000	11. 95

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4.—*Exports of cotton piece goods—mixed materials, cotton predominating*—Continued.

Whither exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per pound.
	Yards.	*Dollars.*	*Per yard.*
Australia	1,990,600	267,000	13.41
British North America	2,001,800	209,000	10.44
British West Indies and Guiana	621,400	92,000	14.81
Other countries	1,311,000	167,000	12.74
Total	20,330,900	2,651,000	13.04

5.—*Exports of lace and patent net goods.*

Whither.	Value.	Whither.	Value.
To Russia	$97,000	To Central America	$14,000
Sweden and Norway	49,000	United States of Colombia	84,000
Denmark	48,000	Brazil	136,000
Germany	1,045,000	Uruguay	24,000
Holland	195,000	Argentine Republic	39,000
Belgium	670,000	Gibraltar	10,000
France	709,000	British India	48,000
Spain	233,000	Australia	433,000
Italy	213,000	Canada	228,000
Turkey	53,000	British West Indies and Guiana	19,000
Egypt	29,000	All other countries	190,000
United States	5,025,000		
West Indies (not British)	34,000	Total	9,594,000
Mexico	19,000		

6.—*Exports of stockings and socks.*

Whither exported.	Quantity.	Value.
	Dozen pairs.	*Dollars.*
United States	211,542	501,000
Chili	52,720	39,000
Brazil	53,811	39,000
Argentine Republic	57,707	58,000
South Africa (British)	65,575	112,000
British India	86,218	92,000
Australia	523,540	826,000
British North America	59,267	97,000
British West Indies and Guiana	35,921	53,000
Other countries	101,557	136,000
Total	1,227,858	1,953,000

7.—*Exports of hosiery, other than stockings and socks.*

Whither exported.	Value.	Whither exported.	Value.
Denmark	$15,000	Chili	$78,000
Germany	170,000	Brazil	122,000
Holland	15,000	Uruguay	44,000
Belgium	34,000	Argentine Republic	73,000
Italy	19,000	South Africa (British)	24,000
Turkey	53,000	British India	112,000
Egypt	29,000	Straits Settlements	19,000
China	19,000	Australia	87,000
United States	1,055,000	British North America	340,000
Foreign West Indies	39,000	British West Indies and Guiana	43,000
Central America	15,000	Other countries	178,000
United States of Colombia	29,000		
Ecuador	19,000	Total	2,631,000

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8.—*Exports of sewing thread.*

Whither exported.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*
Russia	829, 700	763, 000
Sweden and Norway	542, 900	471, 000
Denmark	145, 300	141, 000
Germany	1, 356, 600	1, 215, 000
Holland	646, 400	437, 000
Belgium	277, 300	243, 000
France	171, 600	151, 000
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	255, 700	160, 000
Spain and Canaries	388, 700	335, 000
Italy	146, 000	92, 000
Turkey	164, 800	92, 000
Java	164, 800	102, 000
United States	2, 497, 600	2, 133, 000
West Indies (foreign)	310, 300	204, 000
Mexico	379, 100	253, 000
Central America	130, 900	92, 000
United States of Colombia	163, 400	87, 000
Venezuela	113, 100	73, 000
Chili	273, 500	160, 000
Brazil	971, 700	807, 000
Uruguay	181, 600	180, 000
Argentine Republic	266, 400	248, 000
British India	794, 600	413, 000
Straits Settlements	181, 500	97, 000
Australia	319, 900	253, 000
British North America	510, 100	403, 000
British West Indies and Guiana	126, 100	97, 000
Other countries	665, 500	372, 000
Total	13, 075, 100	10, 074, 000

9.—*Exports of all other cotton manufactures.*

Whither.	Value.	Whither.	Value.
To Russia	$185, 000	To Central America	$24, 000
Sweden and Norway	107, 000	United States of Colombia	92, 000
Germany	301, 000	Chili	97, 000
Holland	170, 000	Brazil	126, 000
Belgium	233, 000	Uruguay	29, 000
France	252, 000	Argentine Republic	87, 000
Portugal	34, 000	South Africa (British)	486, 000
Spain and Canaries	38, 000	British India	360, 000
Italy	53, 000	Straits Settlements	98, 000
Turkey	78, 000	Ceylon	24, 000
Algeria	29, 000	Hong-Kong	83, 000
Eastern Africa (native states)	190, 000	Australia	510, 000
Java	29, 000	Canada	117, 000
China	78, 000	British West Indies and Guiana	68, 000
Japan	24, 000	All other countries	206, 000
United States	447, 000		
West Indies (not British	122, 000	Total	4, 821, 000
Mexico	34, 000		

Iron and steel.—The exports of 1881 were 435,576 tons more than those of 1872, but in value $40,926,000 less. The following details of the trade of the first and last years of the decade will give a clearer idea of the change in the iron and steel trade than any general statement which could be made.

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Exports of iron and steel from the United Kingdom in 1872 and 1881.

Description.	1872.		1881.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IRON.				
	Tons.		*Tons.*	
Pig	1,331,143	$32,625,000	1,482,354	$19,926,000
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod	313,600	17,656,000	294,361	9,793,000
Railroad iron	945,420	49,669,000	820,800	27,500,000
Hoops, sheets, boiler plate, &c	207,495	16,573,000	304,925	16,606,000
Tin plates	118,083	18,502,000	243,351	20,120,000
Cast, and manufactures of	269,607	23,182,000	291,844	19,317,000
Wire	33,540	3,271,000	75,129	4,860,000
Old and scrap	107,521	3,188,000	123,725	2,381,000
Total iron	3,326,409	164,666,000	3,636,519	120,503,000
STEEL.				
Steel, unwrought	44,969	7,183,000	167,423	9,088,000
Steel manufactures	11,384	3,092,000	16,373	4,501,000
Total steel	56,353	10,275,000	183,796	13,589,000
Total of iron and steel	3,382,762	174,941,000	3,820,315	134,092,000

It will be noted by the foregoing detailed statement that the increase in quantity as well as the decrease in price were general. The decrease in the values of the several articles will be seen by the following statement:

Prices of iron and steel per ton.

Articles.	Price in 1872.	Price in 1881.	Decrease per ton.
Iron:			
Pig	$23 91	$13 46	$10 45
Bar, angle, &c	56 30	33 20	23 10
Railroad iron	52 56	33 52	19 04
Hoops, sheets, &c	79 66	54 34	25 32
Tin plates	156 80	83 14	73 66
Cast, and manufactures	86 10	62 49	65 91
Wire	97 64	64 80	32 84
Old	29 52	19 19	10 33
Steel:			
Unwrought	159 62	54 42	105 20
Manufactures	271 63	278 82	+7 19

It is hard to reconcile the foregoing decline with anything like a prosperous condition of the British iron industry at present. If we are ever to assume that in 1872 the most liberal profits were realized, it is hard to account for profits at present prices. With every allowance for increased facilities in production, manufacture, and shipment, the foregoing statement leads to the inference that the British iron industry is sailing very close to the wind in order to maintain its place in the world's competitive race.

In regard to the exports of British iron and steel rails—embraced in the foregoing statement under the caption of "railroad iron"—the following details will prove of interest:

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Exportation of British iron and steel rails.

Description.	Years.				
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Iron rails.....tons..	177, 852	107, 268	55, 604	144, 903	119, 686
Steel rails.....do..	235, 453	251, 491	332, 145	459, 187	591, 419
Total .....do..	413, 305	358, 759	387, 749	604, 090	714, 105
Iron rails .....value .	$5, 638, 000	$2, 940, 000	$1, 434, 000	$4, 544, 000	$3, 441, 000
Steel rails.....do..	9, 411, 000	9, 078, 000	9, 481, 000	15, 926, 000	19, 255, 000
Total .....do..	15, 049, 000	12, 018, 000	10, 915, 000	20, 470, 000	22, 696, 000

The prices of the iron rails, as above, were about as follows, per ton: In 1877, $31.75; in 1878, $27.48; in 1879, $26; in 1880, $31.36; in 1881, $28.67.

The prices of steel rail were about as follows: In 1877, $40; in 1878, $36; in 1879, $28.56; in 1880, $34.69; in 1881, $32.42. The increase in the price of both iron and steel rails, in 1880, was occasioned by the general revival of trade during the last half of 1879 and the first half of 1880, especially in the United States; that sudden demand being satisfied, the prices fell back again to very nearly their normal figure. It will be noted that the price per ton of steel rails in 1881 was only slightly in excess of the price of iron rails in 1877.

Of the total exports of rails during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, the following amounts were sold to the United States:

Exports of British rails to the United States.

Description.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Iron rails.....tons..	20, 955	106, 061	96, 339
Steel rails.....do...	23, 681	113, 214	195, 295
Total.....	44, 636	219, 275	291, 634
Iron rails .....value..	$497, 000	$3, 246, 000	$2, 682, 000
Steel rails .....do ..	670, 000	4, 082, 000	6, 512, 000
Total.....do ...	1, 167, 000	7, 328, 000	9, 194, 000

The prices per ton of iron and steel rails exported to the United States as above were as follows, the general prices to all other countries being given in parentheses for comparison:

Iron rails.—In 1879, $23.71 ($26); in 1880, $30.62 ($31.36); in 1881, $27.94 ($28.67).

Steel rails.—In 1879, $27.92 (28.56); in 1880, $36.12 ($34.49); in 1881, $33.39 ($32.42).

It thus appears that while the iron rails exported to the United States during the last three years were considerably less per ton than the average price of British exports to all countries, the steel rails, save in 1879, were considerably more than the average price to all countries. Of the total exports of British rails during the year 1881 three-fourths of the iron and more than one-third of the steel were for the United States.

The following statements show the distribution of the iron and steel

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exports of the United Kingdom during the years 1872 and 1881, and the changes which have occurred in the trade during the decade:

Countries.	1872.	1881.	Increase and decrease.
PIG IRON.			
United States	$4,916,000	$6,619,000	+ $1,701,000
Germany	7,232,000	3,062,000	— 4,170,000
Holland	8,226,000	2,838,000	— 5,388,000
France	2,046,000	1,700,000	— 346,000
Russia	549,000	1,934,000	+ 1,385,000
Belgium	3,290,000	978,000	— 2,312,000
Canada	2,381,000	520,000	— 1,861,000
All other	3,983,000	2,275,000	— 1,708,000
Total pig iron	32,625,000	19,926,000	+ 12,699,000
RAILROAD IRON.			
United States	23,884,000	9,336,000	— 14,548,000
Canada	4,403,000	3,674,000	— 729,000
Australasia	1,409,000	3,368,000	+ 2,955,000
British India	724,000	3,110,000	+ 2,386,000
Brazil	875,000	1,394,000	+ 519,000
Italy	661,000	909,000	+ 248,000
Russia	564,000	549,000	— 5,000
Spain	530,000	501,000	— 29,000
Sweden and Norway	583,000	233,000	— 350,000
British South Africa	.....	224,000	+ 224,000
Chili and Peru	1,803,000	97,000	— 1,706,000
All other	15,233,000	4,105,000	— 11,101,000
Total railroad iron	49,669,000	27,500,000	— 22,142,000
BAR, ANGLE, BOLT, AND ROD.			
Canada	2,634,000	1,337,000	— 1,297,000
British India	772,000	1,298,000	+ 526,000
Australasia	131,000	1,225,000	+ 1,092,000
United States	363,000	758,000	+ 395,000
Italy	996,000	700,000	+ 296,000
Germany	928,000	287,000	— 641,000
Russia	1,137,000	136,000	— 1,001,000
Turkey	680,000	267,000	— 413,000
Holland	462,000	116,000	— 346,000
France	.....	34,000	+ 34,000
All other	9,555,000	3,635,000	— 5,920,000
Total bar, angle, &c	17,656,000	9,793,000	— 7,863,000
HOOPS, SHEETS, AND BOILER AND ARMOR PLATES.			
Australasia	$675,000	$4,301,000	+ $3,626,000
British India	812,000	1,584,000	+ 772,000
United States	1,944,000	1,463,000	+ 481,000
Russia	821,000	758,000	— 63,000
Germany	996,000	637,000	— 359,000
Canada	1,064,000	612,000	— 452,000
Italy	569,000	602,000	+ 33,000
Holland	593,000	262,000	— 331,000
France	248,000	345,000	+ 97,000
Spain	471,000	510,000	+ 39,000
All other	8,193,000	5,532,000	— 2,661,000
Total hoops, sheets, &c	16,573,000	16,606,000	+ 33,000
TIN PLATES.			
United States	13,462,000	14,770,000	+ 1,304,000
Canada	694,000	957,000	+ 263,000
Australasia	914,000	749,000	— 235,000
France	452,000	457,000	+ 5,000
All other countries	2,980,000	3,187,000	+ 207,000
Total tin plates	18,502,000	20,120,000	+ 1,618,000
CAST, AND MANUFACTURES OF IRON.			
Australasia	2,483,000	4,049,000	+ 1,566,000
British India	1,209,000	3,266,000	+ 2,055,000
British South Africa	.....	1,434,000	+ 1,434,000
Brazil	982,000	952,000	— 30,000

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Countries.	1872.	1881.	Increase and decrease.
CAST, AND MANUFACTURES OF IRON—Continued.			
France	$589,000	$831,000	+ $242,000
Russia	1,239,000	802,000	− 437,000
Canada	1,973,000	773,000	− 1,200,000
Germany	1,918,000	729,000	− 1,118,000
Holland	1,142,000	510,000	− 632,000
Spain	471,000	622,000	+ 151,000
United States	1,731,000	442,000	+ 1,289,000
Peru	1,157,000	43,000	− 1,114,000
All other countries	8,288,000	4,864,000	− 3,366,000
Total cast, &c	23,182,000	19,377,000	− 3,807,000
STEEL, UNWROUGHT.			
United States	3,737,000	5,492,000	+ 1,755,000
France	433,000	627,000	+ 194,000
All other countries	3,013,000	2,969,000	− 44,000
Total steel, unwrought	7,183,000	9,088,000	+ 1,905,000
STEEL MANUFACTURES.			
Not designated by countries	.....	.....	.....
Total steel manufactures	3,092,000	4,501,000	+ 1,509,000

Woolen yarns and manufactures.—The exports of woolen yarns in 1872 were 10,015,024 pounds, and $13,977,000 greater than the exports of 1881. The decrease in value, it will be noted, is much greater than even the decrease in quantity, the price in 1872 averaging 74.69 cents per pound, and in 1881 only 52.72 cents per pound.

The exports of wool manufactures show a far more serious decline than even the exports of yarn, having fallen off in quantity from 412,540,935 yards and in value from $157,368,000 in 1872 to 272,735,000 yards, valued at $88,106,000 in 1881.

The following details of the exports of woolen manufactures in 1872 and in 1881 will show wherein the foregoing changes principally took place:

Exports of British woolen and worsted manufactures.

[Unmixed and mixed.]

Articles.	1872.		1881.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yards.		*Yards.*	
Cloths, coatings, &c	40,734,224	$33,981,000	55,692,100	$36,713,000
Worsted stuffs	344,968,689	101,608,000	191,950,600	35,157,000
Blankets and blanketing	6,257,524	3,057,000	6,356,000	2,828,000
Flannels	8,764,598	2,313,000	9,027,500	1,895,000
Carpets	11,815,900	9,317,000	9,709,700	5,657,000
Hosiery	.....	7,092,000	.....	1,380,000
All other kinds	.....		.....	4,476,000
Total	412,540,935	157,368,000	272,735,900	88,106,000

It thus appears that the principal decrease occurred in worsted goods; a decrease of 153,018,089 yards in quantity, and a decrease of $66,551,000 in value in ten years. The decrease in carpets is almost relatively as large.

The exports of cloths and coatings show an increase in quantity and

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in value. The decrease in the value per yard from 1872 to 1881 was as follows:

Articles.	Value per yard in 1872.	Value per yard in 1881.	Decrease per yard.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Cloths, coatings, &c	83.42	65.92	17.50
Worsted stuffs	29.45	18.32	11.13
Blankets	48.85	44.50	4.35
Flannels	26.38	21	5.38
Carpets	78.85	58.26	20.59

On the whole it appears that the woolen manufacturing industry of England, as far as the export trade is concerned, has declined nearly one-half in ten years.

Linen manufactures.—The exports of linen manufactures have declined since 1872, in quantity, 71,008,404 yards, and in value $11,566,000. The particulars of this decline will be seen in the following statement:

Description.	1872.		1881.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yards.		*Yards.*	
Linen goods, plain	233,838,338	$35,191,000	165,045,500	$23,507,000
Linen goods, checked and colored	7,397,940	1,137,000	5,499,800	782,000
Sail-cloth and sails	3,783,126	1,094,000	3,308,000	806,000
Total piece-goods	245,019,404	37,422,000	173,853,300	25,095,000
Thread for sewing		1,545,000		1,604,000
All other		1,011,000		1,713,000
Total linen manufactures	245,019,404	39,978,000	173,853,300	28,412,000

The exports of linen yarn declined from 31,187,051 pounds, valued at $10,357,000, in 1872, to 18,285,500 pounds, valued as $5,137,000, in 1881, showing a very large decrease in this important industry, both in the exports of yarns and manufactures.

Jute yarn and manufactures.—The jute manufactures show an increase of 119,843,543 yards and $4,262,000 in 1881, as compared with 1872. Jute yarn, while showing an increase of 4,642,431 pounds, shows a decrease in value of over $121,000. The value of jute yarn was a little less than 10 cents in 1872; in 1881 it was valued at 6.81 cents per pound. The jute manufactures exported in 1872 averaged 8.55 cents per yard, while those exported in 1881 averaged only 5.61 cents per yard.

Coal, coke, and cinders.—The exports of coal in ten years show an increase in quantity of 5,947,769 tons, but a decrease in value of $7,644,000. The value of British coal exported in 1873, the year of the decade in which it had reached its maximum value, averaged $4.99 per ton, while the exports of 1880 and 1881 averaged only about $2.13 per ton. The exports of coke and cinders show, relatively, the same changes—increase in quantity and decrease in value.

Machinery and mill-work.—The exports of machinery and mill-work during the year 1881 show that this great branch of British industry has recovered from the dullness of recent years and has nearly touched the value of the exports of the maximum year of the decade, 1873.

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Hardware and cutlery.—Although the exports of the year 1881 show an increase of over $5,600,000 on those of the preceding year, they still show a decrease of nearly $6,000,000 from those of the year 1872. The British manufacturers are putting forth their best efforts to maintain their leading position in this important industry in foreign markets. With American, French, and German competition, it is doubtful, however, whether they will be able to reach the volume of their exports of 1872.

Wearing apparel.—This export shows an increase in 1881 over 1872 of nearly $3,000,000, and, although during the "panic years" it declined somewhat, this is, perhaps, the only leading British export which has shown a steady advance. More than one-half the total exports of wearing apparel for the year 1881 went to Australasia and British South Africa, and fully another quarter went to other British possessions, thus leaving less than one-fourth of the whole for shipment to foreign countries, of which France was the chief purchaser, the United States receiving about $350,000 worth.

Haberdashery and millinery.—The exports for the year 1881 show an increase over those of the preceding year, but a decrease as compared with 1872 of over $9,700,000, and it may be doubted whether this export will ever again reach the volume of 1872 and 1873.

TOTAL FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The following statements, showing the total foreign commerce of Great Britain, first by articles and next by countries, supplemented by statements showing the navigation and the commerce between that kingdom and France and the United States, have been compiled, with great care and labor, from official returns, and are very clear expositions of British trade in all its comparative bearings:

Total imports into Great Britain by continents and countries.

Whence imported.	1872.	1875.	1879.	1880.	1881.
CONTINENT OF AFRICA.					
Algeria	$1,744,000	$2,429,000	$2,206,000	$3,600,000	$3,649,000
Ascension	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,000
Cape of Good Hope	15,495,000	18,088,000	19,429,000	24,396,000	23,998,000
Canary Islands	2,094,000	2,060,000	1,652,000	2,079,000	1,686,000
East Coast (native settlement)	593,000	316,000	734,000	1,035,000	1,001,000
Egypt	79,930,000	52,920,000	43,209,000	44,638,000	45,335,000
Fernando Po	112,000	136,000	73,000	68,000	25,000
French Possessions (Senegambia)	.....	.....	.....	30,000	19,000
Gold coast	1,900,000	2,283,000	2,244,000	3,017,000	1,701,000
Madagascar	.....	238,000	50,000	40,000	223,000
Mauritius	4,4761000	4,003,000	3,137,000	1,385,000	1,682,000
Morocco	3,332,000	3,454,000	748,000	1,705,000	1,195,000
Natal	2,526,000	3,663,000	3,958,000	2,988,000	2,308,000
Portuguese Possessions:					
East Africa	.....	.....	59,000	107,000	150,000
West Africa	530,000	456,000	354,000	896,000	660,000
Reunion	.....	15,000	11,000	.....	.....
Sierra Leone and Gambia	438,000	680,000	574,000	768,000	782,000
St. Helena	98,000	54,000	44,000	10,000	30,000
Tunis	690,000	734,000	1,987,000	2,429,000	2,576,000
West Coast (native settlement)	9,210,000	8,020,000	6,732,000	8,282,000	7,042,000
Total from Africa	126,168,000	99,551,000	87,201,000	97,475,000	94,096,000
CONTINENT OF AMERICA.					
United States	264,574,000	336,816,000	446,235,000	520,414,000	501,890,000
West Indies:					
Spanish	25,408,000	17,826,000	13,440,000	8,530,000	7,892,000
French	151,000	556,000	58,000	1,000	118,000
Dutch	423,000	136,000	335,000	83,000	35,000
Danish	214,000	185,000	175,000	340,000	90,000
Guiana:					
Dutch	850,000	661,000	714,000	490,000	482,000
Hayti and St. Domingo	1,895,000	2,157,000	505,000	908,000	554,000
Mexico	2,157,000	3,502,000	2,833,000	3,052,000	2,872,000
Central America	5,470,000	6,358,000	6,715,000	6,507,000	5,817,000
United States of Colombia	4,950,000	4,673,000	4,500,000	4,073,000	6,668,000

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Total imports into Great Britain by continents and countries—Continued.

Whence imported.	1872.	1875.	1879.	1880.	1881.
CONTINENT OF AFRICA—Continued.					
Venezuela	$598,000	$180,000	$559,000	$962,000	$1,018,000
Ecuador	1,186,000	1,137,000	2,542,000	3,141,000	1,410,000
Peru	20,460,000	23,723,000	16,468,000	12,891,000	10,638,000
Bolivia	4,770,000	2,249,000	1,487,000	1,599,000	1,594,000
Chili	27,162,000	20,381,000	18,167,000	16,800,000	13,267,000
Brazil	45,927,000	36,061,000	23,085,000	25,564,000	28,712,000
Uruguay	45,900,000	36,036,000	1,808,000	3,378,000	2,260,000
Argentine Republic	9,244,000	6,606,000	4,024,000	4,316,000	4,013,000
Patagonia	20,000	93,000	93,000	39,000	.....
British Possessions:					
Canada	44,159,000	49,429,000	47,793,000	62,840,000	52,026,000
Newfoundland	2,327,000	2,900,000	2,969,000	2,226,000	2,894,000
Bermuda	.....	25,000	43,000	29,000	44,000
West India Islands	24,684,000	26,297,000	20,610,000	21,627,000	18,006,000
Honduras	755,000	2,860,000	1,108,000	923,000	987,000
Guiana	6,621,000	9,284,000	10,730,000	10,313,000	9,676,000
Falkland Islands	185,000	243,000	306,000	472,000	447,000
Total from America	540,090,000	597,374,000	627,302,000	711,518,000	673,390,000
CONTINENT OF ASIA.					
Arabia:					
Aden	34,000	1,312,000	1,006,000	1,895,000	1,749,000
Muscat	.....	.....	10,000	.....	12,000
Borneo	277,000	146,000	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	15,364,000	21,280,000	17,340,000	16,456,000	10,381,000
China	64,322,000	65,861,000	53,698,000	57,450,000	52,012,000
Cochin China	45,000	34,000	122,000	583,000	102,000
Hong-Kong	4,571,000	5,610,000	6,349,000	6,090,000	4,937,000
India:					
British Possessions	163,600,000	146,380,000	120,032,000	146,374,000	158,577,000
Dutch Possessions	3,561,000	7,009,000	8,670,000	10,872,000	12,942,000
French Possessions	175,000	263,000	34,000	.....	.....
Portuguese Possessions	.....	.....	39,000	44,000	.....
Spanish Possessions	6,684,000	7,577,000	7,194,000	8,204,000	11,392,000
Native Islands	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Japan	897,000	1,836,000	2,192,000	2,586,000	3,285,000
Persia	34,000	214,000	350,000	399,000	403,000
Siam	326,000	209,000	146,000	113,000	165,000
Straits Settlements	17,025,000	15,300,000	12,466,000	17,372,000	18,390,000
Turkey in Asia	12,367,000	12,780,000	12,160,000	11,227,000	13,729,000
Total from Asia	289,282,000	285,811,000	241,708,000	279,669,000	288,670,000
AUSTRALASIA.					
West Australia	734,000	1,074,000	909,000	1,195,000	1,273,000
South Australia	9,958,000	14,358,000	14,858,000	17,695,000	15,518,000
Victoria	29,064,000	39,066,000	36,774,000	39,722,000	43,822,000
New South Wales	18,020,000	21,581,000	25,102,000	33,121,000	37,481,000
Queensland	3,357,000	4,518,000	4,359,000	4,678,000	5,468,000
Tasmania	1,832,000	2,317,000	2,711,000	2,638,000	2,566,000
New Zealand	12,945,000	16,952,000	21,862,000	25,285,000	24,912,000
Fiji Islands	.....	.....	107,000	326,600	58,000
Total from Australasia	75,910,000	99,866,000	106,682,000	124,660,000	131,980,000
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.					
Austria	4,425,000	6,412,000	8,194,000	6,955,000	6,750,000
Belgium	63,941,000	71,739,000	52,128,000	54,693,000	55,939,000
Channel Islands	2,976,000	3,434,000	3,485,000	3,935,000	3,674,000
Denmark	17,574,000	20,604,000	22,708,000	25,675,000	22,414,000
France	203,162,000	229,482,000	186,911,000	203,428,000	194,319,000
Germany	93,292,000	105,698,000	107,000,000	118,365,000	114,939,000
Gibraltar	506,000	544,000	175,000	200,000	128,000
Greece	9,705,000	8,559,000	9,040,000	7,204,000	10,512,000
Italy	20,206,000	22,404,000	15,717,000	16,451,000	15,917,000
Malta	914,000	1,137,000	925,000	1,005,000	826,000
Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Servia	.....	.....	.....	.....	568,000
Netherlands, The	63,704,000	79,583,000	106,721,000	125,918,000	111,892,000
Norway	11,497,000	10,472,000	9,312,000	13,231,000	13,132,000
Portugal	20,012,000	21,586,000	14,693,000	18,278,000	16,315,000
Roumania	(*)	(*)	6,669,000	7,102,000	13,409,000
Russia	117,710,000	100,231,000	53,766,000	60,735,000	63,438,000
Spain	45,254,000	42,068,000	40,819,000	52,002,000	48,736,000
Sweden	32,660,000	32,849,000	31,450,000	40,159,000	35,731,000
Switzerland	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Turkey in Europe	14,063,000	19,060,000	4,717,000	7,597,000	6,536,000
Total from Europe	721,601,000	775,862,000	674,430,000	762,933,000	735,175,000

* Not reported.

† Not noted in British trade returns, being indirect.

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Exports from Great Britain by continents and countries.

Whither exported.	1878.	1879.	1880.		
			Products of the United Kingdom.	Products of foreign and colonial countries.	Total for 1880.
CONTINENT OF AFRICA.					
Algeria	$447,000	$1,118,000	$1,419,000	$39,000	$1,458,000
Ascension	34,000	15,000	12,000	3,000	15,000
Cape of Good Hope	15,893,000	23,009,000	24,179,000	2,026,000	26,205,000
Canary Islands	1,190,000	846,000	1,020,000	243,000	1,263,000
East Coast (native settlement)	444,000	2,230,000	763,000	44,000	807,000
Egypt	35,496,000	10,725,000	14,868,000	554,000	15,422,000
Fernando Po	93,000	49,000	33,000	11,000	44,000
French Possessions (Senegambia)	59,000	253,000	233,000	44,000	277,000
Gold Coast	2,172,000	2,308,000	2,240,000	200,000	2,440,000
Madagascar	34,000	80,000	250,000	5,000	255,000
Mauritius	2,871,000	1,779,000	1,740,000	136,000	1,876,000
Morocco	1,420,000	1,530,000	1,195,000	263,000	1,458,000
Natal	3,498,000	7,932,000	8,025,000	773,000	8,798,000
Portuguese Possessions:					
East Africa	64,000	420,000	350,000	25,000	375,000
West Africa	1,676,000	2,507,000	1,496,000	1,657,000	3,153,000
Reunion	.....	186,000	135,000	21,000	156,000
St. Helena	122,000	136,000	94,000	38,000	132,000
Sierra Leone	1,938,000	1,803,000	1,598,000	292,000	1,890,000
Tripoli, Tunis	406,000	186,000	431,000	11,000	442,000
West Coast (native settlement)	5,805,000	4,164,000	3,658,000	1,030,000	4,688,000
Total to Africa	63,664,000	61,276,000	63,739,000	7,415,000	71,154,000
CONTINENT OF AMERICA.					
United States	229,195,000	124,022,000	149,952,000	34,496,000	184,448,000
West Indies:					
Spanish	16,885,000	11,839,000	7,144,000	3,995,000	11,139,000
French	195,090	1,190,000	768,000	505,000	1,273,000
Dutch	2,282,000	860,000	1,185,000	25,000	1,210,000
Danish	2,327,000	1,045,000	979,000	80,000	1,059,000
Guiana:					
French	.....	23,000	22,000	1,000	23,000
Dutch	365,000	189,000	257,000	5,000	262,000
Hayti and San Domingo	3,065,000	767,000	2,449,000	78,000	2,527,000
Mexico	4,372,000	3,718,000	5,954,000	282,000	6,236,000
Central America	1,632,000	3,641,000	3,198,000	112,000	3,310,000
United States of Colombia	15,412,000	4,393,000	5,054,000	166,000	5,220,000
Venezuela	2,662,000	2,284,000	2,080,000	43,000	2,123,000
Ecuador	433,000	1,443,000	1,710,000	78,000	1,788,000
Peru	16,238,000	4,418,000	1,522,000	325,000	1,847,000
Bolivia	156,000	292,000	384,000	49,000	433,000
Chili	16,364,000	5,096,000	9,326,000	1,196,000	10,522,000
Brazil	37,664,000	29,092,000	32,475,000	1,132,000	33,607,000
Uruguay	9,321,000	4,704,000	6,711,000	166,000	6,877,000
Argentine Republic	19,584,000	10,385,000	11,911,000	438,000	12,349,000
British Possessions:					
Canada	51,089,000	27,463,000	33,126,000	3,577,000	36,703,000
Newfoundland	3,943,000	2,274,000	4,340,000	345,000	4,685,000
Bermuda	322,000	267,000	291,000	37,000	328,000
West Indies	13,054,000	10,813,000	10,352,000	1,239,000	11,591,000
Honduras	797,000	481,000	490,000	54,000	544,000
Guiana	4,833,000	3,514,000	3,553,000	651,000	4,204,000
Falkland Islands	120,000	83,000	122,000	44,000	166,000
Total to America	452,310,000	254,296,000	295,355,000	49,119,000	344,474,000
CONTINENT OF ASIA.					
Arabia: Aden	525,000	1,648,000	496,000	185,000	681,000
Borneo	.....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Ceylon	5,173,000	4,019,000	4,796,000	243,000	5,039,000
China	33,253,000	24,960,000	24,610,000	2,191,000	26,801,000
Cochin China	15,000	28,000	6,000	4,000	10,000
Hong-Kong	15,053,000	15,202,000	18,361,000	923,000	19,284,000
India:					
British	115,003,000	110,394,000	147,992,000	7,664,000	155,656,000
Dutch	3,750,000	8,065,000	8,508,000	100,000	8,608,000
French	.....	117,000	49,000	5,000	54,000
Portuguese	.....	7,000	4,000	2,000	6,000
Spanish	1,997,000	2,978,000	6,315,000	136,000	6,451,000
Native Islands	.....	2,000	4,000	.....	4,000

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Exports from Great Britain by continents and countries—Continued.

Whither exported.	1872.	1879.	1880.		
			Products of the United Kingdom.	Products of foreign and colonial countries.	Total for 1880.
CONTINENT OF ASIA—Continued.					
Japan	$10,530,000	$14,570,000	$15,994,000	$2,537,000	$18,531,000
Persia	122,000	817,000	1,098,000	45,000	1,143,000
Siam	146,000	86,000	113,000	7,000	120,000
Straits Settlements	12,308,000	10,609,000	11,027,000	928,000	11,955,000
Turkey in Asia	12,721,000	15,474,000	13,593,000	574,000	14,167,000
Total to Asia	210,596,000	208,996,000	252,971,000	15,544,000	268,515,000
AUSTRALASIA.					
West Australia	813,000	885,000	778,000	63,000	841,000
South Australia	7,529,000	11,760,000	11,881,000	1,263,000	13,144,000
Victoria	31,747,000	24,757,000	24,106,000	2,939,000	27,045,000
New South Wales	19,079,000	26,360,000	25,685,000	2,924,000	28,609,000
Queensland	2,997,000	3,580,000	4,338,000	287,000	4,625,000
Tasmania	1,005,000	1,390,000	1,181,000	97,000	1,278,000
New Zealand	15,027,000	18,502,000	14,152,000	1,249,000	15,401,000
Fiji Islands			113,000	1,000	114,000
Total to Australasia	75,197,000	87,234,000	82,234,000	8,823,000	91,057,000
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.					
Austria	9,452,000	5,088,000	2,887,000	1,142,000	4,029,000
Belgium	63,404,000	57,770,000	28,168,000	34,948,000	63,116,000
Bulgaria	4,498,000				
Channel Islands	4,187,000	3,950,000	2,837,000	1,127,000	3,964,000
Denmark	11,536,000	9,642,000	9,227,000	2,178,000	11,405,000
France	137,419,000	129,072,000	75,788,000	60,248,000	136,036,000
Germany	208,524,000	143,973,000	82,348,000	58,864,000	141,212,000
Gibraltar	6,203,000	3,596,000	3,750,000	282,000	4,032,000
Greece	5,062,000	5,252,000	3,983,000	476,000	4,459,000
Italy	37,345,000	29,354,000	26,404,000	4,374,000	30,778,000
Malta	4,731,000	4,634,000	4,012,000	894,000	4,906,000
Netherlands, The	124,129,000	75,101,000	44,938,000	31,140,000	76,078,000
Norway	8,790,000	7,521,000	6,091,000	3,206,000	9,297,000
Portugal	23,003,000	11,789,000	10,230,000	2,414,000	12,644,000
Roumania	(*)	5,329,000	5,406,000	418,000	5,824,000
Russia	45,830,000	51,545,000	38,646,000	14,648,000	53,294,000
Spain	20,935,000	18,269,000	15,660,000	4,160,000	19,820,000
Sweden	14,795,000	11,566,000	9,433,000	6,201,000	15,634,000
Switzerland	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Turkey in Europe	26,969,000	21,960,000	19,274,000	1,724,000	20,998,000
Total to Europe	756,812,000	595,411,000	389,082,000	228,444,000	617,526,000

* Not reported. † Not noted in British returns, being indirect trade.

Total imports into Great Britain, by articles.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Alkali	$374,000	$378,000	$369,000
Animals, living:			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves	22,533,000	37,846,000	30,323,000
Sheep and lambs	10,943,000	11,007,000	10,653,000
Swine	889,000	869,000	899,000
Horses	1,900,000	1,135,000	
Total living animals	36,265,000	50,857,000	41,275,000
Bacon and hams	43,135,000	53,356,000	51,910,000
Bark:			
For tanners, &c	782,000	875,000	647,000
Peruvian	4,712,000	5,746,000	8,811,000
Beads of glass	200,000	423,000	3,883,000
Beef, salted and fresh	9,309,000	11,779,000	12,850,000
Bones, all kinds	2,104,000	2,550,000	1,852,000
Books	816,000	855,000	855,000

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Total imports into Great Britain, by articles—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1870.	1881.
Brimstone	$982,000	$1,215,000	$1,176,000
Bristles	1,186,000	1,426,000	1,720,000
Butter	50,418,000	58,971,000	52,789,000
Buttons and studs	2,754,000	3,220,000	2,362,000
Candles, stearine	1,589,000	1,617,000	.....
Caoutchouc	7,898,000	11,599,000	10,750,000
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	423,000	593,000	.....
Cheese	18,523,000	24,028,000	25,413,000
Chemical manufactures and products	4,323,000	5,533,000	5,955,000
Chicory, raw and kiln dried	344,000	428,000	539,000
China and porcelain ware	1,360,000	1,579,000	1,929,000
Clocks	2,638,000	2,696,000	2,337,000
Cocoa	5,290,000	4,216,000	3,830,000
Coffee	34,428,000	33,325,000	24,978,000
Confectionery	1,829,000	2,356,000	2,809,000
Cordage and twine	1,788,000	1,827,000	1,940,000
Cork:			
Unmanufactured	797,000	880,000	855,000
Manufactured	1,681,000	1,827,000	1,990,000
Cereals and flour:			
Wheat	152,845,000	148,731,000	152,920,000
Other kinds, corn and grain	101,359,000	112,181,000	96,524,000
Wheat flour	41,296,000	42,287,000	44,741,000
Other kinds, meal	2,050,000	2,099,000	710,000
Total	297,550,000	305,298,000	294,895,000
Cotton:			
Raw	175,732,000	207,750,000	211,420,000
Yarns	2,055,000	2,604,000	2,206,000
Manufactures of India and China	224,000	127,000	122,000
All other manufactures	10,880,000	12,153,000	12,033,000
Drugs, unenumerated	3,357,000	3,230,000	4,140,000
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:			
Cochineal, granilla, and dust	1,783,000	2,074,000	1,720,000
Cutch and gambier	2,312,000	3,187,000	3,285,000
Garancine	20,000	5,000	29,000
Indigo	9,244,000	8,321,000	11,401,000
Madder	73,000	78,000	87,000
Madder root	35,000	34,000	30,000
Shumac	826,000	705,000	.....
Valonia	2,633,000	2,526,000	1,939,000
Other substances and extracts	4,278,000	4,926,000	4,840,000
Total dyeing and tanning stuffs	21,204,000	21,856,000	23,322,000
Dye-woods:			
Logwood	1,317,000	2,147,000	1,725,000
Unenumerated	782,000	933,000	923,000
Eggs	11,152,000	10,856,000	11,290,000
Embroidery and needlework	234,000	219,000	223,000
Feathers:			
For beds	389,000	519,000	617,000
Ornamental	5,567,000	6,640,000	6,424,000
Fish	8,029,000	8,097,000	8,884,000
Flax, dressed and undressed	17,403,000	19,798,000	16,514,000
Flowers, artificial	2,288,000	2,249,000	2,420,000
Fruit:			
Almonds, all kinds	1,030,000	1,623,000	1,361,000
Currants	7,170,000	5,212,000	8,101,000
Figs	991,000	875,000	1,414,000
Oranges and lemons	6,402,000	7,106,000	7,076,000
Raisins	4,887,000	3,536,000	4,952,000
Raw, unenumerated	8,486,000	10,880,000	8,354,000
Total fruit	28,966,000	29,232,000	31,258,000
Galls	219,000	671,000	719,000
Glass, all kinds	7,646,000	8,627,000	8,130,000
Guano	3,420,000	3,985,000	2,372,000
Gums:			
Arabic	1,244,000	1,050,000	1,215,000
Courie	608,000	933,000	957,000
Lac, seed, shell, &c	875,000	1,798,000	2,926,000
All other kinds	1,671,000	1,676,000	2,096,000
Gutta-percha	2,040,000	2,560,000	2,446,000
Total gums	6,438,000	8,017,000	9,640,000

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Total imports into Great Britain, by articles—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Hair:			
Cow, ox, bull, and elk	$268,000	$501,000	$340,000
Goat	3,609,000	5,994,000	3,620,000
Horse	559,000	878,000	743,000
Manufactured	394,000	520,000	612,000
Hats and bonnets:			
Felt	496,000	501,000	549,000
Straw	234,000	195,000	160,000
Hemp, dressed and not, and tow	8,214,000	9,074,000	10,536,000
Hides:			
Raw	14,164,000	18,846,000	15,570,000
Tanned	10,735,000	14,839,000	15,513,000
Hops	5,816,000	4,372,000	3,365,000
Horns and hoofs	734,000	982,000	875,000
Isinglass	476,000	472,000	539,000
Jute	15,820,000	19,516,000	19,391,000
Jute yarn, waste, &c	370,000	797,000	369,000
Lace	1,904,000	2,303,000	2,561,000
Lard	6,902,000	8,996,000	10,706,000
Leather, manufactured:			
Boots and shoes	2,332,000	1,856,000	1,886,000
Gloves	6,247,000	8,466,000	7,300,000
Unenumerated	1,268,000	1,351,000	1,482,000
Total leather goods	9,847,000	11,673,000	10,668,000
Linen yarn	1,796,000	1,312,000	972,000
Linen manufactures	972,000	1,195,000	1,234,000
Licorice	277,000	355,000	354,000
Manganese, ore of	224,000	326,000	345,000
Meat:			
Salted or fresh	2,138,000	2,089,000	2,507,000
Preserved	8,209,000	9,253,000	7,966,000
Metals and ores:			
Copper:			
Ore and regulus	10,978,000	12,541,000	11,762,000
Wrought and not	14,206,000	12,488,000	10,089,000
Manufactured	224,000	457,000	.....
Iron ore	5,100,000	13,552,000	11,396,000
Iron in bars	4,265,000	5,902,000	5,550,000
Steel, unwrought	297,000	340,000	370,000
Iron and steel, manufactured	8,360,000	11,779,000	12,300,000
Lead, pig and sheet	7,477,000	7,592,000	6,736,000
Silver ore	3,522,000	3,075,000	3,343,000
Tin, in blocks, &c	5,557,000	8,432,000	9,117,000
Zinc, crude, in cakes	2,740,000	3,065,000	3,684,000
Zinc, manufactured	1,681,000	1,885,000	2,017,000
Total metals and ores	64,367,000	81,109,000	76,364,000
Musical instruments	2,745,000	3,430,000	3,548,000
Nuts and kernels:			
For expressing oil	2,536,000	3,638,000	2,473,000
Of other sorts	2,040,000	2,478,000	2,187,000
Oils:			
Train and blubber, and spermaceti	2,866,000	2,317,000	2,809,000
Animal	914,000	1,516,000	479,000
Cocoanut	1,934,000	2,623,000	1,798,000
Olive	5,698,000	4,406,000	5,924,000
Palm	6,533,000	7,383,000	5,793,000
Seed, of all kinds	2,468,000	2,512,000	2,609,000
Turpentine	1,409,000	1,836,000	2,420,000
Chemical, essential, &c	943,000	1,006,000	986,000
Total oils	22,765,000	23,599,000	22,818,000
Oil-seed cake	7,922,000	9,435,000	8,563,000
Onions	2,186,000	2,594,000	2,760,000
Opium	2,104,000	1,739,000	3,023,000
Painters' colors and figments	3,634,000	3,993,000	4,053,000
Paper and pasteboard:			
All, except hanging	4,940,000	5,635,000	5,550,000
Paper-hangings	272,000	268,000	232,000
Petroleum	6,713,000	6,358,000	9,542,000
Pitch and tar:			
Pitch	64,000	78,000	103,000
Tar	452,000	442,000	588,000
Plumbago	355,000	515,000	506,000
Pork, salted and fresh	3,357,000	3,323,000	3,295,000

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Total imports into Great Britain, by articles—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Potatoes	$13, 100, 000	$13, 829, 000	$5, 331, 000
Poultry and game	2, 100, 000	2, 045, 000	2, 216, 000
Pyrites of iron or copper	5, 100, 000	7, 398, 000	5, 852, 000
Quicksilver	1, 676, 000	1, 725, 000	1, 779. 000
Rags and material for paper:			
Linen and cotton rags	1, 336, 000	2, 196, 000	1, 924, 000
Esparto, &c	6, 247, 000	7, 977, 000	6, 201, 000
Woolen	3, 206, 000	3, 983, 000	3, 703, 000
Total rags, &c	10, 789, 000	14, 156, 000	11, 828, 000
Rice	16, 903, 000	18, 239, 000	17, 818, 000
Rosin	1, 594, 000	1, 632, 000	1, 786, 000
Safflower	20, 000	117, 000	68, 000
Sago	1, 288, 000	1, 496, 000	1, 492, 000
Other farinaceous substances	2, 575, 000	3, 192, 000	3, 557, 000
Saltpeter	1, 409, 000	1, 467, 000	1, 443, 000
Cubic niter	3, 789, 000	3. 405, 000	3, 840, 000
Seeds:			
Grass and clover	3, 668, 000	2, 852, 000	3, 013, 000
Cotton	7, 043, 000	8, 831, 000	8, 665, 000
Flax and linen	19, 893, 000	20, 789, 000	21, 359, 000
Rape	3, 697, 000	3, 915, 000	3, 723, 000
Tares and lentils	384, 000	384, 000	380, 000
Unenumerated, for oil	1, 297, 000	1, 341, 000	1, 647, 000
All other	1, 540, 000	1, 244, 000	2, 002, 000
Total seeds	37, 522, 000	39, 356, 000	40, 789, 000
Silk:			
Raw	16, 442, 000	15, 208, 000	11, 994, 000
Knubs or husks of silk	2, 327, 000	3, 643, 000	3, 679, 000
Thrown	578, 000	1, 224, 000	685, 000
Silk manufactures:			
Of countries out of Europe	1, 603, 000	1, 166, 000	822, 000
Of countries in Europe	60, 768, 000	63, 556, 000	56, 176, 000
Total silk manufactures	62, 371, 000	64, 722, 000	56, 998, 000
Skins and furs:			
Sheep and lambs'	4, 537, 000	6, 768, 000	6, 745, 000
Goat	5, 552, 000	6, 203, 000	6, 406, 000
Seal	2, 696, 000	3, 026, 000	2, 950, 000
All other	972, 000	477, 000	408, 000
All other sorts	3, 687, 000	4, 590, 000	4, 714, 000
Total skins and furs	17, 444, 000	21, 064, 000	21, 223, 000
Spices:			
Cinnamon	540, 000	586, 000	588, 000
Ginger	710, 000	530, 000	272, 000
Pepper	1, 322, 000	1, 934, 000	2, 245, 000
Unenumerated	1, 929, 000	3, 177, 000	2, 294, 000
Total spices	4, 501, 000	6, 227, 000	5, 399, 000
Spirits:			
Brandy	10, 565, 000	6, 499, 000	5, 132, 000
Geneva	214, 000	214, 000	238, 000
Rum	2, 842, 000	2, 560, 000	2; 391, 000
Unenumerated, not sweetened	442, 000	243, 000	379, 000
Sweetened and perfumed	603, 000	651, 000	675, 000
Total spirits	14, 669, 000	10, 167, 000	8, 815, 000
Sugar:			
Refined and candy	20, 080, 000	21, 542, 000	19, 754, 000
Raw	87, 113, 000	89, 663, 000	98, 396, 000
Molasses	1, 365, 000	418, 000	637, 000
Glucose	1, 448, 000	1, 880, 000	1, 783, 000
Total sugar	110, 006, 000	113, 503, 000	120, 570, 000
Tallow and stearine	10, 230, 000	11, 230, 000	10, 215, 000
Tea	54, 716, 000	56, 416, 000	55, 137, 000
Teeth, elephant, sea-cow	1, 977, 000	2, 691, 000	2, 654, 000

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Total imports into Great Britain, by articles—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Tobacco:			
Raw	$5, 654, 000	$8, 486, 000	$8, 318, 000
Manufactured, cigars and snuff	3, 901, 000	5, 489, 000	5, 982, 000
Total tobacco	9, 555, 000	13, 925, 000	12, 300, 000
Toys	2, 186, 000	2, 803, 000	2, 654, 000
Vegetables, unenumerated	1, 642, 000	1, 798, 000	1, 909, 000
Watches	2, 230, 000	2, 089, 000	2, 270, 000
Wax	472, 000	923, 000	646, 000
Whale fins	238, 000	302, 000	243, 000
Wine	26, 059, 000	31, 407, 000	27, 507, 000
Wood and timber:			
Hewn	14, 130, 000	26, 510, 000	23, 284, 000
Sawed and split	34, 311, 000	51, 710, 000	44, 663, 000
Staves	1, 997, 000	2, 283, 000	2, 849, 000
Furniture, hardwood:			
Mahogany	1, 778, 000	1, 743, 000	1, 886, 000
Unenumerated	1, 486, 000	1, 773, 000	2, 284, 006
Total wood	53, 702, 000	84, 019, 000	74, 966, 000
Wool:			
Sheep and lambs'	113, 090, 000	127, 230, 000	125, 514, 000
Alpaca, vicuña, and Illama	1, 465, 000	880, 000	841, 000
Woolen manufactures	27, 315, 000	37, 158, 000	29, 034, 000
Woolen yarn	6, 888, 000	9, 020, 000	6, 012, 000
Yeast, dried	2, 468, 000	2, 648, 000	2, 634, 000
All other articles	52, 795, 000	67, 425, 000	79, 524, 000
Grand total	1, 764, 141, 000	1, 998, 578, 000	1, 929, 529, 000

Total exports from Great Britain, by articles.

[Distinguishing British from foreign products.]

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.
BRITISH GOODS.			
Alkali	$9, 763, 000	$13, 634, 000	$10, 187, 000
Animals, living	1, 433, 000	1, 511, 000	1, 847, 000
Apparel, and slops	15, 542, 000	15, 616, 000	18, 031, 000
Arms and ammunition:			
Fire-arms	1, 254, 000	1, 492, 000	1, 541, 000
Gunpowder	1, 502, 000	1, 807, 000	1, 784, 000
All other kinds	2, 541, 000	3, 774, 000	3, 431, 000
Total arms, &c.	5, 297, 000	7, 073, 000	6, 756, 000
Bags and sacks, empty	6, 985, 000	7, 058, 000	7, 328, 000
Beer and ale	8, 513, 000	8, 423, 000	8, 383, 000
Biscuit and bread	2, 356, 000	2, 832, 000	2, 969, 000
Books, printed	4, 649, 000	4, 712, 000	5, 346, 000
Butter	1, 142, 000	977, 000	996, 000
Candles, of all sorts	656, 000	695, 000	660, 000
Caoutchouc, manufactured	3, 697, 000	4, 051, 000	4, 554, 000
Carriages, carts, &c.:			
Railway carriages, for passengers	146, 000	365, 000	335, 000
Wagons, trucks, &c.	472, 000	1, 040, 000	764, 000
Total carriages, &c.	618, 000	1, 405, 000	1, 099, 000
Cement	2, 682, 000	3, 366, 000	3, 639, 000
Cheese	268, 000	248, 000	243, 000
Chemical products and preparations	9, 894, 000	11, 580, 000	12, 407, 000
Coals, cinders, &c.:			
Coals	33, 000, 000	37, 898, 000	39, 400, 000
Coke cinders, &c.	1, 122, 000	1, 642, 000	1, 850, 000
Fuel, manufactured	880, 000	957, 000	1, 044, 000
Products of coal—naphtha, &c.	2, 439, 000	2, 390, 000	2, 751, 000
Total coals and cinders	37, 441, 000	42, 887, 000	45, 045, 000

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Total exports from Great Britain, by articles—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cordage and twine	$1,380,000	$1,433,000	$1,618,000
Corn, grain, and meal:			
Wheat	1,666,000	1,691,000	1,161,000
Wheat flour	224,000	360,000	340,000
All other	1,506,000	1,448,000	2,206,000
Cotton yarn	58,806,000	57,805,000	63,992,000
Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods, white and plain	142,096,000	168,725,000	180,646,000
Printed, dyed, and colored	83,810,000	108,710,000	103,195,000
Of mixed material	1,788,000	2,652,000	3,402,000
Lace and net	6,985,000	9,588,000	11,566,000
Stockings and socks	1,798,000	1,953,000	2,381,000
Thread, for sewing	8,908,000	10,069,000	11,226,000
Hosiery and small wares	5,558,000	7,461,000	7,975,000
Total cottons	250,943,000	309,158,000	320,891,000
Earthen and china ware	8,743,000	10,030,000	10,225,000
Fish:			
Herrings	5,164,000	6,907,000	5,958,000
All sorts	1,720,000	1,734,000	1,929,000
Total fish	6,884,000	8,641,000	7,887,000
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery	2,016,000	2,332,000	2,991,000
Glass:			
Plate, rough or silvered	651,000	938,000	1,035,000
Flint, of all kinds	1,118,000	1,205,000	1,414,000
Bottles, &c	1,482,000	1,613,000	1,550,000
Other manufactures	549,000	714,000	637,000
Total glass	3,800,000	4,470,000	4,636,000
Haberdashery and millinery	16,937,000	18,822,000	20,363,000
Hardware and cutlery	14,708,000	17,112,000	18,755,000
Hats, all sorts	4,357,000	4,979,000	5,457,000
Implements and tools of industry	1,773,000	1,836,000	2,050,000
Leather and manufactures of:			
Unwrought	7,320,000	5,596,000	7,125,000
Wrought, boots and shoes	6,368,000	6,227,000	7,698,000
All other	1,569,000	1,817,000	1,973,000
Saddlery and harness	2,060,000	2,118,000	2,284,000
Total leather, &c	17,317,000	15,758,000	19,080,000
Linen and jute;			
Linen yarn	5,227,000	4,758,000	5,137,000
Jute yarn	972,000	1,132,000	1,152,000
Total linen and jute yarn	6,199,000	5,885,000	6,289,000
Linen and jute manufactures:			
Linen piece goods, white or plain	21,440,000	23,402,000	23,507,000
Checkered, printed, or dyed	972,000	729,000	782,000
Sail-cloth and sails	967,000	807,000	806,000
Thread, sewing	1,700,000	1,807,000	1,604,000
Unenumerated	1,501,000	1,594,000	1,703,000
Total linen manufactures	26,580,000	28,339,000	28,402,000
Jute manufactures	9,535,000	10,958,000	11,518,000
Total linen and jute manufactures	36,115,000	39,297,000	39,920,000
Lucifer matches	549,000	705,000	860,000
Machinery:			
Steam-engines	10,676,000	13,532,000	15,484,000
All other	24,677,000	31,460,000	32,839,000
Total machinery	35,353,000	44,992,000	48,323,000
Measure	4,974,000	5,479,000	8,869,000
Medicines, drugs, &c	3,808,000	3,954,000	4,563,000
Metals:			
Iron:			
Old	3,891,000	5,659,000	2,381,000
Pig, and old	15,300,000	25,345,000	19,926,000
Bar	7,461,000	11,541,000	9,793,000
Railroad	13,974,000	24,636,000	27,500,000

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Total exports from Great Britain, by articles—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Metals—Continued.			
Iron:			
Hoop	$10,239,000	$16,432,000	$16,606,000
Tin plates	17,039,000	21,654,000	20,120,000
Wire	2,414,000	4,017,000	4,860,000
Cast and wrought	16,675,000	18,419,000	19,317,000
Steel, unwrought	4,974,000	6,169,000	9,088,000
Steel, manufactures of	3,337,000	4,012,000	4,501,000
Total iron and steel	95,304,000	137,895,000	134,092,000
Copper:			
Unwrought	5,254,000	5,115,000	5,968,000
Mixed or yellow metal	4,556,000	4,960,000	4,879,000
All other	5,256,000	6,111,000	5,856,000
Brass manufactures	1,501,000	1,570,000	1,866,000
Lead—pig, pipe, and sheet	2,754,000	2,837,000	3,300,000
Tin, unwrought	2,176,000	1,938,000	2,240,000
Zinc or spelter, wrought or not	418,000	656,000	573,000
Oil,-seed	6,747,000	7,874,000	7,028,000
Oil and floor cloth	1,943,000	1,856,000	2,201,000
Painters' colors, &c	5,003,000	5,654,000	5,866,000
Paper:			
Hangings	710,000	660,000	782,000
All other	4,445,000	5,372,000	6,060,000
Pickles	3,196,000	3,294,000	3,965,000
Plate, gold and silver	311,000	321,000	398,000
Plated gilt wares	705,000	812,000	953,000
Provisions, unenumerated	4,479,000	5,028,000	5,598,000
Rags and other paper materials	2,138,000	3,274,000	2,736,000
Salt	2,682,000	2,934,000	2,853,000
Silk:			
Thrown, twist, and yarn	3,376,000	3,323,000	4,903,000
Manufactured piece goods	3,876,000	4,921,000	5,493,000
All other	4,362,000	4,940,000	6,633,000
Total silk	11,614,000	13,184,000	17,029,000
Skins and furs, all sorts	6,703,000	7,981,000	18,689,000
Soap	2,100,000	2,138,000	1,934,000
Spirits, British and Irish	2,196,000	2,643,000	3,737,000
Stationery (not paper)	3,230,000	3,512,000	3,868,000
Sugar	4,717,000	5,474,000	5,220,000
Telegraphic wires and apparatus	12,143,000	6,315,000	9,593,000
Umbrellas and parasols	1,603,000	2,220,000	2,231,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	4,571,000	5,766,000	4,340,000
Woolen and worsted yarn	18,040,000	16,248,000	15,669,000
Wool, manufactures:			
Cloths, coatings, &c	29,848,000	32,718,000	36,713,000
Worsted stuffs	33,617,000	35,171,000	35,157,000
Blankets and blanketing	2,643,000	2,847,000	2,828,000
Flannels	1,268,000	1,506,000	1,895,000
Carpets and druggets	3,901,000	5,504,000	5,657,000
All other	5,751,000	6,101,000	5,856,000
Total woolens	77,028,000	83,847,000	88,106,000
All other articles	48,328,000	54,524,000	61,323,000
Total British goods	930,845,000	1,084,072,000	1,137,349,000
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOODS.			
Arms and ammunition	311,000	1,035,000	277,000
Bacon and hams	2,623,000	3,789,000	2,984,000
Bark, Peruvian	3,158,000	2,968,000	3,548,000
Beads, of glass	164,000	204,000	204,000
Butter	972,000	1,064,000	1,443,000
Candles:			
Stearine	1,410,000	1,312,000	1,740,000
All other	49,000	64,000	72,000
Caoutchouc	4,872,000	5,168,000	5,810,000
Cheese	598,000	593,000	651,000
Chemical manufactures and products	510,000	705,000	963,000
Cocoa	1,930,000	1,628,000	1,506,000
Coffee	28,318,000	25,439,000	19,833,000
Corn, grain, and meal:			
Wheat	1,312,000	2,691,000	2,419,000
Other kinds of corn, &c	1,530,000	1,584,000	330,000
Wheat meal	219,000	326,000	180,000
Other kinds flour	10,000	20,000	14,000

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Total exports from Great Britain by articles—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cotton:			
Raw	$20, 978, 000	$26, 545, 000	$24, 193, 000
Yarn	491, 000	418, 000	330, 000
Manufactured	3, 002, 000	3, 280, 000	2, 755, 000
Drugs, unenumerated	1, 920, 000	2, 478, 000	1, 875, 000
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:			
Cochineal	1, 200, 000	1, 351, 000	986, 000
Cutch and gambier	855, 000	1, 050, 000	1, 234, 000
Indigo	6, 330, 000	6, 315, 000	7, 533, 000
Unenumerated	540, 000	428, 000	607, 000
Dye woods: Logwood and others	336, 000	340, 000	301, 000
Feathers, ornamental	2, 385, 000	3, 211, 000	3, 513, 000
Fish	1, 506, 000	1, 487, 000	2, 491, 000
Flax, dressed and not	345, 000	399, 000	539, 000
Fruit:			
Almonds	428, 000	632, 000	772, 000
Currants	812, 000	1, 351, 000	1, 206, 000
Oranges and lemons	603, 000	948, 000	787, 000
Raisins	447, 000	651, 000	836, 000
Glass, all kinds	924, 000	910, 000	1, 025, 000
Guano	1, 025, 000	1, 477, 000	1, 448, 000
Gums:			
Arabic	243, 000	370, 000	301, 000
Kauris	287, 000	447, 000	330, 000
Lac, seed, shell, sticks, and dye	656, 000	1, 025, 000	1, 317, 000
All other	1, 065, 000	1, 230, 000	1, 302, 000
Hemp	1, 016, 000	1, 822, 000	1, 983, 000
Hides:			
Raw	6, 854, 000	7, 111, 000	6, 658, 000
Tanned	2, 317, 000	2, 283, 000	1, 647, 000
Jute	3, 920, 000	4, 547, 000	5, 228, 000
Meat, preserved, not salted	209, 000	195, 000	296, 000
Metals:			
Copper, wrought and not	5, 363, 000	4, 867, 000	4, 262, 000
Iron bars	2, 070, 000	3, 216, 000	2, 804, 000
Steel, unwrought	170, 000	253, 000	223, 000
Iron and steel, manufactured	1, 910, 000	3, 415, 000	4, 505, 000
Lead, pig or sheet	268, 000	399, 000	403, 000
Tin, in blocks, ingots, &c	3, 065, 000	3, 745, 000	4, 447, 000
Nuts, kernels, for oil	996, 000	1, 657, 000	1, 191, 000
Oil:			
Cocoanut	1, 200, 000	1, 351, 000	1, 089, 000
Olive	816, 000	612, 000	807, 000
Palm	2, 541, 000	3, 171, 000	3, 222, 000
Opium	910, 000	928, 000	1, 646, 000
Paper, all kinds	447, 000	525, 000	491, 000
Quicksilver	875, 000	535, 000	777, 000
Rags and other material for paper	64, 000	496, 000	709, 000
Rice	9, 671, 000	9, 992, 000	8, 520, 000
Seeds:			
Flax and linseed	311, 000	389, 000	223, 000
Rape	855, 000	554, 000	617, 000
Unenumerated, for oil	972, 000	918, 000	1, 522, 000
Silk:			
Raw	5, 178, 000	3, 600, 000	3, 480, 000
Knubs and waste	302, 000	501, 000	223, 000
Thrown	136, 000	44, 000	29, 000
Of countries out of Europe	200, 000	102, 000	102, 000
Of countries in Europe	1, 006, 000	1, 162, 000	1, 166, 000
Skins, furs and pelts:			
Goat	4, 095, 000	4, 474, 000	4, 612, 000
Sheep and lambs'	884, 000	1, 647, 000	1, 132, 000
All other	1, 365, 000	2, 570, 000	1, 890, 000
Spices:			
Cinnamon	413, 000	379, 000	350, 000
Pepper	1, 090, 000	1, 142, 000	1, 297, 000
Unenumerated	1, 773, 000	1, 982, 000	2, 061, 000
Spirits:			
Brandy	564, 000	622, 000	549, 000
Rum	1, 205, 000	1, 288, 000	1, 137, 000
Other sorts (and all in bond)	554, 000	501, 000	709, 000
Sugars:			
Refined and candy	937, 000	865, 000	1, 088, 000
Raw	2, 050, 000	1, 817, 000	1, 541, 000
Molasses	141, 000	112, 000	87, 000
Tallow and stearine	1, 487, 000	1, 845, 000	2, 882, 000
Tea	11, 342, 000	13, 615, 000	12, 063, 000
Teeth, elephants', sea-cow, &c	1, 118, 000	1, 652, 000	1, 720, 000
Tobacco:			
Raw	1, 122, 000	1, 011, 000	1, 045, 000
Manufactured, all kinds	899, 000	1, 060, 000	797, 000

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Total exports from Great Britain, by articles—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Wax	200,000	355,000	292,000
Wine	2,745,000	2,988,000	2,940,000
Wood and timber:			
Hewn	243,000	180,000	296,000
Sawn, split, and dressed	336,000	462,000	933,000
Furniture and hardware	452,000	535,000	544,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	68,782,000	69,895,000	79,046,000
Woolens, manufactured:			
Cloths and stuffs	1,657,000	2,429,000	1,701,000
Unenumerated	433,000	814,000	874,000
All other articles	24,337,000	30,137,000	29,021,000
Total foreign goods	278,245,000	307,900,000	306,472,000
Grand total, British and foreign	1,209,090,000	1,391,972,000	1,443,621,000

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Statement showing the entrances and clearances into and from the ports of the United Kingdom, from and to foreign countries, and British possessions, of steam and sailing vessels, with cargoes and in ballast, together with the tonnage of cargoes received from and cleared for the several countries whose flags are specified, for the year 1881.

Flags.	Entrances: sail and steam; with cargoes and in ballast.						Tons of cargoes entered from the several countries.		
	Sail.		Steam.		Total.		Tons of cargoes received from each country.	Tons received in British vessels.	Tons received under the flags of the respective countries.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.			
Norwegian	5,373	1,667,889	279	118,335	5,652	1,786,144	862,559	206,650	603,002
German	3,220	817,996	1,263	767,091	4,483	1,585,087	1,697,706	1,000,392	618,401
French	3,104	327,749	1,349	562,666	4,453	890,415	1,966,635	1,552,625	292,511
Swedish	1,272	332,623	542	287,166	1,814	619,789	1,161,035	366,358	400,899
Danish	2,264	306,439	654	311,881	2,918	618,320	255,018	40,654	202,927
Dutch	665	109,343	621	475,156	1,286	584,499	1,355,811	847,859	487,883
Italian	824	461,869	34	24,917	858	486,786	296,496	268,560	16,067
United States	313	391,403	33	64,046	346	455,449	5,034,323	3,912,168	337,870
Spanish	116	33,956	383	281,851	499	315,807	1,859,984	1,617,624	147,572
Belgian	14	4,900	857	264,951	871	270,851	957,530	713,460	186,099
Russian	655	222,761	52	25,251	707	248,012	1,399,901	906,061	100,525
Austrian	257	130,346	10	4,084	267	134,440	36,451	334,625	1,799
All other foreign	109	45,105	47	41,206	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign	18,195	4,852,379	6,124	3,229,601	24,319	8,081,980	16,883,449	11,466,036	3,405,535
British	11,996	4,398,309	26,193	16,038,726	38,189	20,437,035	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	30,191	9,250,688	32,317	19,268,327	62,508	28,519,015	.....	.....	.....

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Statement showing the entrances and clearances, &c.—Continued.

Flags.	Clearances: sail and steam; with cargoes and in ballast.						Tons of cargoes cleared for the several countries.		
	Sailing vessels		Steamers.		Total.		Total tons of cargoes cleared for each country.	Tons cleared in British vessels.	Tons cleared in the vessels of each country.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.			
Norwegian	5,308	1,667,962	277	119,537	5,585	1,787,499	524,111	152,896	337,882
German	3,275	837,056	1,296	799,551	4,571	1,636,607	2,476,010	1,538,165	815,939
French	3,115	327,428	1,380	596,354	4,495	923,782	3,527,879	2,884,478	572,866
Swedish	1,266	330,887	563	299,440	1,829	630,317	793,600	237,750	406,793
Danish	2,504	332,238	656	317,199	3,160	649,437	753,094	189,648	371,335
Dutch	524	100,101	635	488,538	1,159	588,639	1,401,750	1,038,091	344,121
Italian	907	499,119	34	29,634	941	528,753	1,241,050	951,716	203,727
United States	323	400,539	37	70,799	360	471,338	3,796,786	3,105,386	295,148
Spanish	124	34,841	394	294,816	518	329,657	883,773	624,797	130,981
Belgian	4	2,405	852	274,893	856	277,298	983,520	777,130	189,841
Russian	661	227,267	55	26,896	716	254,163	1,263,734	841,833	96,786
Austrian	296	150,657	2	980	298	151,655	66,440	39,030	24,276
All other foreign	131	51,557	71	13,612	202	95,161	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign	18,438	4,962,057	6,252	3,362,249	24,690	8,324,306	17,711,747	12,380,920	3,783,695
British	12,181	4,527,859	26,681	16,578,365	38,862	21,106,224	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	30,619	9,489,916	32,933	19,940,614	63,522	29,430,530	.....	.....	.....

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the share of British tonnage in the foreign trade of the kingdom, entrances and clearances, is 41,543,259 tons out of a total of 57,949,545, leaving only 16,406,286 tons for the vessels of all other countries.

In the direct international trade between the United Kingdom and the twelve principal commercial countries enumerated in the foregoing statement, it will be noted that of the total cargoes which constituted said trade the British flag covered 23,846,956 tons, while the twelve flags of the countries with which the trade was carried on covered only 7,189,250 tons. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are the only countries whose shipping control a larger tonnage share of their trade with the United Kingdom than the British flag. The nine other countries take such a surprising part in their own carrying trade as to be worthy of reproduction for more condensed review.

Statement showing the total tonnage in the trade between the United Kingdom and the several countries enumerated, together with the share thereof carried in British vessels and in the vessels of the respective countries during the year 1881.

With—	Total trade.	Carried in British vessels.	Carried in the vessels of each country designated.	Balance in favor of British vessels.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Germany	4,173,716	2,538,557	1,434,340	1,104,217
France	5,494,514	4,437,103	865,377	3,571,726
Holland	2,757,561	1,859,950	832,004	1,027,946
Italy	1,537,546	1,220,276	219,794	1,000,482
Spain	2,743,757	2,242,421	278,553	1,963,868
Belgium	1,941,050	1,490,590	375,940	1,114,650
Russia	2,663,635	1,747,894	207,311	1,540,583
Austria	102,891	72,655	26,075	46,580
United States	8,837,107	7,017,554	633,018	6,384,536
Total	30,251,777	22,627,000	4,872,412	18,354,588

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The following reduces the foregoing exhibit to closer comparative results:

The British flag covers 1.70 tons to 1 ton covered by the German flag in the trade between both countries.

The British flag covers 2.21 tons to 1 ton covered by the Dutch flag in the trade between both countries.

The British flag covers 2.81 tons to 1 ton covered by the Austrian flag in the trade between both countries.

The British flag covers 3.97 tons to 1 ton covered by the Belgian flag in the trade between both countries.

The British flag covers 5.12 tons to 1 ton covered by the French flag in the trade between both countries.

The British flag covers 5.51 tons to 1 ton covered by the Italian flag in the trade between both countries.

The British flag covers 8 tons to 1 ton covered by the Spanish flag in the trade between both countries.

The British flag covers 8.2 tons to 1 ton covered by the Russian flag in the trade between both countries.

The British flag covers 10.58 tons to 1 ton covered by the American flag in the trade between both countries.

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The following statements show the details of the trade between Great Britain and France, as compiled from British official returns.

The study of the trade between these two great manufacturing and commercial nations is worthy of the closest analyzation. On general principles it would seem that the manufactures of each country were so perfected as to render any extensive purchases from the other unnecessary. This, however, is not the case. It will be seen by the following statements that Great Britain imported from France during the year 1880 products and manufactures to the value of $203,428,000, of which at least $180,000,000 represented French goods. Of these total imports of French products, manufactures amount to at least $115,000,000. This amounts to about three-fourths more than the total imports of all goods into the United States from France.

The exports from Great Britain to France amounted to $136,036,000, of which, according to French returns, there were entered for consumption in France $128,056,000. According to the British returns the exports to France during the year 1880 were as follows: British produce and manufactures, $75,788,000; foreign produce and manufactures, $60,248,000. It will thus be seen that while France sells about $180,000,000 annually of French products to Great Britain, the latter only sells $75,788,000 worth of British products to France. Of the British exports to France, manufactures comprise about $56,000,000, the balance being composed of raw materials.

It will thus be seen that the trade between the two countries is very much in favor of France.

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Imports into Great Britain from France.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Animals, living:		
Oxen and bulls	$34,000	$170,000
Sheep and lambs	2,000	7,000
Swine and hogs	10,000	.....
Horses	268,000	282,000
Total live animals	314,000	469,000
Art, works of	234,000	229,000
Asphaltum	68,000	68,000
Books	272,000	306,000
Brass and bronze, manufactured	142,000	127,000
Butter	11,002,000	13,732,000
Buttons	744,000	685,000
Chemicals, manufactured	1,263,000	1,458,000
China and earthen ware	719,000	685,000
Clocks	1,457,000	1,390,000
Corks, manufactured	782,000	972,000
Corn:		
Wheat	39,000	4,000
Barley	1,433,000	2,526,000
Oats	59,000	.....
Pease	180,000	122,000
Maize	.....	2,000
Other kinds	20,000	19,000
Wheat flour	1,472,000	1,186,000
Total corn	3,203,000	3,859,000
Cotton:		
Raw	680,000	127,000
Yarn	5,000	15,000
Manufactures	3,393,000	4,017,000
Dye stuffs and tanning stuffs	209,000	270,000
Eggs	6,757,000	6,184,000
Feathers	1,496,000	1,346,000
Fish	1,802,000	1,346,000
Flax	164,000	302,000
Flowers	2,148,000	2,074,000
Fruit:		
Plums	268,000	272,000
Raw	1,288,000	1,540,000
Nuts	321,000	510,000
Glass:		
Plate	282,000	374,000
Flint	102,000	78,000
Manufactured	748,000	787,000
Total glass and glassware	1,132,000	1,239,000
Hair, coir, &c	83,000	166,000
Hats and bonnets of felt	379,000	370,000
Hides:		
Not dressed	632,000	753,000
Tanned, curried, and dressed	1,987,000	2,720,000
Hops	200,000	243,000
Iron and steel, manufactured	428,000	574,000
Jute yarn and waste of	565,000	603,000
Lace	1,574,000	1,992,000
Leather, manufactures of:		
Gloves	4,867,000	6,616,000
Boots and shoes	1,336,000	1,268,000
Unenumerated	705,000	374,000
Total leather and manufactures of	6,908,000	8,258,000
Linen:		
Yarn	3,000	70,000
Manufactured	321,000	302,000
Madder	15,000	13,000
Root	2,000	1,000
Garancine	15,000	3,000
Musical instruments	807,000	933,000
Oil:		
Olive	83,000	54,000
Seed	345,000	350,000
Turpentine	1,000	22,000
Oilseed cake	476,000	345,000
Painters' colors	336,000	408,000

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Imports into Great Britain from France—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Paperhangings	$215,000	$215,000
Of other sorts	146,000	525,000
Pictures	962,000	933,000
Pork, salted and fresh	4,000	15,000
Potatoes	2,444,000	2,322,000
Poultry and game	617,000	661,000
Rags and other materials	166,000	83,000
Rosin	73,000	59,000
Seeds:		
Clover and grass	714,000	404,000
Of other sorts	277,000	282,000
Silks:		
Raw	1,477,000	384,000
Waste, knubs and twist	744,000	1,161,000
Thrown	248,000	1,176,000
Manufactures:		
Stuffs and ribbons	35,899,000	35,142,000
Plush for hats	761,000	122,000
Unenumerated	9,132,000	11,308,000
Total silks and silk goods	48,261,000	49,293,000
Skins and furs, all sorts	2,157,000	2,249,000
Skins, manufactured	710,000	1,093,000
Spirits, brandy	10,283,000	6,320,000
Stones, rough or hewn	253,000	311,000
Succades	311,000	302,000
Sugar:		
Refined and candy	10,968,000	11,381,000
Unrefined	982,000	661,000
Tallow and stearine	510,000	282,000
Tea	3,000	2,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	68,000	15,000
Toys	394,000	384,000
Vegetables, unenumerated	875,000	982,000
Watches	89,000	30,000
Wine	12,007,000	15,946,000
Wood, hewn	1,229,000	1,496,000
Wool, sheep and lamb's	1,331,000	2,157,000
Woolen:		
Manufactures	16,452,000	20,993,000
Rags	816,000	923,000
Yarn for weaving	880,000	1,351,000
All other articles	17,721,000	20,561,000
Grand total imports from France	186,911,000	203,428,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to France.

BRITISH GOODS.

Alkali	$263,000	$433,000
Animals and haberdashery	943,000	855,000
Arms:		
Ammunition, &c	705,000	782,000
Fire-arms	15,000	25,000
Gunpowder	2,000	
All other kinds	5,000	15,000
Beer and ale	195,000	229,000
Biscuit and bread	617,000	763,000
Books, printed	166,000	180,000
Caoutchouc	666,000	748,000
Cement	175,000	268,000
Chemical products, preparation	972,000	1,088,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	6,626,000	7,554,000
Coal, products of, naphtha, petroleum, &c	889,000	884,000
Corn:		
Wheat	1,322,000	1,152,000
Oats	68,000	384,000
Wheat-meal or flour	3,000	25,000
Cotton yarns	2,172,000	2,142,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	5,572,000	5,363,000
By value	904,000	1,118,000
Total cottons and yarn	8,648,000	8,623,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to France—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS—Continued.		
Drugs and medicinal preparations	$73,000	$112,000
Earthen and china ware	438,000	501,000
Fish of all sorts	870,000	865,000
Hardware and cutlery	680,000	846,000
Leather, wrought and not	1,890,000	1,273,000
Linen yarn	671,000	593,000
Linens:		
By the yard	1,112,000	812,000
By value	59,000	78,000
Total linens and yarn	1,842,000	1,483,000
Machinery:		
Steam engines	472,000	627,000
All other	2,371,000	2,750,000
Total machinery	2,813,000	3,377,000
Manure	588,000	831,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	3,104,000	3,833,000
Copper, wrought and not	2,623,000	2,230,000
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	234,000	185,000
Tin, unwrought	525,000	520,000
Total metals	6,486,000	6,768,000
Oil seed	452,000	608,000
Painters' colors and materials	423,000	476,000
Provisions, unenumerated	642,000	826,000
Silk:		
Thrown, twist, or yarn	1,564,000	1,613,000
Manufactures	2,055,000	2,803,000
Skins, all sorts	923,000	768,000
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	3,109,000	175,000
Wool, sheep and lamb's	302,000	321,000
Woolen and worsted yarns	972,000	1,117,000
Woolens:		
By yard	13,649,000	14,450,000
At value	787,000	823,000
Total woolens and yarns	15,408,000	16,390,000
Yarn, alpaca and mohair	1,030,000	1,166,000
All other articles	8,978,000	10,593,000
Total British products	72,846,000	75,788,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Bacon and hams	132,000	146,000
Bark, Peruvian	962,000	884,000
Caoutchouc	413,000	544,000
Cocoa	612,000	253,000
Coffee	2,283,000	2,089,000
Corn, grain, meal, and wheat	102,000	73,000
Cotton, raw	1,584,000	1,487,000
Drugs, unenumerated	316,000	326,000
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:		
Indigo	608,000	598,000
Unenumerated	195,000	132,000
Feathers, ornamental	1,404,000	1,997,000
Flax, dressed and undressed	132,000	40,000
Guano	59,000	91,000
Gum:		
Lac seed dye	44,000	82,000
All other sorts	117,000	156,000
Hemp and other like vegetable substances, except jute	132,000	243,000
Hides	234,000	243,000
Horns and hoofs	331,000	389,000
Jute	1,924,000	2,138,000
Meat, preserved (not salted)	20,000	30,000
Metals:		
Copper, wrought	1,341,000	962,000
Tin, in blocks, ingots	370,000	326,000
Oil		
Cocoanut	68,000	98,000
Palm	253,000	258,000
Quicksilver	144,000	132,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to France—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
FOREIGN GOODS—Continued.		
Rice, not in husks	$379,000	$243,000
Seeds:		
Rape	15,000	5,000
Unenumerated	535,000	229,000
Silks:		
Raw	4,100,000	2,929,000
Knubs and twists of silk and waste	180,000	450,000
Manufactured	671,000	651,000
Skins:		
Goat	846,000	1,289,000
Furs and all other	399,000	432,000
Tea	170,000	161,000
Teeth, elephants', sea cow, &c	316,000	345,000
Wine	204,000	224,000
Wool, sheep's and lambs'	29,532,000	33,694,000
All other articles	5,099,000	5,929,000
Total foreign goods	56,226,000	60,248,000
Grand total, British and foreign exports	129,072,000	136,086,000

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

According to British official returns, the trade of the United Kingdom with the United States during the decade ending with December 31, 1881, was as follows:

Years.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.			Balance of trade in favor of the United States.
		British goods.	Foreign goods.	Total.	
1872	$264,574,000	$197,165,000	$25,030,000	$222,195,000	$42,379,000
1873	347,349,000	163,174,000	15,182,000	178,356,000	168,993,000
1874	357,663,000	136,690,000	19,343,000	156,033,000	201,630,000
1875	338,207,000	106,278,000	15,518,000	121,796,000	216,411,000
1876	367,351,000	81,474,000	16,423,000	97,897,000	269,454,000
1877	378,234,000	79,482,000	17,054,000	96,536,000	281,698,000
1878	433,250,000	70,723,000	14,483,000	85,206,000	348,044,000
1879	446,235,000	98,765,000	25,257,000	124,022,000	322,213,000
1880	520,414,000	149,960,000	34,496,000	184,456,000	335,958,000
1881	501,591,000	144,748,000	33,957,000	178,705,000	322,893,000
Total	3,954,868,000	1,228,459,000	216,743,000	1,445,202,000	2,509,673,000

It thus appears from British official returns, that the United Kingdom purchased from the United States, during the decade above given, in excess of the sales of the United Kingdom to the United States, merchandise to the value of $2,509,673,000.

In connection herewith the following statement showing the imports into and exports from the United Kingdom from and to the United States, of gold and silver coin and bullion, during the same period, will prove interesting:

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Gold and silver coin and bullion imports and exports into and from the United Kingdom.

Years.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.	Balance.	
			Against the United States.	In favor of the United States.
1872	$62, 252, 000		$62, 252, 000	
1873	44, 365, 000	$11, 708, 000	32, 657, 000	
1874	38, 649, 000	166, 000	38, 483, 000	
1875	55, 364, 000	3, 223, 000	32, 141, 000	
1876	34, 063, 000	18, 967, 000	15, 096, 000	
1877	22, 734, 000	7, 108, 000	15, 526, 000	
1878	12, 063, 000	9, 290, 000	2, 773, 000	
1879	14, 502, 000	36, 756, 000		$22, 254, 000
1880	6, 094, 000	26, 949, 000		20, 855, 000
1881	12, 738, 000	36, 051, 000		23, 313. 000
Total	302, 824, 000	150, 218, 000	198, 928, 000	66, 422, 000

This statement shows that notwithstanding the immense balance of trade in merchandise against the United Kingdom and in favor of the United States ($2,509,673,000), the excess of gold and silver imported into the United Kingdom from the United States during the ten years under review exceeded the exports to the United States to the amount of $132,506,000. This represents on total interchange a balance of trade in favor of the United States of $2,638,219,000.

The following statement, showing the principal articles constituting the trade between the United States and the United Kingdom, as well as the various changes which have taken place therein during the last ten years, will prove both interesting and instructive:

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Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States.

Articles.	1872.	1874	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total imports into Great Britain from all countries, 1881.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.							
Horned cattle, oxen			$8,121,000	$8,660,000	$17,890,000	$11,664,000	$26,608,000
Sheep and lambs			539,000	1,230,000	782,000	578,000	10,653,000
Swine			238,000	248,000	160,000	24,000	396,000
All other food animals, cows, calves, &c					87,000		3,771,000
Bacon	$15,285,000	$19,814,000	26,926,000	27,950,000	36,314,000	37,449,000	43,106,000
Hams	1,522,000	1,949,000	9,200,000	9,564,000	10,585,000	8,749,000	8,903,000
Beef:							
Salted	1,392,000	1,976,000	1,983,000	2,012,000	2,556,000	2,328,000	2,334,000
Fresh		12,000	6,167,000	7,178,000	9,142,000	9,613,000	10,512,000
Butter	972,000	918,000	4,855,000	6,041,000	6,532,000	4,107,000	52,789,000
Cheese	8,268,000	12,534,000	16,072,000	11,994,000	16,582,000	17,282,000	25,413,000
Fish	627,000	961,000	2,041,000	2,536,000	2,102,000	4,033,000	8,884,000
Lard	6,114,000	3,828,000	8,432,000	6,619,000	8,461,000	10,318,000	10,706,000
Preserved meats	63,000	155,000	4,841,000	6,860,000	6,945,000	5,292,000	11,348,000
Pork:							
Salted	1,458,000	2,208,000	2,537,000	2,547,000	2,649,000	2,566,000	2,950,000
Fresh		4,841,000	68,000	199,000	150,000	175,000	345,000
Poultry and game		37,000	19,000	78,000	40,000	38,000	2,216,000
Total animals and animal products	35,701,000	44,392,000	92,039,000	93,716,000	120,977,000	114,211,000	220,934,000
CEREALS, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES.							
Wheat	27,585,000	68,735,000	80,028,000	92,855,000	98,056,000	97,603,000	152,930,000
Barley	41,000	90,000	2,138,000	311,000	821,000	656,000	19,775,000
Oats			72,000	34,000	106,000	14,000	18,376,000
Rye			165,000	108,000	107,000	140,000	383,000
Pease	272,000	685,000	947,000	797,000	947,000	937,000	3,873,000
Indian corn	29,362,000	27,389,000	48,420,000	40,046,000	45,149,000	36,061,000	50,505,000
Flour	2,995,000	14,125,000	14,045,000	24,883,000	26,404,000	29,014,000	45,741,000
Oatmeal		20,000	1,890,000	1,701,000	1,516,000	369,000	505,000
Corn meal	48,000	66,000	156,000	121,000	180,000	116,000	118,000
Farinaceous substances, unenumerated	63,000	58,000	165,000	248,000	194,000	160,000	3,557,000
Fruits, green, dried, and preserved	1,064,000	457,000	962,000	1,817,000	3,672,000	2,460,000	31,250,000
Potatoes			9,000	39,000	38,000		5,336,000
Sugar:							
Refined			797,000	3,037,000	782,000	272,000	19,571,000
Glucose					442,000	335,000	1,785,000
Molasses	758,000	277,000	661,000	904,000	194,000	461,000	670,000

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Total of cereals, fruits, and vegetables	62, 188, 000	111, 902, 000	150, 455, 000	166, 897, 000	178, 608, 000	168, 598, 000	384, 375, 000
Grand total of food supplies	97, 889, 000	156, 294, 000	258, 936, 000	260, 613, 000	299, 585, 000	282, 809, 000	575, 309, 000
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.							
Cotton	125, 585, 000	141, 830, 000	123, 354, 000	126, 768, 000	154, 775, 000	150, 913, 000	211, 420, 000
Hides, tanned and dressed	2, 945, 000	5, 137, 000	6, 085, 000	4, 112, 000	5, 807, 000	5, 735, 000	5 948, 000
Oil-seed cake	3, 792, 000	5, 329, 000	6, 106, 000	6, 566, 000	8, 233, 000	7, 030, 000	8, 573, 000
Petroleum	1, 991, 000	4, 757, 000	5, 881, 000	6, 624, 000	6, 207, 000	9, 107, 000	9, 482, 000
Tobacco:							
Unmanufactured	3, 436, 000	8, 831, 000	9, 351, 000	3, 314, 000	6, 119, 000	4, 184, 000	6, 755, 000
Manufactured	97, 000	733, 000	457, 000	471, 000	394, 000	374, 000	5, 982, 000
Clocks	365, 000	491, 000	487, 000	661, 000	748, 000	612, 000	2, 336, 000
Cotton manufactures	15, 000	204, 000	1, 409, 000	1, 447, 000	2, 897, 000	1, 603, 000	12, 092, 000
Hops	232, 000	634, 000	1, 711, 000	2, 415, 000	1, 058, 000	1, 334, 000	3, 353, 000
Iron and steel manufactures	947, 000	757, 000	860, 000	758, 000	1, 035, 000	845, 000	13, 375, 000
Manures	429, 000	531, 000	1, 710, 000	1, 424, 000	744, 000	962, 000	7, 615, 000
Oil:							
Spermaceti	1, 151, 000	1, 184, 000	1, 428, 000	418, 000	413, 000	520, 000	2, 657, 000
Train	150, 000	209, 000	374, 000	364, 000	.....	150, 000	2, 158, 000
Animal	155, 000	170, 000	991, 000	806, 000	1, 327, 000	588, 000	772, 000
Spirits of turpentine	1, 909, 000	1, 599, 000	1, 730, 000	1, 380, 000	1, 778, 000	2, 366, 000	2, 420, 000
Seed oil	180, 000	170, 000	131, 000	170, 000	73, 000	.....	2, 605, 000
Essential	77, 000	104, 000	209, 000	185, 000	77, 000	87, 000	987, 000
Rosin	2, 116, 000	1, 944, 000	1, 307, 000	1, 491, 000	1, 570, 000	1, 667, 000	1, 6-6, 000
Seeds, clover and grass	1, 540, 000	422, 000	1, 279, 000	1, 419, 000	1, 156, 000	500, 000	3, 013, 000
Cotton	97, 000	92, 000	345, 000	233, 000	194, 000	199, 000	8, 665, 000
Skins and furs	3, 531, 000	2, 922, 000	2, 139, 000	3, 407, 000	3, 168, 000	2, 751, 000	21, 268, 000
Tallow and stearine	3, 382, 900	4, 348, 000	4, 148, 000	4, 894, 000	4, 437, 000	3, 621, 000	10, 215, 000
Wax	112, 000	70, 000	53, 000	102, 000	248, 000	218, 000	646, 000
Wood and timber:							
Hewn	2, 201, 000	5, 040, 000	1, 934, 000	1, 321, 000	2, 202, 000	2, 626, 000	23, 284, 000
Sawn, planed	787, 000	2, 449, 000	2, 736, 000	1, 929, 000	2, 843, 000	3, 698, 000	44, 663, 000
Staves	457, 000	345, 000	525, 000	360, 000	364, 000	588, 000	2, 853, 000
Furniture and hard woods	354, 000	272, 000	282, 000	394, 000	471, 000	787, 000	4, 179, 000
House frames, fittings, and joiners' work	.....	.....	364, 000	491, 000	515, 000	564, 000	938, 000
Wool	364, 000	120, 000	219, 000	43, 000	170, 000	82, 000	125, 592, 000
Muskets, fowling pieces, revolvers, &c	13, 000	59, 000	77, 000	44, 000	150, 000	115, 000	497, 000
Bark, and extracts of, for tanners and dyers	275, 000	298, 000	136, 000	223, 000	254, 000	340, 000	4, 048, 000
Bark, Peruvian	.....	44, 000	77, 000	194, 000	317, 000	253, 000	8, 811, 000
Barks	64, 000	87, 000	102, 000	136, 000	171, 000	204, 000	855, 000
Brass, and manufactures of	170, 000	194, 000	97, 000	63, 000	92, 000	63, 000	333, 000
Caoutchouc	243, 000	272, 000	180, 000	.....	233, 000	427, 000	10, 750, 000
Chemicals	32, 000	223, 000	165, 000	97, 000	286, 000	345, 000	6, 755, 000
Confectionery	36, 000	24, 000	.....	.....	126, 000	94, 000	2, 809, 000
Drugs and medicines	126, 000	228, 000	184, 000	238, 000	228, 000	316, 000	4, 140, 000
Dyestuffs	180, 000	296, 000	278, 000	146, 000	126, 000	174, 000	26, 890, 000
Leather manufactures	82, 000	95, 000	97, 000	92, 000	50, 000	95, 000	9, 185, 000
Metal manufactures	.....	.....	101, 000	63, 000	88, 000	.....	520, 000
Musical instruments	150, 000	180, 000	364, 000	398, 000	525, 000	617, 000	3, 548, 000
Painters' colors	10, 000	301, 000	82, 000	102, 000	58, 000	53, 000	4, 052, 000

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Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States—Continued.

Articles.	1872.	1874.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total imports into Great Britain from all countries, 1881.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.							
Paper			$53,000	$58,000	$63,000	$73,000	$5,550,000
Paraffine	$35,000	$85,000	45,000	403,000	464,000	432,000	568,000
Perfumery and toilet articles					44,000	53,000	379,000
Pictures		49,000	58,000	20,000	36,000	58,000	2,012,000
Quicksilver					58,000		1,779,000
Silk husks and waste	87,000				155,000		3,679,000
Stationery			68,000	53,000	68,000	58,000	510,000
Toys			83,000	53,000	48,000	57,000	2,653,000
Alkali	170,000	131,000	22,000	48,000	77,000	59,000	374,000
Tar	58,000	180,000	77,000	58,000	34,000	44,000	588,000
All other articles	6,957,000	10,929,000	10,605,000	9,207,000	8,055,000	11,012,000	777,401,000
Total imports	264,574,000	357,663,000	433,250,000	446,235,000	520,414,000	501,591,000	1,929,529,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States.

Articles.	1872.	1874.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
BRITISH GOODS.						
Alkali	$6,080,000	$5,672,000	$4,279,000	$4,821,000	$5,856,000	$4,777,000
Apparel and slops	1,220,000	885,000	292,000	311,000	335,000	349,000
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	764,000	462,000	588,000	544,000	811,000	690,000
Bags and sacks	1,118,000	1,454,000	768,000	589,000	636,000	942,000
Beer and ale	1,118,000	1,171,000	481,000	457,000	558,000	626,000
Bleaching materials	1,180,000	899,000	646,000	734,000	970,000	860,000
Books	1,497,000	1,331,000	1,089,000	1,120,000	1,341,000	1,608,000
Cantchouc manufactures	757,000	549,000	151,000	204,000	301,000	219,000
Cement	214,000	301,000	209,000	282,000	432,000	490,000
Chemical products and manufactures	833,000	1,949,000	1,270,000	735,000	2,118,000	1,754,000
Coal and coke	549,000	491,000	340,000	330,000	558,000	1,205,000
Cottons:						
Yarn	344,000	345,000	144,000	258,000	262,000	316,000
Plain piece goods	6,061,000	5,161,000	1,964,000	1,792,000	2,603,000	2,648,000
Printed piece goods	10,434,000	6,927,000	1,330,000	3,839,000	5,836,000	4,592,000
Mixed piece goods	476,000	403,000	117,000	102,000	160,000	257,000
All other	8,068,000	7,269,000	4,957,000	6,225,000	8,665,000	9,914,000
Total cottons	25,383,000	20,105,000	8,512,000	12,216,000	17,526,000	17,727,000
Earthen and china ware	4,554,000	2,795,000	2,828,000	3,315,000	4,393,000	4,073,000
Flax	257,000	544,000	369,000	466,000	369,000	636,000
Furniture, upholstery, &c	480,000	58,000	83,000	43,000	92,000	160,000
Glass:						
Plate, rough, &c	685,000	491,000	126,000	228,000	496,000	447,000
Flint, plain, and cut	160,000	68,000	34,000	53,000	65,000	97,000
Common bottles	194,000	208,000	107,000	92,000	136,000	160,000
All other	374,000	194,000	39,000	97,000	208,000	141,000
Total glass	1,413,000	961,000	306,000	470,000	905,000	845,000
Haberdashery and millinery	6,731,000	5,341,000	1,586,000	1,429,000	2,090,000	2,168,000
Hardware and cutlery	4,622,000	1,211,000	1,463,000	1,584,000	2,400,000	2,498,000
Hides, raw	194,000	10,000	44,000	267,000	442,000	466,000
Iron:						
Old and scrap	2,591,000	243,000	49,000	3,049,900	4,597,000	1,905,000
Pig	4,918,000	1,040,000	646,000	4,204,000	11,115,000	6,599,000
Bar	2,994,000	292,000	160,000	515,000	1,564,000	534,000
Bolt and rod	588,000	63,000	49,000	204,000	704,000	214,000
Railroad bars	2,259,000	5,997,000	.....	1,142,000	7,328,000	9,160,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States—Continued.

Articles.	1872.	1874.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
BRITISH GOODS—Continued.						
Railroad, all other	$261,000	$301,000	$19,000		$97,000	$131,000
Wire, except telegraph	332,000	136,000	102,000	$1,486,000	685,000	617,000
Sheets, boilers, and plates	1,030,000	204,000	53,000	228,000	656,000	296,000
Galvanized	136,000	78,000				1,458,000
Hoops	914,000	360,000	10,000	214,000	1,370,000	
Tin plates	13,362,000	13,321,000	9,210,000	13,463,000	16,407,000	14,769,000
Anchors, chains, &c	505,000	45,000	49,000	53,000	78,000	83,000
Tubes and pipes	248,000					
Nails, screws, &c	34,000					58,000
Cast, and other manufactures	698,000	506,000	199,000	496,000	923,000	204,000
Steel:						
Ingots					879,000	3,582,000
Bars	3,644,000	539,000	821,000	1,045,000	1,924,000	1,682,000
Sheets	972,000	117,000			38,000	94,000
Manufactures of	544,000	292,000	170,000	180,000	204,000	325,000
Total iron and steel	33,030,000	23,834,000	11,537,000	26,279,000	48,589,000	41,711,000
Leather	433,000	326,000	233,000	894,000	432,000	340,000
Leather, manufactures of	447,000	296,000	83,000	131,000	208,000	243,000
Lead	773,000	311,000	24,000	68,000	23,000	45,000
Jute:						
Yarn	136,000	170,000	121,000	92,000	330,000	345,000
Manufactures	1,921,000	2,265,000	1,852,000	2,651,000	4,738,000	5,092,000
Total jute yarn and manufactures	2,057,000	2,435,000	1,973,000	2,743,000	5,068,000	5,437,000
Linen:						
Yarn	253,000	122,000		96,000	189,000	234,000
Piece goods, plain	17,287,000	14,162,000	9,147,000	11,220,000	13,234,000	11,280,000
Checks, printed, &c	262,000	869,000	126,000	138,000	50,000	107,000
Thread, sewing	301,000	690,000	549,000	821,000	938,000	748,000
All other	146,000	126,000	389,000	389,000	477,000	491,000
Total linen	18,249,000	15,469,000	10,332,000	12,664,000	14,888,000	12,860,000
Machinery and millwork:						
Locomotives						
Other steam-engines	121,000			63,000	97,000	286,000
All other	2,256,000	1,011,000	680,000	858,000	1,900,000	2,142,000
Total machinery, &c	3,377,000	1,011,000	680,000	921,000	1,997,000	2,428,000

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Medicines	345,000	175,000	212,000	418,000	277,000	301,000
Oils, other than essential	53,000		63,000	58,000	179,000	29,000
Oil and floor cloth	143,000	151,000			92,000	121,000
Painters' colors and materials	889,000	821,000	439,000	389,000	563,000	520,000
Paper:						
Writing, printing, &c	632,000	208,000			77,000	107,000
Hangings	165,000	107,000			23,000	36,000
Pasteboard, millboard	10,000	10,000				36,000
All other, and articles of	191,000	112,000	34,000	53,000	92,000	58,000
Total paper	998,000	437,000	34,000	53,000	192,000	201,000
Perfumery	53,000	24,000	29,000	24,000	12,000	25,000
Pickles, vinegar, and sauces	632,000	467,000	320,000	428,000	422,000	617,000
Pictures	151,000	102,000	58,000	78,000	155,000	233,000	
Plate, silver	19,000	10,000			8,000	13,000
Plated and gilt wares	49,000	19,000			27,000	34,000
Prints, engravings, &c	97,000	78,000	53,000	87,000	136,000	194,000
Rags, and other paper materials	2,707,000	1,341,000	565,000	2,027,000	3,086,000	2,561,000
Salt	598,000	797,000	719,000	827,000	866,000	738,000
Seeds	151,000	193,000	102,000	117,000	160,000	170,000
Silk:						
Thrown and yarns	14,000	15,000		13,000	150,000	68,000
All silk manufactures	1,158,000	1,382,000	335,000	374,000	913,000	846,000
Mixed silk manufactures	967,000	301,000	146,000	291,000	544,000	807,000
Total silks	2,139,000	1,698,000	481,000	678,000	1,617,000	1,721,000
Skins:						
Sheep and lamb, undressed	1,614,000	2,459,000	1,332,000	1,993,000	3,313,000	3,071,000
Foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom	257,000	666,000	535,090	505,000	865,000	952,000
All other	170,000	170,000	418,000	505,000	578,000	444,000
Total skins and furs	2,041,000	3,295,000	2,275,000	3,005,000	4,756,000	4,467,000
Spirits	112,000	58,000	107,000	121,000	136,000	180,000
Stationery	496,000	515,000	311,000	320,000	354,900	432,000
Stones, mill, grind, &c	228,000	306,000	156,000	136,000	145,000	107,000
Sugar, refined, and candy	589,000	836,000	262,000		136,000	102,000
Telegraph-wire and apparatus	242,000	292,000		58,000	247,000	6,483,000
Tin, unwrought	694,000	1,283,000	214,000	602,000	389,000	179,000
Umbrellas and parasols	224,000	296,000	39,000	38,000	68,000	73,000
Wool:						
British	868,000	439,000	117,000	2,420,000	3,013,000	1,701,000
Foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom	193,000	128,000			78,000	38,000
Woolen manufactures:						
Woolen yarn, corded					27,000	
Worsted yarn, combed			30,000		77,000	58,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States—Continued.

Articles.	1872.	1874.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
BRITISH GOODS—Continued.						
Broadcloth, coatings, &c.:						
All wool	$3, 927, 000	$2, 799, 000	$858, 000	$1, 098, 000	$1, 878, 000	$1 424, 000
Mixed	564, 000	1, 268, 000	656, 000	792, 000	2, 036, 000	2, 124, 000
Narrow cloths, &c.:						
All wool	676, 000	433, 000			48, 000	107, 000
Mixed	515, 000	418, 000	156, 000	177, 000	379, 000	482, 000
Worsted stuffs:						
All wool	214, 000	564, 000	58, 000	77, 000		
Mixed	21, 001, 000	14, 279, 000	4, 611, 000	4, 952, 000	6, 230, 000	5, 545, 000
Shawls	481, 000	287, 000	175, 000	131, 000	155, 000	140, 000
Hosiery	224, 000	228, 000	87, 000	92, 000	108, 000	135, 000
All other	2, 357, 000	3, 767, 000	491, 000	583, 000	1, 630, 000	1, 137, 000
Total woolens	29, 959, 000	24, 043, 000	7, 122, 000	7, 902, 000	12, 568, 000	11, 152, 000
All other articles	36, 797, 000	47, 660, 000	6, 929, 000	5, 362, 000	6, 941, 000	7, 219, 000
Total of British goods	197, 165, 000	136, 690, 000	70, 723, 000	98, 765, 000	149, 960, 000	144, 748, 000
FOREIGN GOODS.						
Horses					72, 000	68, 000
Hams		223, 000	163, 000		58, 000	27, 000
Peruvian bark		277, 000	190, 000	223, 000	199, 000	806, 000
Bristles		15, 000			31, 000	53, 000
Caoutchouc	423, 000	358, 000	846, 000	1, 851, 000	1, 375, 000	1, 812, 000
Chemical products	369, 000	311, 000	92, 000	131, 000	87, 000	199, 000
Chinaware			34, 000	68, 000	180, 000	126, 000
Cochineal	287, 000	292, 000	242, 000	544, 000	476, 300	369, 000
Cocoa	53, 000		214, 000	121, 000	58, 000	92, 000
Cordage, twine, &c	19, 000	15, 000	34, 000	82, 000	92, 000	65, 000
Cotton manufactures			63, 000	23, 000	44, 000	48, 000
Cutch	44, 000			53, 000	122, 000	136, 000
Drugs	258, 000	146, 000	175, 000	383, 000	894, 000	588, 000
Dye-stuffs	442, 000	277, 000	126, 000	116, 000	82, 000	107. 000
Dye-woods			34, 000	72, 000	82, 000	80, 000
Earthenware				68, 000	53, 000	60, 000
Farinaceous substances		15, 000	38, 000	39, 000	72, 000	73, 000
Feathers, ornamental	30, 000	131, 000	437, 000	573, 000	758, 000	1, 390, 000
Fish	29, 000		136, 000	220, 000	262, 000	354, 000
Flax, dressed and undressed	92, 000	5, 000		154. 000	231, 000	175, 000
Fruit: Almonds, currants, raisens, oranges, &c	131, 000	685, 000	1, 186, 000	970, 000	1, 288 000	1, 798, 000
Gums, kewrie, Arabic, lac, &c	457, 000	476, 000	462, 000	676, 000	1, 151, 000	855, 000

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Gutta-percha	.....	.....	1,000	.....	65,000	24,000
Hair, of all kinds	185,000	49,000	199,000	252,000	408,000	340,000
Hemp, dressed and undressed	174,000	73,000	87,000	92,000	505,000	585,000
Hides, wet and dry, tanned and untanned	204,000	175,000	549,000	1,263,000	1 409,000	1,006,000
Indigo	288,000	216,000	224,000	374,000	539,000	539,000
Iron:						
Pigs	.....	.....	.....	58,000	179,000	102,000
Bars	403,000	379,000	608,000	855,000	1.914,000	1,341,000
Old	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	.....
Steel	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,000	20,000
All other iron and steel manufactures	164,000	423,000	92,000	296,000	1,427,000	1,613,000
Pig and sheet lead	.....	68,000	.....	.....	126,000	82,000
Linen manufactures	112,000	49,000	34,000	73,000	116,000	180,000
Niter, cubic	58,000	63,000	.....	272,000	330,000	136,000
Oils, chemical and essential	156,000	63,000	19,000	48,000	53,000	29,000
Opium	700,000	967,000	258,000	140,000	495,000	636,000
Painters' colors	63,000	39,000	53,000	53,000	58,000	58,000
Precious stones	583,000	996,000	199,000	306,000	364,000	316,000
Rags and other paper material	15,000	.....	34,000	44,000	763,000	689,000
Silk, raw	947,000	1,059,000	559,000	422,000	213,000	290,000
Skins:						
Goat and kid:						
Undressed	185,000	467,000	224,000	539,000	540,000	671,000
Dressed	112,000	49,000	.....	315,000	952,000	1,205,000
Seal	180,000	248,000	97,000	145,000	126,000	29,000
Sheep and lambs:						
Undressed	1,051,000	340,000	53,000	53,000	257,000	233,000
Dressed	63,000	29,000	29,000	262,000	686,000	593,000
All other furs	112,000	53,000	39,000	53,000	151,000	364,000
Spices of all kinds	19,000	258,000	29,000	534,000	597,000	535,000
Spirits of all kinds	136,000	112,000	73,000	77,000	92,000	107,000
Teeth, elephants', sea-cow, &c	321,000	505,000	185,000	238,000	425,000	398,000
Tea	1,268,000	807,000	282,000	194,000	185,000	281,000
Tin	369,000	467,000	821,000	1,881,000	2,795,000	2,712,000
Wines	102,000	.....	97,000	102,000	126,000	141,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	8,097,000	2,345,000	1,779,000	4,800,000	6,308,000	3,296,000
Woolen manufactures	126,000	.....	96,000	106,000	262,000	238,000
Zinc	408,000	.....	248,000	.....	126,000	.....
All other	5,795,000	5,882,000	3,143,000	6,047,000	3,895,000	4,937,000
Total foreign goods	25,030,000	19,343,000	14,483,000	25,257,000	34,496,000	33,957,000
Grand total, British and foreign	222,195,000	151,033,000	85,206,000	124,022,000	184,456,000	178,705,000

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FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE.

According to French official returns, the foreign commerce of France was as follows during the year 1880: *General imports*, $1,179,809,000; *special imports*, $971,408,000; *general exports*, $889,174,000; *special exports*, $669,305,000.*

As compared with 1879 this shows the following increase: In general imports, $103,004,000; in special imports, $84,534,000; in general exports, $65,141,000; in special exports, $45,664,000.

The following details will give a clearer explanation of the foregoing increase:

Increase in imports.

Classification.	General.	Special.
Natural products	$42,628,000	$31,727,000
Articles necessary to industry	15,843,000	47,255,000
Manufactures	44,533,000	5,552,000
Total increase	103,004,000	84,534,000

Increase in exports.

Natural products	$19,477,000	$10,158,000
Manufactures	45,664,000	35,506,000
Total increase	65,141,000	45,664,000

The increase above noted in the imports of articles necessary to industry and the increase in the exports of special manufactures, are evidence of a prosperous condition of the manufacturing interests of the country during the year 1880.

The principal articles of import showing an increase or decrease during the year were as follows:

Natural products.—Wine, an increase of over $37,000,000 on that entered for consumption (the wine entered for consumption during the year 1880 was nearly threefold the total general imports of 1879); coffee, oil-seeds, table fruit, sugar, meats, cheese and butter, brandy and spirits, &c. A decrease is noted in cereals (over $13,000,000 in those entered for consumption), cattle, dried vegetables, cacao, and fish.

Articles necessary to industry.—Wool shows an increase in that entered for consumption of $39,220,000, an increase greater than the total import of 1879. The other articles showing an increase are lumber, cotton, coal, ores, mats and matting, steel and iron, raw hides, woolen yarn, saffron, silk, sulphur, &c. The imports of articles necessary to industry showing a decrease are flax, olive and other vegetable oils, grease, dressed hides, leaf tobacco, indigo, manures, linen yarn, petroleum and anilines, hemp, jute, zinc, &c.

* The general imports represent all goods received in France; the special imports represent only those goods entered through the French customs for consumption; the difference between the general and the special imports represents the transit or transshipment trade; the general exports embrace this latter as well as special exports, but the special exports represent French products and manufactures alone, save those goods which are entered for consumption and afterwards exported. These, however, are not thought to amount to much. The special trade is therefore the trade proper of France.

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Manufactures.—The imports of manufactures showing an increase are silks, cottons, woolens, machinery, jewelry and plated ware, straw hats, leather goods, paper and stationery, tools and hardware, clocks and watches, tobacco manufactures, &c. This increase in manufactures entered for consumption, amounting in all to $5,552,000, is evidence of the ability of foreign manufacturers to compete, in the articles named, with the French in their own markets. The imports of manufactures entered for consumption in France during the year 1880, viz, $82,191,000, is far greater than the total imports of either Sweden or Denmark.

Exports.—The principal exports showing an increase or decrease are as follows:

Natural products.—Wool, cheese and butter, cereals, raw hides, rags, olive oil, flax and hemp, raw sugar, oil-cake, building materials, oleaginous seeds and oils, iron and steel castings, &c., show an increase. The natural products showing a decrease are wines, dressed hides, brandy and spirits, live animals, fish, eggs, dried vegetables, grease, seeds for planting, saffron, &c.

French manufactures.—Total export, $377,429,000; total increase, $35,506,000, occurring principally in the following articles: Wool manufactures ($11,754,000), silks, toys, mercery, &c., leather goods, clothing, cotton manufactures, stationery and paper, jewelry and plated ware, woolen yarn, pottery and glassware, clocks and watches, musical instruments, fancy articles, felt hats, arms, cotton thread, &c. The decrease occurred in refined sugars, tools, and hardware, chemicals, linen and hemp goods, soaps, indigo, linen thread, &c.

The remarkable increase in the import of foreign wines into France, coupled with the decrease in the export of French wines, shows in a very forcible manner the devastation by the phylloxera, for the foreign wines are simply used for admixture with the native wines; that is, the foreign wines are manipulated in some manner, and thereafter shipped as French wines to supply the foreign trade. Whether the French vendangeurs find these foreign wines as profitable as the native wines, or how long the foreign consumers will accept such manipulations as French wines, are questions which the near future will solve, unless some means shall be discovered for staying the ravages of the phylloxera.

While a general increase in nearly all French manufactures is to be noted, that in woolen goods is the most remarkable, the exports of which nearly equal the combined exports of the next four highest articles on the list, viz, silks, and toys, mercery, and small wares. Special attention is called to the large exports of foreign silks, cottons, tools, and hardware, machines, and machinery, clocks, and watches, &c., through France. The exports of foreign silks alone are nearly as large in amount as the exports of French silks during the year 1880.

Great pains have been taken to give the details of the trade of France in the most varied and comprehensive manner, in the following tables. First is given the details of the trade by countries, and secondly the details of the trade by articles, classifying the same under their respective groupings, as "Natural Products," "Articles Necessary to Industry," and "Manufactures." These statements will not only help our merchants and manufacturers to appreciate the volume and variety of the foreign commerce of France, but they will also enable them, without entering into time-consuming analyzation, to appreciate the constituent parts thereof, showing that which is crude from that which is manufactured, and that which is necessary to French industries distinct from the other two. The percentage of French exports which undergo more or less manipulation at the hands of the French people, and which en-

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titles them to be classed as manufactures—the greater portion of which is of the highest order of manufacture—is higher than that of any other nation. It is a trade that is therefore worthy of the deepest consideration of American manufacturers and exporters in general.

Imports into France, by countries.

Whence imported.	1879.		1880.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
England	$143,843,000	$115,607,000	$154,149,000	$128,056,000
United States	144,499,000	138,169,000	149,054,000	141,083,000
Belgium	95,168,000	80,095,000	108,003,000	88,278,000
Germany	97,176,000	79,709,000	105,957,000	84,572,000
Italy	90,922,000	69,055,000	103,737,000	76,872,000
Switzerland	66,875,000	19,918,000	79,555,000	13,021,000
Spain	39,623,000	35,280,000	70,889,000	66,238 000
Russia	72,838,000	66,199,000	65,774,000	60,621,000
British India	26,885,000	24,357,000	33,177,000	29,031,000
China	25,302,000	18,412,000	30,610,000	19,474,000
Argentine Republic	28,981,000	25,978,000	28,641,000	27,773,000
Turkey	34,026,000	29,992,000	28,352,000	25,766,000
Algeria	23,893,000	23,604,000	24,858,000	24,492,000
Austria	18,509,000	17,467,000	24,357,000	23,951,000
Sweden	16,637,000	16,463,000	16,965,000	16,849,000
Brazil	19,725,000	10,615,000	15,788,000	10,113,000
Egypt	10,287,000	9,225,000	12,159,000	10,761,000
Holland	9,110,000	8,164,000	8,820,000	7,904,000
Hayti	8,067,000	6,388,000	7,720,000	6,523,000
Dutch India	4,053,000	3,783,000	6,794,000	6,562,000
Norway	5,211,000	5,153,000	6,743,000	6,736,000
Uruguay	6,311,000	6,234,000	6,528,000	6,504,000
Chili	4,42,000	4,169,000	6,221,000	6,137,000
Japan	9,206,000	5,906,000	5,867,000	4,439,000
Greece	3,397,000	2,856,000	5,848,000	5,230,000
West Coast of Africa	5,587,060	5,385,000	5,636,000	5,539,000
United States of Colombia	4,883,000	2,683,000	5,636,000	2,760,000
Barbary States	7,102,000	6,562,000	5,481,000	5,211,000
Martinique	4,525,000	4,632,000	4,729,000	4,111,000
Roumania			4,323,000	3,512,000
St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Grande Pâche	4,778,000	4,458,000	4,285,000	428 000
Australia	2,065,000	1,949,000	4,150,000	4,063,000
Guadaloupe	3,976,000	3,667,000	3,995,000	428,000
Peru	9,940,000	9,940,000	3,860,000	3,764,000
Senegal	2,470,000	2,451,000	3,840,000	3,821,000
Island of Reunion	4,111,000	3,455,000	3,493,000	3,030,000
Venezuela	3,995,000	2,856,000	3,378,000	2,760,000
Spanish American colonies	5,037,000	3,995,000	3,281,000	3,117,000
All other countries	15,372,000	12,043,000	17,181,000	31,937,000
Total	1,076,805,000	886,871,000	1,179,809,000	971,408,000

Exports out of France, by countries.

Whither exported.	1879.		1880.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
England	$202,225,000	$160,229,000	$225,289,000	$175,746,000
Belgium	95,516,000	82,874,000	103,236,000	89,785,000
United States	76,660,000	53,307,000	95,186,000	64,115,000
Germany	73,417,000	66,296,000	76,525,000	70,040,000
Switzerland	72,545,000	47,575,000	69,094,000	42,537,000
Italy	57,147,000	34,818,000	59,811,000	34,991,000
Spain	44,390,000	28,873,000	47,324,000	30,629,000
Algeria	33,157,000	26,885,000	37,403,000	31,227,000
Argentine Republic	16,598,000	14,109,000	19,211,000	16,328,000
Brazil	16,594,000	13,684,000	18,674,000	14,707,000
Turkey	20,226,000	11,522,000	15,440,000	8,782,000
Egypt	7,180,000	5,308,000	9,110 000	7,237,000
Holland	10,847,000	8,627,000	8,820,000	7,237,000
Russia	7,720,000	6,601,000	7,932,000	6,562,000
Mexico	5,153,000	2,663,000	6,060,000	3,435,000
Austria	4,439,000	4,111,000	5,829,000	5,501,000
United States of Colombia	5,673,000	4,304,000	5,890,000	4,092,000

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Exports out of France, by countries—Continued.

Whither exported.	1879.		1880.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
St. Thomas	$3,011,000	$2,567,000	$5,423,000	$4,613,000
Portugal	4,690,600	3,629,000	5,211,000	3,802,000
Uruguay	4,709,000	4,092,000	4,729,000	4,053,000
Spanish America	3,918,000	2,760,000	4,304,000	3,300,000
Martinique	3,821,000	2,644,000	3,995,000	2,721,000
China	4,595,000	676,000	3,957,000	656,000
Chili	2,644,000	2,258,000	3,899,000	3,435,000
Greece	3,378,000	2,451,000	3,879,000	3,185,000
Senegal	3,609,000	1,197,000	3,706,000	1,505,000
Guadaloupe	3,088,000	2,316,000	3,049,000	2,239,000
Barbary States	3,628,000	2,162,000	2,856,000	1,949,000
British India	2,567,000	1,370,000	2,606,000	1,081,000
Japan	3,493,000	1,698,000	2,548,000	1,004,000
Hayti	1,448,000	1,235,000	2,490,000	2,181,000
Island of Reunion	1,853,000	1,428,000	2,403,000	1,776,000
Norway	1,139,000	946,000	2,200,000	2,084,000
Venezuela	2,625,000	2,084,000	1,988,000	1,351,000
British Africa	2,470,000	2,142,000	1,911,000	1,679,000
Sweden	1,351,000	1,216,000	1,660,000	1,544,000
West Coast of Africa	1,563,000	579,000	1,486,000	502,000
French Guiana	1,255,000	984,000	1,332,000	1,022,000
British America	1,293,000	1,177,000	1,312,000	1,177,000
All other countries	12,398,000	10,244,000	11,496,000	9,495,000
Total	824,033,000	623,641,000	889,174,000	669,305,000

Imports, by articles, into France.

Articles.	1879.		1880.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
NATURAL PRODUCTS.				
Cereals	$181,536,000	$165,478,000	$165,555,000	$152,180,000
Wines	24,453,000	23,295,000	61,934,000	60,583,000
Cattle	38,832,000	37,828,000	34,933,000	34,200,000
Coffee	34,470,000	17,968,000	29,413,000	22,099,000
Oleaginous seeds	18,798,000	19,512,000	22,407,000	18,837,000
Table fruits	14,089,000	13,742,000	19,088,000	17,663,000
Sugar—foreign	8,260,000	7,681,000	17,003,000	16,096,000
Meats	12,506,000	11,831,000	14,475,000	13,352,000
Cheese and butter	10,799,000	7,836,000	11,599,000	8,511,000
Sugar from the French colonies	9,187,000	8,762,000	9,090,000	9,225,000
Peanuts and other oleaginous nuts	7,238,000	7,102,000	8,955,000	8,704,000
Brandy and spirits	6,786,000	4,091,000	8,260,000	5,250,000
Dried vegetables	7,488,000	7,373,000	6,909,000	6,778,000
Cacao	7,488,000	4,749,000	6,909,000	3,744,000
Fish	5,829,000	5,771,000	5,578,000	5,501,000
Rice	5,288,000	4,227,000	5,443,000	4,111,000
All other articles	43,770,000	50,598,000	51,844,000	42,737,000
Total natural products	436,767,000	397,844,000	479,395,000	429,571,000
ARTICLES NECESSARY TO INDUSTRY.				
Silk	75,598,000	61,065,000	77,046,000	62,184,000
Wool	56,819,000	32,229,000	72,915,000	71,449,000
Lumber	42,788,000	22,672,000	53,847,000	53,654,000
Cotton	42,943,000	29,449,000	47,387,000	41,571,000
Coal and coke	29,355,000	28,082,000	34,566,000	32,829,000
Raw hides and skins	35,165,000	33,833,000	34,508,000	32,810,000
Flax	13,414,000	13,356,000	12,642,000	12,564,000
Olive and other vegetable oils	16,309,000	12,622,000	11,773,000	8,897,000
Grease	12,313,000	11,599,000	11,541,000	10,750,000
Copper	8,145,000	6,813,000	8,029,000	7,392,000
Thread (cotton)	8,666,000	6,755,000	8,010,000	6,041,000
Dressed hides	8,396,000	6,388,000	7,685,000	5,655,000
Horses	7,373,000	6,929,000	6,967,000	6,813,000
Ores—mineral	5,558,000	5,558,000	6,967,000	6,909,000
Mats and matting	5,115,000	2,683,000	6,674,000	3,493,000
Leaf tobacco	6,388,000	5,539,000	6,137,000	4,690,000

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Imports, by articles, into France—Continued.

Countries.	1879.		1880.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
Steel and iron	$4,806,000	$2,741,000	$5,404,000	$3,030,000
Indigo	5,250,000	4,922,000	4,767,000	4,130,000
Exotic woods	4,497,000	4,439,000	4,709,000	4,632,000
Guano and other manures	6,427,000	6,333,000	4,207,000	4,034,000
Yarns (flax or hemp)	3,358,000	2,220,000	4,072,000	1,505,000
Lead	3,744,000	3,706,000	3,764,000	3,743,000
Thread (wool)	3,049,000	2,799,000	3,667,000	3,358,000
Petroleum, and aniline	3,281,000	3,068,000	3,474,000	2,914,000
Hemp	4,953,000	3,397,000	3,069,000	2,355,000
Saffron	1,544,000	907,000	2,953,000	2,277,000
Jute	3,416,000	3,397,000	2,760,010	2,760,000
Zinc	3,049,000	3,011,000	2,683,000	2,644,000
Iron, raw	1,776,000	926,000	2,413,000	1,004,000
Pewter, raw	1,814,000	1,756,000	2,277,000	2,258,000
Sulphur	1,698,000	1,679,000	2,220,000	2,220,000
Nitrates of soda and potash	5,539,000	5,520,000	1,679,000	1,544,000
All other articles	58,200,000	56,000,000	44,777,000	47,537,000
Totals, articles necessary to industry	489,846,000	412,391,000	505,689,000	459,646,000
MANUFACTURES.				
Silk manufactures	37,712,000	7,334,000	43,271,000	8,164,000
Cotton manufactures	31,092,000	12,224,000	34,124,000	12,815,000
Wool manufactures	21,856,000	13,163,000	25,187,000	15,286,000
Machines and machinery	8,994,000	7,295,000	10,171,000	8,125,000
Jewelry and plated ware	6,523,000	1,062,000	7,102,000	1,255,000
Straw hats	4,922,000	3,378,000	6,157,000	3,706,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	5,404,000	753,000	5,906,000	1,004,000
Books and stationery	3,899,000	3,146,000	5,771,000	9,786,000
Tools and hardware	3,957,000	2,953,000	4,767,000	3,513,000
Clocks and watches	2,856,000	579,000	3,957,000	656,000
Manufactures of hemp and flax	4,709,000	2,992,000	3,667,000	1,949,000
Arms	1,872,000	.....	2,046,000	.....
Tobacco	1,737,000	830,000	1,756,000	907,000
All other manufactured articles	14,629,000	20,930,000	40,844,000	15,045,000
Total manufactures	150,192,000	76,639,000	194,725,000	82,191,000
Total articles necessary to industry	489,846,000	412,391,000	505,689,000	459,646,000
Total natural products	436,767,000	397,844,000	479,395,000	429,571,000
Grand total of imports	1,076,805,000	886,874,000	1,179,809,000	971,408,000

Exports, by articles, from France.

Articles.	1879.		1880.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
NATURAL PRODUCTS.				
Wines	$51,126,000	$49,736,000	$49,138,000	$47,304,000
Silk	45,259,000	30,610,000	44,911,000	30,224,000
Wool	23,990,000	22,620,000	27,271,000	25,573,000
Hides, dressed	20,555,000	18,547,000	19,783,000	17,775,000
Cheese and butter	16,617,000	14,012,000	20,555,000	17,428,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	22,581,000	19,937,000	17,910,000	15,556,000
Cotton, raw	16,309,000	12,912,000	19,802,000	13,414,000
Cereals	26,171,000	8,492,000	26,267,000	12,082,000
Hides, raw	11,480,000	10,171,000	13,645,000	12,005,000
Horses, mules, and cattle	8,589,000	7,411,000	9,631,000	8,738,000
Fish	7,469,000	7,334,000	7,546,000	7,160,000
Lumber	6,176,000	6,602,000	6,900,000	6,716,000
Eggs	7,971,000	6,292,000	7,566,000	5,790,000
Potatoes and dried vegetables	6,755,000	6,639,000	5,443,000	5,211,000
Table fruit	5,115,000	4,825,000	5,501,000	4,941,000
Grease	5,732,000	5,076,000	5,227,000	4,574,000
Rags	3,030,000	2,953,000	4,111,000	3,995,000
Olive, and other vegetable oil	6,929,000	3,030,000	7,160,000	3,532,000
Flax and hemp	3,493,000	2,779,000	3,995,000	3,204,000

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Exports, by articles, from France—Continued.

Articles.	1879.		1880.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
Sugar, raw	$3,455,000	$2,586,000	$3,532,000	$2,934,000
Oil-cake	2,413,000	2,413,000	2,895,000	2,856,000
Building materials	2,451,000	2,432,000	2,856,000	2,818,000
Seeds, for planting	3,146,000	3,107,000	2,799,000	2,760,000
Bristles	2,490,000	2,200,000	2,586,000	2,297,000
Oleaginous seeds and fruit	1,891,000	1,621,000	2,181,000	2,007,000
Copper	2,007,000	1,139,000	2,895,000	1,872,000
Coal	2,702,000	1,312,000	3,262,000	1,737,000
Ores	579,000	579,000	936,000	868,000
Iron, steel, and castings	3,416,000	502,000	4,207,000	772,000
Saffron	1,351,000	772,000	1,351,000	676,000
Salt meat	1,119,000	501,000	1,448,000	500,000
All other products	41,760,000	23,176,000	50,195,000	24,557,000
Total natural products	364,127,000	281,718,000	383,604,000	291,876,000
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				
Wool manufactures	71,391,000	59,695,000	84,090,000	71,449,000
Silk manufactures	74,324,000	43,753,000	80,307,000	45,220,000
Toys, mercery, and small wares	31,324,000	29,587,000	33,910,000	32,501,000
Manufactures in skins and leather	33,756,000	28,622,000	37,172,000	31,633,000
Sugar, refined	19,570,000	19,454,000	18,046,000	17,901,000
Clothing	13,607,000	13,066,000	16,270,000	15,498,000
Cotton manufactures	31,768,000	12,236,000	36,747,000	15,266,000
Tools and hardware	19,300,000	13,085,000	20,690,000	12,777,000
Chemicals	12,506,000	11,251,000	13,278,000	10,943,000
Stationery and paper	10,133,000	9,225,000	11,580,000	10,596,000
Jewelry and plated ware	14,619,000	9,689,000	16,617,000	10,557,000
Woolen thread	8,666,000	8,434,000	9,824,000	9,515,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	8,550,000	7,373,000	9,206,000	7,971,000
Modes and artificial flowers	5,829,000	5,808,000	6,273,000	6,253,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	6,736,000	5,057,000	7,276,000	5,404,000
Machines and machinery	8,608,000	4,439,000	9,341,000	4,613,000
Clocks and watches	5,076,000	2,953,000	5,906,000	3,300,000
Curios, not in commerce	2,606,000	2,374,000	3,011,000	2,702,000
Prepared medicines	2,123,000	2,046,000	2,451,000	2,374,000
Instruments, musical	2,027,000	1,930,000	2,335,000	2,220,000
Colors	2,335,000	2,162,000	2,374,000	2,162,000
Fancy goods, Parisian industry	1,197,000	1,197,000	2,027,000	2,027,000
Felt hats	2,007,000	1,149,000	1,834,000	1,756,000
Arms	2,395,000	1,235,000	2,837,000	1,641,000
Soap	1,756,000	1,756,000	1,621,000	1,602,000
Perfumery	1,563,000	1,525,000	1,602,000	1,525,000
Indigo	2,181,000	1,853,000	1,795,000	1,293,000
Thread, of flax and hemp	2,374,000	1,235,000	3,706,000	1,158,000
Thread, cotton	2,374,000	4,632,000	2,470,000	5,304,000
Candles	1,621,000	447,000	1,621,000	447,000
Tobacco	1,293,000	447,000	1,158,000	447,000
All other articles	56,451,000	34,208,000	58,695,000	39,374,000
Total manufactures	459,906,000	341,923,000	505,570,000	377,429,000
Grand total of exports	824,033,000	623,641,000	889,174,000	669,305,000

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Imports into France from Great Britain, including Mediterranean possessions, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Wool	$24,328,000	$24,016,000
Woolen manufactures	14,841,000	11,638,000
Coal	13,059,000	11,409,000
Cotton manufactures	11,914,000	5,845,000
Silk, unmanufactured	5,765,000	3,746,000
Ships	4,362,000	4,361,000
Machines and machinery	3,748,000	3,279,000
Feathers, ornamental	3,218,000	3,193,000
Dressed hides	2,925,000	2,711,000
Silk manufactures	2,908,000	2,643,000
Copper	2,901,000	2,502,000
Cotton thread	2,790,000	2,191,000
Iron, steel, and castings	2,700,000	1,624,000
Cereals	2,481,000	2,069,000
Hemp, flax, and jute fabrics	2,280,000	1,466,000
Straw hats	2,232,000	1,961,000
Jute	2,173,000	2,172,000
Raw cotton	2,032,000	1,891,000
Medicinal substances	1,843,000	758,000
Woolen thread	1,688,000	1,545,000
Pure fixed oils	1,676,000	1,077,000
Tools and hardware	1,653,000	1,213,000
Coffee	1,638,000	1,481,000
Mats and matting	1,594,000	1,383,000
Goat-hair thread	1,334,000	1,317,000
Table fruits	1,322,000	1,317,000
Bitumen	1,244,000	1,242,000
Grease	1,189,000	1,074,000
Indigo	1,139,000	659,000
Raw hides	1,138,000	1,057,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	1,023,000	777,000
Horses	996,000	928,000
Fish	942,000	906,000
Books and stationery	894,000	839,000
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude	865,000	851,000
Animal manure	857,000	800,000
Pewter	819,000	793,000
Skins, undressed	807,000	789,000
Mother-of-pearl	803,000	801,000
Manufactures in India-rubber and gutta-percha	746,000	640,000
Mineral pitch	723,000	722,000
Preserves, candies, and sirups	687,000	574,000
Horns and hoofs	533,000	520,000
Curios, not in commerce	505,000	408,000
Rice	487,000	218,000
Meats	477,000	370,000
Oil-cake	477,000	476,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	461,000	407,000
Soda	440,000	407,000
Sulphates	398,000	195,000
Felt manufactures	396,000	306,000
Earths and clays for manufacture	393,000	392,000
Seed	393,000	390,000
Exotic gums	379,000	218,000
Colors	349,000	302,000
Mercery, buttons, and brushes	339,000	83,000
Elephants' teeth	335,000	333,000
Starch	322,000	313,000
Building materials	306,000	307,000
Sponges	299,000	278,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	297,000	236,000
Lead, crude, in masses	293,000	279,000
Oleaginous seeds	282,000	25,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	269,000	204,000
All other articles	11,798,000	109,404,000
Totals	154,511,000	128,141,000

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Exports from France to Great Britain (including Mediterranean possessions), 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Silk manufactures	$32, 665, 000	$19, 106, 000
Wool manufactures	19, 893, 000	18, 099, 000
Wines	13, 956, 000	13, 926, 000
Butter	11, 769, 000	11, 672, 000
Manufactures in skin and leather	10, 967, 000	8, 395, 000
Silk	9, 827, 000	2, 063, 000
Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs	9, 744, 000	9, 633, 000
Sugar, refined	8, 690, 000	8, 689, 000
Eggs	6, 791, 000	5, 617, 000
Mercery and buttons	5, 140, 000	4, 749, 000
Dressed hides	5, 068, 000	4, 843, 000
Cotton manufactures	4, 606, 000	1, 272, 000
Tea	4, 447, 000	.....
Cereals	4, 235, 000	2, 763, 000
Wool	3, 791, 000	3, 719, 000
Chemical products	3, 631, 000	2, 792, 000
Feathers, ornamental	3, 595, 000	3, 582, 000
Sugar, raw	3, 012, 000	2, 703, 000
Skins and hides	2, 853, 000	2, 527, 000
Fish, preserved in oil	2, 661, 000	2, 556, 000
Flowers, artificial	2, 531, 000	2, 530, 000
Table fruits	2, 351, 000	2, 309, 000
Lumber	2, 342, 000	2, 319, 000
Rags	2, 308, 000	2, 249, 000
Thread	2, 220, 000	1, 760, 000
Books and stationery	2, 107, 000	1, 995, 000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	1, 955, 000	1, 840, 000
Potatoes	1, 782, 000	1, 782, 000
Tools and hardware	1, 721, 000	1, 158, 000
Vegetables	1, 610, 000	1, 609, 000
Preserves, candies, and sirups	1, 596, 000	1, 559, 000
Mats and matting	1, 421, 000	120, 000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	1, 415, 000	1, 159, 000
Clocks and watches	1, 320, 000	1, 022, 000
Seed	1, 266, 000	1, 263, 000
Meats	1, 123, 000	1, 039, 000
Jewelry, imitation	1, 031, 000	1, 023, 000
Cork, manufactured	904, 000	66, 000
Skins, dressed	859, 000	857, 000
Curios, not in trade	781, 000	721, 000
Musical instruments	756, 000	729, 000
Cattle	734, 000	649, 000
Manufactures in gutta-percha and India rubber	727, 000	707, 000
Machines and machinery	714, 000	525, 000
Straw hats	704, 000	232, 000
Drugs	683, 000	317, 000
Gutta-percha and India rubber, crude	679, 000	147, 000
Copper	655, 000	386, 000
Jewelry, and gold and silver work	653, 000	443, 000
Oils, pure, fixed	649, 000	372, 000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	642, 000	561, 000
Volatile oils	623, 000	326, 000
Sponges	602, 000	61, 000
Cheese	570, 000	93, 000
Basket work	532, 000	488, 000
Coffee	528, 000	.....
Dyes	525, 000	511, 000
Furniture	499, 000	456, 000
Oleaginous fruits	474, 000	436, 000
Toys, &c	464, 000	456, 000
Gold and platinum, in plates and wire	457, 000	429, 000
Clays and stones, for arts and manufactures	437, 000	431, 000
Manufactures in wood	429, 000	384, 000
Grease	416, 000	402, 000
Other articles	12, 302, 000	9, 687, 000
Totals	226, 438, 000	176, 364, 000

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

According to French official returns the special imports into France from the United States during the year 1880 exceeded those from any other country by more than $13,000,000—viz, from the United States, $141,088,000; from England, next highest, $128,056,000.

In the matter of special exports from France in 1880, the United

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States occupied the fourth place—viz, England, $175,746,000; Belgium, $89,785,000; Germany, $70,040,000; the United States, $64,121,000.

It will be seen that the value of the imports into France from the United States is much more than twice the value of the exports from France to the United States. It must be said, however, that with volume and value the favorable comparison ceases, for while the American goods consumed in France are chiefly natural products, the exports from France to the United States are composed of the articles which have received the highest and fullest manipulation in passing through the subtle hands of French artisans, as the following statements from French official returns will show:

Imports into France from the United States, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Cereals (grain and flour)	$85,545,000	$83,211,000
Cotton (in bales)	30,858,000	29,881,000
Meat (fresh and salted)	9,109,000	8,367,000
Grease of all sorts	7,720,000	7,690,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,224,000	2,676,000
Bitumen	3,027,000	2,844,000
Wood, common	1,606,000	1,540,000
Coffee	1,350,000	874,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	1,250,000	4,000
Oils, fixed, pure	1,016,000	612,000
Machines and machinery	581,000	438,000
Cinchona bark	409,000	259,000
Silkworm eggs	309,000	307,000
Rice	243,000	5,000
Raw hides, fresh and dried	207,000	207,000
Cattle	200,000	170,000
Seeds	155,000	154,000
Fish	131,000	112,000
Whalebone, crude	126,000	126,000
Tools and metal	125,000	98,000
Whale and other fish oil	109,000	80,000
Native rosin	108,000	103,000
Bristles	85,000	84,000
Fruits	81,000	80,000
Manufactures	73,000	72,000
Curled hair	67,000	67,000
Dried apples and pears	52,000	52,000
Exotic woods	51,000	49,000
Butter	50,000	50,000
Cacao	49,000	22,000
Copper, pure	44,000	33,000
Potassium	37,000	37,000
Quercitron	36,000	36,000
Gold and silver ware	33,000	32,000
All other articles	997,000	716,000
Total	149,063,000	141,088,000

Exports from France to the United States, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Silk manufactures	$32,432,000	$13,745,000
Wool manufactures	15,946,000	15,785,000
Cotton manufactures	4,535,000	1,508,000
Skin and leather manufactures	3,842,000	3,045,000
Prepared skins	3,427,000	2,855,000
Wools	2,538,000	2,282,000
Feathers, ornamental	2,142,000	2,142,000
Mats in straw, bark, and chip	1,850,000	8,000
Wines	1,849,000	1,837,000
Straw hats and bonnets	1,776,000	196,000
Jewelry other than gold, silver, and platinum	1,655,000	1,646,000
Mercery	1,460,000	1,421,000
Hair and bristles	1,252,000	1,169,000
Skins undressed	1,210,000	1,066,000

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Exports from France to the United States, 1882—Continued.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Buttons	$1,151,000	$1,108,000
Fish	1,021,000	958,000
Clocks	1,019,000	434,000
Toys, &c	1,012,000	1,011,000
Modes and artificial flowers	982,000	982,000
Silk and silk flocks	947,000	550,000
Tools and metal manufactures	856,000	773,000
Tartar, crude	813,000	807,000
Table fruits and oleaginous fruits	790,000	774,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	733,000	676,000
Millstones, &c	539,000	539,000
Clothing and underclothing (sewn)	519,000	513,000
Extracts of dye-woods	496,000	496,000
Manufactures of flax or hemp	477,000	360,000
Paper, cardboard, books, and engravings	439,000	357,000
Objects of collection (out of commerce)	384,000	372,000
Cheese	363,000	22,000
Iron, castings, and steel	294,000	214,000
Oils fixed pure	284,000	126,000
Brandy, wines, and spirits	274,000	252,000
Copper	273,000	206,000
Glycerine	234,000	204,000
Jewelry and plate (gold, silver, and platinum)	204,000	135,000
Quinine	190,000	39,000
Gold and platinum, hammered and drawn	176,000	176,000
Musical instruments	170,000	167,000
Vegetables, preserved	167,000	166,000
Human hair, manufactured	166,000	166,000
Perfumery	159,000	157,000
Optical instruments	141,000	140,000
Furniture	114,000	113,000
Colors	113,000	110,000
Brushes	104,000	103,000
Horns	102,000	102,000
Soap	85,000	83,000
Manganese	71,000	71,000
Volatile oils	63,000	63,000
Marine salts, &c	61,000	61,000
Other articles	2,774,000	1,830,000
Total	94,674,000	64,121,000

For a more thorough understanding of the latest phases of the trade between France and the United States, the following tabular statements are given, the first showing the principal direct exports from the United States to France during the fiscal years 1880 and 1881, as compiled from the returns of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department; and the second showing the value of exports for the United States, as declared at the various consulates in France, as compiled at the consulate-general at Paris.

It will be noted that the direct domestic exports from the United States to France during the fiscal year 1881 show a decrease of $9,000,000, while the exports of foreign goods show an increase of over $3,000,000 as compared with the year 1880, thus reducing the total decrease to about $6,000,000. The principal decrease occurred in breadstuffs (over $23,000,000), that on wheat alone amounting to $21,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs to France being controlled by the French harvests, this decrease has no further significance than the fact that the French harvests of 1880 were more abundant than those of 1879, and hence the decreased imports of wheat and corn during the fiscal year 1881. An increase of over $10,000,000 took place in the export of cotton, showing that France is beginning to purchase its supplies of this staple direct from the United States, instead of purchasing so largely from England and Germany, as formerly.

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Notwithstanding the well-known obstacles to the trade, the exports of provisions show a considerable increase for 1881, especially in the articles of bacon, hams, and lard.

As was said before, the contrast between the character of French exports to the United States and American exports to France is very marked, the greater portion of ours being composed of raw materials, while there is scarcely any article of French export hither which has not been subjected to manipulation enough to entitle it to be classed as a manufacture. Yet, perhaps, the small proportion of American manufactures consumed in France—something over $2,000,000—is not surprising under the circumstances.

The exports declared in France for the United States for the year ending September 30, 1881, the statement of which is given in detail immediately after the following statement of direct exports from the United States to France, show a decrease of $2,363,000 from the preceding year. The principal articles showing a decrease are argols, works of art, buttons and trimmings, leather and calfskins, chemicals, cotton goods, hardware, merinoes, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress and silk goods. The decrease in the dress and silk goods is especially marked. The French goods showing an increase are fancy goods, feathers and flowers, jewelry and precious stones, laces and ribbons, silk and velvet ribbons, wines and liqueurs, and raw silk. It will be seen that the decrease occurred in goods in whose manufacture we excel, while the increase occurred in articles of luxury.

Direct exports from the United States to France.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Agricultural implements	$505,000	$302,000
Horned cattle	136,000	130,000
Ashes, pot and pearl	57,000	46,000
Breadstuffs:		
Indian corn	4,748,000	2,668,000
Wheat	52,268,000	34,213,000
Flour	64,000	290,000
All other	425,000	23,000
Total breadstuffs	60,505,000	37,194,000
Copper	443,000	695,000
Cotton, raw (Sea Island, $418,000)	20,865,000	31,017,000
Cotton manufactures	22,000	17,000
Drugs and medicines	38,000	55,000
Fruits, principally dried apples	19,000	345,000
Hemp manufactures	124,000	96,000
Hides and skins	86,000	92,000
Iron and steel manufactures, machinery, cutlery, &c	62,000	120,000
Jewelry	42,000	44,000
Rosin and turpentine	37,000	68,000
Petroleum, principally crude	1,844,000	2,387,000
Oil:		
Cotton seed	657,000	155,000
All other	345,000	291,000
Paintings and engravings	22,000	28,000
Paper and stationery	11,000	32,000
Plated ware	5,000	15,000
Provisions:		
Bacon	3,849,000	4,518,000
Hams		338,000
Beef, salted	60,000	23,000
Butter	66,000	62,000
Lard	3,942,000	5,567,000
Preserved meats	151,000	83,000
Pork	104,000	132,000
All other	39,000	77,000
Total provisions	8,211,000	10,800,000

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Direct exports from the United States to France—Continued.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Seeds, clover and timothy	$93,000	$36,000
Sewing machines	50,000	41,000
Spirits distilled from grain	689,000	667,000
Spirits of turpentine		142,000
Refined sugar		16,000
Tallow	702,000	1,027,000
Tobacco, leaf	1,646,000	2,628,000
Varnish	16,000	30,000
Wearing apparel	26,000	13,000
Whalebone	117,000	137,000
Wood and manufactures of:		
Boards, clapboards, &c	234,000	213,000
Shooks, staves, and headings	250,000	120,000
Logs, masts, spars, &c	39,000	28,000
Timber, sawn and hewn	95,000	177,000
All other wood and timber	17,000	19,000
Household furniture, wooden ware, and other manufactures of	56,000	69,000
Total wood and manufactures of	691,000	626,000
All other articles:		
Manufactured	620,000	450,000
Unmanufactured	203,000	102,000
Total domestic exports	98,889,000	89,844,000
Foreign exports	1,173,000	4,353,000
Grand total direct exports to France	100,062,000	94,197,000

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Table showing the value of declared exports from the consular districts in France (including

Articles.	Paris.	Lyons.	Bordeaux.	Marseilles.	Havre.
Albumen	$104,255 00				
Argols and cream of tartar	471,490 00		$943,613 51	$53,013 09	
Art, works of	1,996,375 00				$800 00
Books and engravings	228,292 00				145 00
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures	92,791 00	8,201 00			
Brandy	5,703 00		121,858 06		123 86
Bristles	56,848 00				
Buttons and trimmings	2,776,329 00	13,868 74			
Calf skins, leather, and hides	4,396,939 00			244,178 62	263,883 25
Carpets	27,427 00				
Carriages	53,858 00				
Cheese	296 00			361 97	13,508 46
Chemicals	864,383 00		6,925 65	78,270 52	12,317 36
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings	42,179 00	140,117 87			1,259 70
Clocks and watches	455,945 00				4,064 36
Corks	142 00			3,648 47	22,470 03
Corsets	158,827 00				
Costumes and dresses	411,634 00				
Cotton goods	456,771 00	9,431 61			8,508 05
Drugs and medicines	301,163 00			89,989 99	98,072 70
Dye stuffs	371,484 00	83,174 95		175,369 99	30,640 38
Fancy goods	2,072,458 00			432 24	61,605 29
Feathers and flowers, artificial	1,826,025 00				
Furniture and cabinet woods	168,448 00			101,602 94	12,186 12
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	774,483 00			1,225 20	5,249 41
Gloves	577,689 00	2,220 69		7,236 48	5,745 02
Glue	82,479 00				6,352 44
Hair, human	415,331 00				11,121 81
Hair, vegetable and horse				4,016 05	18,332 13
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig iron	515,877 00	23,732 67		239,463 75	95,216 80
Hats and hatters' goods	1,362,953 00				
Horses and asses	266,726 00				62,910 80
Hosiery	909,105 00				2,486 40
India-rubber	6,467 00				13,739 65
Jewelry and precious stones	4,557,050 00				7,006 86
Laces and tulles	3,014,971 00	102,703 54			
Lemons				9,466 15	
Linen goods	279,525 00				23,620 43
Licorice				1,707 52	
Merinoes, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	10,284,076 00				137 00
Millstones, plaster, and cement	659 00			29,705 48	91,261 55
Miscellaneous	178,960 00	154,176 78	252,023 59	25,641 33	51,499 75
Musical instruments	186,382 00	8,450 52		104 43	1,860 94
Oils	43,723 00		171,704 07	153,341 66	22,583 68
Optical and scientific instruments	569,831 00				245 61
Ores	13,233 00				
Paints	99,922 00			5,433 27	56,490 39
Preserved fruit and vegetables	180,584 00		316,653 80	10,934 47	27,831 00
Preserved meat and sardines	80,208 00		547,542 03	667 95	57,394 95
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c	76,692 00		325,180 33	186,625 67	
Rags and old paper	68,373 00		15,451 57	16,608 44	
Salt				26,113 98	
Seeds and plants	94,309 00			41,210 76	5,690 60
Shawls	484,980 00	9,211 69			
Silk, raw	135,338 00	1,349,945 67		34,619 47	
Silk and velvet piece goods	178,682 00	8,565,687 34			15,300 20
Silk and velvet ribbons	78,048 00	5,001 82			3,334 91
Soap, ordinary				79,921 34	
Sponges	16,779 00			65 74	
Stationery	148,071 00				
Straw goods	33,960 00				
Sugar and confectionery	45,489 00			15,143 61	9,174 08
Tobacco	3,955 00				
Toilet articles and perfumery	588,005 00			58,259 88	138,284 68
Upholstery goods and wall-paper	1,224,576 00		5,129 46	182 34	
Vinegar	1,395 00				437 29
Whalebone	278,498 00			1,391 28	
Willow and woodware	50,856 00	109,723 67	1,619,548 50	306,423 18	3,331 22
Wines and liqueurs	79,906 00			394,229 99	48,653 55
Wool	754 00				10,548 34
Woolen cloth	619,741 00				
Zinc					18,442 64
Total	45,948,707 00	10,585,648 66	4,325,630 63	2,396,637 34	1,343,867 89
Total for preceding year	44,938,555 00	11,705,870 62	4,492,037 73	3,789,194 79	2,548,912 15
Increase	1,010,152 00				
Decrease		1,120,221 90	166,407 10	1,392,557 45	1,205,044 26

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agencies) to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1881.

Reims.	La Rochelle.	Nice.	Rouen.	St. Étienne.	Nantes.	Total for the year.
						$104,255 00
						1,468,116 60
		$95 20				1,997,270 20
						228,442 00
						100,992 00
	$1,210,851 71					1,338,536 63
						56,848 00
				$8,053 40		2,798,251 14
				32,259 82	$179 00	4,937,439 69
						27,427 00
			$200 00			54,058 00
					114 00	14,280 43
					14,666 00	976,562 53
						183,556 57
						460,009 36
						26,260 50
						158,827 00
						411,634 00
			3,377 00	42,936 38		521,024 04
						489,225 69
						660,669 32
						2,134,495 53
				66 87		1,826,091 87
		133 33	88,132 30			370,502 69
	667,361 33	679 37	1,338 00	675 45		1,451,010 85
	233 95			916,957 98		1,510,083 12
						88,831 44
						426,452 81
						22,348 18
	3,352 91		7,770 00	1,063 67	394 00	886,870 80
						1,362,953 00
			10,615 00			340,251 00
						911,591 40
						20,206 65
						4,564,056 86
			1,406,088 73	48,664 17		4,573,027 44
						9,466 15
			18,580 52			321,725 95
						1,707 52
			240,788 55			10,489,001 55
						121,626 03
$25,758 03		127 61	32,167 41	3,498 93	3,325 00	727,178 53
						196,797 89
		4,434 91	6,164 33			401,951 65
						570,076 61
					17,002 00	30,235 00
						161,845 66
					13,461 00	549,464 27
					167,209 00	853,021 93
						588,498 00
						100,463 01
						26,113 98
		185 28			21,567 00	162,962 64
						494,191 69
						1,519,903 14
			1,517 00	8,416 43		8,769,602 97
				681,808 65		768,193 38
						79,921 34
						16,844 74
	8,018 65					156,089 65
						33,960 00
						69,806 69
						3,955 00
		57,975 29	42,951 56			885,476 41
			153,605 10			1,378,181 10
						7,144 09
						278,498 00
			4,586 88			60,165 38
2,786 25 41	737 77		1,100 40	6,435 42	6,966 00	4,966,019 96
			12,352 00			417,884 33
			55,067 07			674,808 07
						18,442 64
2,812,263 44	1,890,558 32	63,630 99	2,051,001 85	1,750,837 17	244,883 00	73,413,684 29
2,317,593 72	1,741,770 15	89,728 59	1,896,526 00	2,057,405 18	199,422 00	75,777,015 93
494,669 72	148,786 17		154,475 85		45,461 00	
		26,097 60		306,568 01		2,363,331 64

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The following interesting review, collated by Consul-General Walker of Paris, from the "Economiste Français" and embodied in his annual report, shows the foreign commerce of France for the first six months of 1881. It is necessary to remark, however, that in his reductions the consul-general estimated the franc at 20 cents, while in all the reductions in the foregoing and subsequent statements by the department the franc is given its Treasury valuation, viz, 19.3 cents. In the total trade of France this makes a very marked difference, viz: the general imports of France, during year 1880, according to the estimates of the consul-general, amounted to $42,791,000 more than the true estimates based upon the Treasury valuation. It is therefore necessary to bear in mind this overvaluation in the consul-general's estimates, especially where large amounts are under consideration.

THE SPECIAL COMMERCE OF FRANCE DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR 1881.

For the first half of 1881 the imports show a decrease of $12,319,000 as compared with the imports for the corresponding period of 1880; in exports a still greater diminution appears, namely, $15,258,600.

The total movement of trade for the first half of 1881 is therefore less by $27,577,600 than for the first six months of 1880.

This abrupt diminution of exports is attributed to the recent political events in Tunis.

The categories of merchandise principally affected by this depression of trade are

IMPORTS.

Description.	1881.	1880.
Articles of food	$178,264,800	$197,448,80
Natural products and raw materials	231,571,600	232,113,60
Manufactured articles	47,532,600	42,993,00
Other merchandise	25,475,200	22,607,80
Total	482,844,200	495,163,20

The figures for articles of food show the greatest decrease, being $19,184,000 less than in 1880. Manufactured articles, on the other hand, figure at $4,539,600 above the value of those imported in 1880.

The exports show a still greater decline than the imports, viz:

EXPORTS.

Description.	1881.	1880.
Manufactured articles	$168,937,200	$178,852,20
Natural products, articles of food, and raw materials	132,599,400	138,367,80
Other merchandise	19,217,200	18,792,40
Total	320,753,800	336,012,40

It will be seen that the value of manufactured articles exported in the first six months of 1881 was less by $9,915,000 than for the same period of 1880; that of raw materials, food products, &c., less by $5,768,400. Exports of other merchandise were very slightly greater in 1881, but the total decrease in the value of exports amounted to $15,258,600.

Statistics concerning cereals having a special importance, it will be worthy of notice to observe below the value of the importations of the same for the first half of each of the last few years:

Imports of grain and flour.

1875	$11,956,000
1876	20,007,400
1877	18,370,400
1878	33,345,000
1879	78,947,600
1880	75,213,200
1881	52,957,000

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The importations of wine for the periods given in the above table were as follows:

Imports of wine.

1875	$1,717,000
1876	2,641,400
1877	2,920,800
1878	5,559,400
1879	10,165,800
1880	37,993,000
1881	40,044,200

Great variations appear in the imports of raw materials; a marked decrease for the first half of 1881 appearing as to wool, $13,413,600; hides and skins, $7,817,000; timber, $17,647,000; stone-coal, $5,997,000. On the contrary, the imports increased in 1881, of cotton, $32,414,000, and silk, $23,350,000. Increased figures are also shown for linen, dyewoods, zinc, nitrates of soda and of potash, indigo, and some other chemical products.

Under manufactured articles the imports decreased, as compared with last year, by $4,466,000; they have increased principally for cotton thread by $3,284,000; silk goods, $3,627,000; straw matting and braids, $4,022,000; machinery, $7,803,000; iron ships, $2,599,000.

Taking again the exports into consideration, it will appear that refined sugar, wine, butter, wool, silk textiles, woolen textiles, woolen yarn, leather and leather goods, and books, have suffered most.

Under articles of food and natural products, the figures are:

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1881.	1880.
Refined sugar	$7,800,000	$9,200,000
Wine	25,740,000	26,671,200
Spirits	7,533,000	8,781,800
Grease	2,249,800	2,518,200
Butter	6,780,400	7,453,600
Rags	1,877,200	2,546,800
Timber	1,918,600	2,474,400
Raw skins	5,103,400	6,955,400
Wool	10,286,800	14,813,400
Ornamental feathers	2,308,200	3,562,200

An advanced value in exports for 1881 is apparent, however, by $5,576,800 for grain and flour; $980,800 for silk; $138,400 for re-exported cotton.

The slight augmentations realized in the exports of straw matting and braids, machinery, ladies' hats and costumes, paper, and chemical products, do not compensate for the deficits shown in other articles. The manufactured articles that have suffered the greatest reductions are those presented in the following table:

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1881.	1880.
Silk textiles	$20,516,600	$22,007,000
Woolen goods	33,118,800	34,869,200
Jute goods	189,600	217,600
Woolen yarn	3,435,200	5,167,000
Cotton yarn	296,000	327,000
Flax and hemp yarn	496,600	637,800
Jute yarn	239,400	285,000
Leather	8,400,000	9,200,000
Leather goods	14,400,000	15,400,000
Books	2,200,000	3,000,000

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FOREIGN COMMERCE OF SWITZERLAND.

The foreign commerce of Switzerland being effected through the four conterminous countries, viz, France, Germany, Italy, and Austria—the principal of these being France—we can only arrive at an approximation of the value thereof through the official returns of those powers.

The fact that Swiss trade is completely ignored in the official returns of nearly all countries, except the four mentioned conterminous countries, is a severe example of the unreliability of customs returns, as far as the details necessary to a full understanding of the world's commerce are concerned. For instance, France places it upon official record that Swiss goods to the amount of $57,500,000 passed through its territory for export to other countries. The greater portion of these were destined for England and the United States, and yet in the British and American commercial returns the country of origin is completely ignored and France credited therewith, merely because they passed through French territory in transit. In like manner, products of England, the United States, and other countries, to the value of $26,600,000, passed through France to Switzerland, and these are also credited in the official returns of the countries of origin as exports to France. Thus while every mart in the civilized world is familiar with the manufactures of Switzerland, and while her foreign trade is equal in value—leaving the question of its character out of view—to the foreign commerce of Sweden and Norway, the country is entirely ignored in the commercial statistics of the nations, outside of the conterminous countries before mentioned.

The following may be taken as a fair approximation of the foreign trade of Switzerland:

Countries.	Imports from Switzerland.	Exports to Switzerland.	Total trade.
France	$79,551,000	$69,095,000	$148,646,000
Germany (estimated)	20,000,000	18,000,000	38,000,000
Italy	6,880,000	20,448,000	27,328,000
Austria	1,487,000	1,693,000	3,180,000
Belgium	286,000	5,848,000	6,134,000
Total	108,204,000	115,084,000	223,288,000

Of the foregoing trade of France with Switzerland, the imports entered for consumption amounted to $22,014,000, the remainder passing in transit through France for other countries. Of the exports to Switzerland, French goods amounted to $42,467,000, the remainder representing foreign goods in transit through France for Switzerland. The impossibility of obtaining official statistics showing the trade of Germany with Switzerland, renders the "estimate" thereof, as given above, nothing more than an approximation.

The following statement showing the details of the foreign trade of Switzerland, as conducted with and through France, is a fair illustration of the nature thereof. Attention is called to the imports of silk and cotton manufactures, the silk import alone constituting about half the value of the total trade. It will be seen that out of a general import of both manufactures, amounting to $46,780,000, only to the value of $4,750,000 was entered for consumption in France, the remainder passing through for other countries.

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Imports into France from Switzerland, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Silk manufactures	$34,064,000	$2,074,000
Cotton manufactures	12,716,000	2,676,000
Cheese	4,906,000	2,290,000
Clocks and watches	3,777,000	573,000
Silk, raw	3,488,000	2,523,000
Lumber	3,266,000	3,260,000
Jewelry	1,701,000	872,000
Hides and skins, undressed	1,519,000	1,221,000
Mats and matting	1,485,000	292,000
Thread	1,244,000	764,000
Machines and machinery	1,040,000	429,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	918,000	17,000
Cattle	793,000	791,000
Meats	695,000	693,000
Books and stationery	562,000	373,000
Dressed hides	519,000	57,000
Wool manufactures	461,000	23,000
Gold and platinum wire and sheets	389,000	388,000
Straw hats	375,000	162,000
Wines	291,000	274,000
Aniline dyes	290,000	177,000
Mercery and buttons	270,000	52,000
Manufactures in India rubber and gutta-percha	264,000	9,000
Rice	188,000	.....
Butter	179,000	164,000
Rags	178,000	123,000
Cigars	169,000	35,000
Horses	168,000	154,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	165,000	43,000
Tools and hardware	163,000	51,000
Manufactures in wood	154,000	98,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	128,000	21,000
Preserves	123,000	62,000
Wool	113,000	46,000
Snuff	119,000	.....
Manufactures of hemp and flax	90,000	14,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	82,000	18,000
Furniture	82,000	39,000
Building materials	67,000	67,000
Syrup and candies	64,000	6,000
Packing cases (already used)	64,000	64,000
Beer	56,000	55,000
Ashes and goldsmith's waste	53,000	53,000
Cereals	48,000	45,000
Forage	47,000	47,000
Fruit fresh	34,000	34,000
Other articles	1,984,000	786,000
Total	79,551,000	22,014,000

Exports from France to Switzerland, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Silk, raw	$14,888,000	$10,284,000
Cereals	6,973,000	978,000
Cotton	5,926,000	3,020,000
Wines	4,527,000	3,498,000
Wool manufactures	3,671,000	2,550,000
Cattle	1,869,000	1,253,000
Sugar	1,698,000	1,594,000
Coffee	1,459,000	.....
Tools and hardware	1,429,000	826,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	1,382,000	1,320,000
Silk manufactures	1,255,000	1,058,000
Jewelry and gold and silver ware	1,155,000	867,000
Cotton manufactures	1,110,000	419,000
Grease	1,100,000	593,000
Clothing and underwear, sewn	961,000	929,000
Animals	862,000	169,000
Hides dressed	762,000	671,000
Mercery	756,000	737,000
Iron, steel, and castings	716,000	53,000
Books and stationery	664,000	637,000
Wool	637,000	207,000

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Exports from France to Switzerland, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Oils, fixed, pure	$625,000	$334,000
Machines and machinery	511,000	292,000
Bitumen	489,000	118,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	470,000	271,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	468,000	328,000
Clocks and watches	438,000	398,000
Fruit	430,009	346,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	421,000	304,000
Silver wire and plates	216,000	216,000
Meats	360,000	266,000
Coal	313,000	295,000
Seed	313,000	287,000
Cork, manufactured	312,000	41,000
Rice	280,000	7,000
Semoules	277,000	257,000
Cacao	259,000	1,000
Building materials	258,000	254,000
Hides and skins, undressed	241,000	197,000
Fancy articles, Parisian industry	233,000	233,000
Butter	258,000	258,000
Straw	217,000	90,000
Dyewood extracts	208,000	170,000
Soap, common	202,000	201,000
Toys	183,000	169,000
Vegetables	182,000	174,000
Horses	171,000	158,000
Lumber	168,000	162,000
Furniture	153,000	140,000
Tan bark	146,000	146,000
Manufactures in wool	136,000	101,000
Potatoes	127,000	127,000
Modes and artificial flowers	114,000	114,000
Other articles	6,016,000	4,331,000
Total	69,095,000	42,467,000

According to a report from Consul Mason, of Basle (See Consular Report, No. 17, for March, 1882), the exports declared in Switzerland for the United States during the year 1881 amounted to $14,788,000, a decrease of $1,500,000 from the preceding year. The principal articles comprising this trade, together with the decrease or increase in the several articles as compared with the year 1880, were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Increase and decrease.
Silk and silk goods	$9,357,000	-$1,434,000
Cotton and woolen goods	244,000	—125,000
Embroideries	3,648,000	—700,000
Straw and horse-hair goods	646,000	+77,000
Watches and watch materials	2,277,000	+321,000
Musical boxes	86,000	—36,000
Cheese	457,000	+78,000
Leather and skins	295,000	—100,000
Miscellaneous	778,000	+147,000
Total	14,788,000	—1,500,000

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF SPAIN.

The foreign commerce of Spain is estimated as follows for the year 1880: Imports, $92,180,000; exports, $106,688,000. This shows an increase in imports of about $6,000,000, and an increase in exports of $15,000,000.

In the imports the increase took place in animals, brandy and spirits, coal, cocoa, codfish, cotton, iron, linen, machinery, ships, silk, timber, and

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woolen manufactures. A large decrease occurred in the import of wheat, with lesser decrease in the imports of sugar, paper, mineral oil, hides and skins, cotton manufactures, and chemical products.

In exports the principal increase is noticeable in common wine, while a considerable decrease occurred in sherry and port wines, quicksilver, cork, lead, and mats. The other articles of export showing an increase were esparto grass, copper, salt, flour, and wool.

The principal articles of import and export during the year 1880 were as follows:

Imports.		Exports.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Raw cotton	$14, 590, 000	Wines:	
Timber and building materials	5, 550, 000	Common	$32, 810, 000
Woolen manufactures	4, 940, 000	Port and sherry	6, 736, 000
Machinery	4, 883, 000	Other kinds	6, 794, 000
Brandy and spirits	8, 110, 000	Total wines	46, 340, 000
Coal	4, 246, 000		
Codfish	4, 092, 000		
Iron, wrought and unwrought	3, 455, 000	Lead, in blocks, bars	8, 785, 000
Linen and hemp yarn	3, 396, 000	Copper, in blocks, bars	4, 037, 000
Sugar	4, 091, 000		
Animals	1, 351, 000	Fruits:	
Chemical products	2, 393, 000	Raisins	3, 840, 000
Cocoa	3, 165, 000	Oranges	2, 760, 000
Cotton manufactures	1, 737, 000	Almonds	775, 000
Hides and skins	2, 663, 000	Spanish nuts	726, 000
Linen and hemp manufactures	775, 000	Total fruit	8, 101, 000
Mineral oils	2, 277, 000		
Paper	1, 138, 000		
Raw silks	1, 351, 000	Olive oil	2, 258, 000
Silk manufacturers	1, 158, 000	Wheat flour	2, 644, 000
Wheat	1, 756, 000	Animals	1, 795, 000
All other articles	15, 063, 000	Esparto grass	1, 581, 000
		Quicksilver	1, 158, 000
Total imports	92, 180, 000	Salt	1, 177, 000
		Raw silk	498, 000
		Brandy and spirits	328, 000
		Wool	2, 084, 000
		All other articles	25, 900, 000
		Total exports	106, 688, 000

The distribution of the foregoing trade by countries is not given by any available Spanish returns; the following statement, however, compiled from the official reports of the countries mentioned, supplies the principal part of this deficiency:

Trade of the principal countries with Spain.

Countries.	Imports from Spain.	Exports to Spain.	Total trade.
France	$70, 888, 000	$47, 316, 000	$118, 204, 000
Great Britain	52, 002, 000	19, 820, 000	71, 822, 000
Germany	2, 700, 000	1, 350, 000	4, 050, 000
Belgium	4, 652, 000	3, 860, 000	8, 512, 000
Italy	2, 300, 000	800, 000	3, 100, 000
Portugal	2, 450, 000	1, 140, 000	3, 590, 000
United States	5, 933, 000	12, 550, 000	18, 483, 000

The following statements, compiled from the official reports of the countries named, show the details of the trade of France, Great Britain, and the United States with Spain:

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Imports into the United Kingdom from Spain.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Animals, living:		
Oxen, bulls	$1,462,000	$2,045,000
Butter	2,000	7,000
Copper:		
Ore and regulus	3,502,000	4,420,000
Wrought	34,000	49,000
Cork:		
Unmanufactured	34,000	15,000
Manufactured	204,000	132,000
Corn:		
Wheat	10,000	.....
Other kinds	5,000	10,000
Wheat flour	.....	1,000
Cotton, raw	3,000	.....
Eggs	161,000	141,000
Fruit:		
Almond	336,000	481,000
Figs	49,000	88,000
Nuts	85,000	875,000
Oranges	4,046,000	4,707,000
Raisins	2,847,000	2,298,000
All other	1,224,000	1,462,000
Iron ore	4,459,000	11,226,000
Lead ore	88,000	141,000
Pig and sheet	5,421,000	5,416,000
Licorice	17,000	20,000
Manganese ore	30,000	68,000
Oil, olive	88,000	238,000
Pyrites of iron or copper	3,959,000	5,173,000
Quicksilver	33,000	32,000
Rags and vegetable fibers	1,724,000	2,210,000
Silver ore	2,026,000	1,904,000
Wine	6,956,000	7,179,000
Wool	83,000	306,000
Zinc ore	34,000	25,000
All other articles	1,132,000	1,333,000
Total	40,819,000	52,002,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Spain.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali	$331,000	$433,000
Apparel and haberdashery	200,000	151,000
Arms and ammunition	34,000	44,000
Caoutchouc manufactures	102,000	98,000
Chemical products and preparations	170,000	189,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	2,113,000	2,254,000
Cotton yarn	93,000	96,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	1,147,000	1,098,000
By value	447,000	608,000
Drugs and medicinal preparations	44,000	94,000
Fish, cod and ling	132,000	134,000
Hardware and cutlery	418,000	501,000
Jute yarns	496,000	438,000
Linen yarns	1,370,000	1,414,000
By the yard	44,000	92,000
By value	132,000	136,000
Machinery:		
Steam engines	831,000	627,000
All others	1,098,000	1,390,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	1,988,000	2,380,000
Copper, wrought and not	44,000	73,000
Tin not wrought	59,000	73,000
Oil seed	136,000	151,000
Silk, manufactured	102,000	88,000
Sugar, refined	15,000	4,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	549,000	525,000
By value	44,000	39,000
All other	2,179,000	2,530,000
Total British goods	14,288,000	15,660,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Spain—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Arms and ammunition		$25,000
Bacon	$404,000	185,000
Cheese	10,000	10,000
Cocoa	221,000	89,000
Coffee	68,000	88,000
Cotton, raw	297,000	530,000
Dyeing and tanning stuffs	209,000	302,000
Guano	234,000	408,000
Gum, lac, seed, shell, and dye	15,000	23,000
Hides, undressed	83,000	59,000
Jute	200,000	234,000
Metals:		
Copper, wrought and not, and "old"	13,000	15,000
Tin in blocks and ingots	24,000	30,000
Niter, cubic	38,000	63,000
Oil:		
Palm	18,000	15,000
Cocoanut	15,000	98,000
Rice	133,000	277,000
Saltpeter	25,000	34,000
Silk, raw	117,000	107,000
Spices:		
Cinnamon	146,000	127,000
Pepper	54,000	68,000
Unenumerated	64,000	68,000
Sugar, refined and not	3,000	5,000
Tea	20,000	22,000
Wine	44,000	93,000
Wood, hewn, sawn	15,000	10,000
All other articles	1,511,000	1,085,000
Total foreign articles	3,981,000	4,160,000
Grand total British and foreign	18,269,000	19,820,000

Imports into France from Spain, 1880.

[Including the Canary and Balearic Isles.]

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Wines	$42,898,000	$42,654,000
Fruit (table and oleaginous)	4,395,000	4,234,000
Saffron	2,917,000	2,252,000
Wool	2,815,000	2,789,000
Lead	2,241,000	2,229,000
Cork, manufactured	1,967,000	226,000
Cattle	1,967,000	1,967,000
Iron ore	1,315,000	1,282,000
Raw hides	1,106,000	1,091,000
Olive oil	884,000	560,000
Cochineal	776,000	655,000
Silk, raw	729,000	714,000
Zinc	582,000	582,000
Fish	568,000	531,000
Manganese	478,000	478,000
Cereals	446,000	434,000
Prepared hides	412,000	365,000
Amurca (olive lees)	388,000	388,000
Tartrates: acid of potassium	338,000	279,000
Fish, in oil	302,000	17,000
Brandy, spirits and liqueurs	267,000	245,000
Rags	227,000	216,000
Copper	224,000	223,000
Mats and matting	178,000	64,000
Lumber	146,000	135,000
Horns, hoofs, and bones	133,000	133,000
Legumes	118,000	117,000
Horses	115,000	115,000
Basket and wicker work	87,000	17,000
Licorice root	83,000	83,000
Jewelry and plated ware	82,000	9,000
Books and stationery	79,000	39,000
Licorice juice	77,000	75,000
Marine salt	72,000	47,000
Vegetables, dried	69,000	67,000
Anis, green	68,000	47,000
Feathers	67,000	67,000

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Imports into France from Spain, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Meats	$64,000	$63,000
Manure	53,000	41,000
Curios, not in commerce	46,000	37,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	39,000	2,000
Seed	36,000	36,000
Tan bark	36,000	36,000
Coffee	33,000	9,000
Sulphur	33,000	33,000
Other articles	932,000	556,000
Total	70,888,000	66,239,000

Exports from France to Spain, 1880 (*including the Canary and Balearic Isles*).

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wool manufactures	$6,337,000	$4,585,000
Horses, donkeys, and mules	2,518,000	2,497,000
Silk manufactures	1,981,000	1,621,000
Cotton, raw	1,882,000	206,000
Mercery and buttons	1,754,000	1,411,000
Tools and hardware	1,749,000	1,208,000
Cotton manufactures	1,720,000	542,000
Lumber	1,528,000	1,517,000
Wooden manufactures	1,432,000	1,377,000
Jewelry and plated ware	1,211,000	377,000
Silk, raw	1,203,000	884,000
Machines and machinery	1,156,000	469,000
Dried vegetables	1,043,000	872,000
Prepared hides	961,000	524,000
Books and stationery	956,000	748,000
Hides and skins, undressed	896,000	575,000
Cattle	864,000	861,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	818,000	137,000
Cereals	766,000	133,000
Sugar, refined	755,000	755,000
Clocks and watches	723,000	317,000
Jewelry, imitation	673,000	602,000
Carriages	600,000	91,000
Cacao	590,000	.....
Wool	584,000	508,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	538,000	388,000
Grease and fat	525,000	407,000
Thread	499,000	80,000
Game, poultry, and turtles	500,000	494,000
Toys	385,000	304,000
Furniture	384,000	297,000
Aniline products	378,000	240,000
Indigo	367,000	180,000
Iron, steel, and castings	340,000	42,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	331,000	205,000
Hemp	329,000	9,000
Musical, optical, chemical, and surgical instruments	304,000	249,000
Wines	301,000	266,000
Oils, fixed, pure	296,000	42,000
Manure	282,000	277,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	275,000	70,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	256,000	94,000
Sulphate of quinine	221,000	159,000
Manufactures in india-rubber and gutta-percha	218,000	48,000
Meats	194,000	65,000
Colors	194,000	145,000
Extracts of dye-woods	190,000	180,000
Gums, pure exotic	174,000	126,000
Coal	174,000	47,000
Prepared medicines	164,000	138,000
Cheese	163,000	14,000
Felt manufactures	163,000	127,000
Modes and artificial flowers	161,000	155,000
Soda and potassium	146,000	128,000
Straw hats	123,000	102,000
Potatoes	119,000	119,000
Cutlery	115,000	95,000
Copper	109,000	75,000
Wax, crude	105,000	24,000
Fish	103,000	92,000
Other articles	3,491,000	1,458,000
Total	47,317,000	29,757,000

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Principal imports into the United States from Spain (fiscal year 1881).

Articles.	Value.
Chemicals, drugs, dyes &c	$217,000
Fruits and nuts, of all kinds	3,139,000
Iron, principally old and scrap	350,000
Salt	98,000
Straw manufactures	46,000
Brown sugar	74,000
Spirits, wines, and cordials, principally wines	830,000
All other articles	298,000
Total imports	5,052,000

Principal exports from the United States to Spain.

Articles.	Value.	
	1880.	1881.
Breadstuffs:		
Indian corn	$1,673,000	$156,000
Wheat	894,000	36,000
Wheat flour	65,000	8,000
All other	50,000	9,000
Total breadstuffs	2,682,000	209,000
Cotton, raw	8,326,000	7,601,000
Kerosene, crude and refined	858,000	1,372,000
Provisions of all kinds	200,000	161,000
Spirits distilled from grain	979,000	1,302,000
Tobacco	513,000	898,000
Total principal articles	13,558,000	11,543,000
All other articles	1,083,000	1,007,000
Total exports	14,641,000	12,550,000

In the foregoing exports the falling off in breadstuffs, although very marked, does not denote any permanent decrease in that trade, which is governed principally by the harvests of Spain. When these fall short the imports of breadstuffs increase; when they are bountiful, the imports fall off, as in 1881.

The increase in distilled spirits would seem to be of a permanent character. It will be seen that in our trade with Spain fruits constitute more than one-half our total imports therefrom, while raw cotton, petroleum (principally crude), spirits, and tobacco make up the bulk of our exports thither. Spain buys from the United States direct the raw materials, which cannot be purchased on such favorable terms elsewhere, and ships us in return her fruits and wines.

In addition to our present direct trade with Spain, there can be no doubt but that considerable of our products reach that country through Great Britain and other European nations. Through these nations considerable Spanish produce is also received in the United States. This indirect trade being credited to the countries through which it is conducted, it is impossible to estimate its volume.

A glance at the statement showing the exports from France and Great Britain to Spain will show how largely dependent that country is on foreign manufactures. The difference between the British and French exports and the American is as noteworthy in nature as in volume.

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FOREIGN COMMERCE OF PORTUGAL.

The foreign commerce of Portugal during the year 1880, according t
a recent and able report by the British consul at Lisbon, was as follows
Imports, $43,607,000, of which $37,743,000 were entered for consumption
the balance being re exported; exports, $32,558,000, of which $5,864,00
represented "foreign goods" re-exported.

The distribution of this commerce among the principal countries wa
as follows:

*Statement showing the special commerce of Portugal with the principal countries, impor
entered for consumption, and exports of Portuguese and colonial products.*

Principal countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade
Great Britain	$16,451,000	$11,645,000	$28,096,0
United States	5,732,000	658,000	6,389,0
France	4,472,000	1,592,000	6,064,0
Brazil	2,611,000	6,441,000	9,052,0
Spain	2,252,000	1,920,000	4,172,0
Germany	2,008,000	1,222,000	3,230,0
Sweden and Norway	1,309,000	483,000	1,792,0
Portuguese Africa	667,000	784,000	1,451,0
Belgium	887,000	346,000	1,233,0
All other	1,364,000	1,633,000	2,997,0
Total	37,743,000	26,724,000	64,467,0

Imports into the United Kingdom from Portugal.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Animals	$1,619,000	$1,856,0
Caoutchouc	136,000	272,0
Copper:		
Ore	161,000	229,0
Regulus	1,118,000	1,045,0
Cask:		
Unmanufactured	656,000	748,0
Manufactured	685,000	690,0
Corn, wheat	4,000	
Cotton, raw	5,000	3,0
Dyestuffs	49,000	49,0
Eggs	34,000	30,0
Fruit:		
Almond	64,000	132,0
Figs	15,000	30,0
Oranges	447,000	564,0
All other	428,000	496,0
Gum, all sorts	7,000	5,0
Hides, not dressed	195,000	170,0
Iron ore	15,000	214,0
Lead:		
Ore	25,000	39,0
Pig or sheet	136,000	156,0
Manganese ore	54,000	44,0
Manures, unenumerated	180,000	404,0
Oil:		
Olive	23,000	15,0
Palm	1,000	10,0
Seed	30,000	10,0
Onions	510,000	739,0
Potatoes	107,000	175,0
Pyrites of iron or copper	938,000	1,997,0
Quicksilver	1,409,000	1,297,0
Salt	25,000	24,0
Teeth, elephant's	30,000	44,0
Wax	34,000	199,0
Wine	4,391,000	5,028,0
Wool, sheep and lambs'	343,000	695,0
All other articles	819,000	859,0
Total	14,693,000	18,278,0

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Portugal.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$99,000	$88,000
Butter	806,000	652,000
Chemical products, preparations	169,000	199,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	558,000	608,000
Cotton yarns	44,000	44,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	3,017,000	3,789,000
By value	195,000	253,000
Drugs and medicinal preparations	88,000	68,000
Glass manufactures	15,000	15,000
Hardware and cutlery	146,000	161,000
Linens, by yard	141,000	170,000
Machinery and millwork	381,000	345,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	1,018,000	978,000
Copper, wrought and not	101,000	97,000
Oil seed	98,000	175,000
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn	59,000	68,000
Spirits, British and Irish	20,000	30,000
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	20,000	2,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	506,000	520,000
By value	20,000	25,000
All other articles	1,723,000	1,943,000
Total British goods	9,224,000	10,230,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Beads of glass	4,000	5,000
Cheese	68,000	64,000
Cotton, raw	73,000	59,000
Dyeing or tanning stuffs	107,000	146,000
Hemp, dressed and not	39,000	34,000
Hides, undressed	15,000	16,000
Quicksilver	15,000	15,000
Rice	603,000	540,000
Silk	25,000	34,000
Sugar, refined and not	482,000	588,000
Tallow and stearine	15,000	2,000
Tea	282,000	263,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,000	2,000
Wood staves	30,000	45,000
Wool, sheep and lambs	25,000	30,000
All other articles	779,000	571,000
Total foreign goods	2,565,000	2,414,000
Grand total British and foreign	11,789,000	12,644,000

Imports into France from Portugal, 1880.

[Including Madeira, Cape Verde Islands, and the Azores.]

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Fruits	$390,000	$384,000
Wines	343,000	313,000
Cereals	339,000	339,000
Oleaginous seeds	218,000	218,000
Wool	218,000	67,000
Tartrates	180,000	175,000
Medicinal fruits	120,000	108,000
Cotton	97,000	97,000
Oleaginous fruits	85,000	66,000
India rubber and gutta-percha	75,000	64,000
Cacao	53,000	20,000
Manganese	51,000	51,000
Cork, crude	50,000	46,000
Silk, raw	47,000	26,000
Beeswax	43,000	12,000
Bran	39,000	39,000

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Imports into France from Portugal, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Raw hides	$38,000	$30,000
Manure	37,000	37,000
Elephants' teeth	31,000	31,000
Marine salt	20,000	6,000
Exotic resins	18,000	18,000
Albumine	16,000	16,000
Coffee	15,000	12,000
Sea-fish	11,000	11,000
Horns and hoofs, crude	9,000	8,000
Curios, not in general commerce	9,000	9,000
Other articles	121,000	117,000
Total	2,673,000	2,320,000

Exports from France to Portugal, 1880.

[Including Madeira, Cape Verde Islands, and the Azores.]

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Wool manufactures	$1,143,000	$1,013,000
Tools and hardware	580,000	130,000
Machines and machinery	323,000	105,000
Books and stationery	241,000	194,000
Silk manufactures	240,000	199,000
Mercery	227,000	215,000
Cotton manufactures	145,000	74,000
Prepared hides	117,000	105,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	113,000	97,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	112,000	103,000
Clocks and watches	109,000	240,000
Modes and artificial flowers	103,000	102,000
Grease	100,000	92,000
Prepared medicines	90,000	90,000
Bristles	89,000	78,000
Jewelry and plated ware	85,000	25,000
Pottery, glass and crystal	74,000	58,000
Manufactures of hemp and flax	70,000	68,000
Thread	55,000	44,000
Furniture	55,000	54,000
Iron, steel and castings	54,000	1,000
Pins	53,000	42,000
Silk, raw	51,000	44,000
Colors	51,000	50,000
Umbrellas and parasols	47,000	47,000
Straw hats	44,000	44,000
Extracts from dyewoods	42,000	38,000
Exotic woods	32,000	32,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	30,000	27,000
Wines	30,000	30,000
Jewelry, imitation	28,000	27,000
Butter	23,000	19,000
Instruments of precision, and optical	20,000	19,000
Sponges	19,000	19,000
Coal	17,000	.....
Perfumery	16,000	16,000
Building materials	16,000	16,000
Potatoes	16,000	16,000
Glycerine	7,000	7,000
Oxide of zinc	6,000	6,000
Other articles	540,000	427,000
Total	5,213,000	3,797,000

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH PORTUGAL.

According to official returns the direct trade between the United States and Portugal was as follows during the fiscal year 1881: Imports from Portugal, $758,000; exports thereto, $4,291,000. The imports

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show a slight increase, while the exports show a decrease of nearly $300,000, as compared with the preceding year. Almost our entire direct trade with Portugal is conducted under foreign flags.

The principal direct exports from the United States to Portugal consist of Indian corn, wheat ($2,930,000), wheat flour, cotton, hemp manufactures, cotton goods, clocks, petroleum, bacon and other provisions, spirits, leaf-tobacco, tallow, and wood and wood manufactures.

The principal imports from Portugal consist of small lots of gums, chemicals, dyes, salt, wine, scrap iron, &c., the scrap iron constituting the highest import of any single article. The principal imports into England and France from Portugal are wines, wool, rubber, cork, almonds, oranges, tartrates, &c.

The greater portion of the British and French exports to Portugal consists of such manufactures as cotton goods, iron manufactures, woolen goods, machinery, hardware and cutlery, silk manufactures, mercery, leather and manufactures of, medicines, pottery and glassware, &c. British butter in large quantities is exported to Portugal.

The exports from the United States to Portugal are greater than from any other single country, England excepted, and are more than as 8 to 1 when compared with our imports thereof.

Not having received any reports from our consuls in Portugal treating upon the subject of enlarged commercial relations with that country, I am unable to give any further details thereof.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF ITALY.

According to the very interesting report from the consul-general at Rome the foreign commerce of Italy was as follows during the year 1881: Imports, $265,823,000, an increase of $20,700,000 on the imports of the preceding year; exports, $238,581,000, an increase of $12,180,000 on the exports of the preceding year.

The details of the foregoing trade, according to Italian customs classification, are given in the following statement:

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Spirits, wine, and oil	$11,306,290	$11,190,167	$33,139,905	$34,175,572
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	16,460,568	20,313,023	1,028,588	1,344,920
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	7,156,868	9,698,342	8,223,560	9,025,843
Dyes and dyestuffs	3,993,428	4,819,838	2,038,190	1,901,845
Hemp, flax, jute, &c	6,400,931	7,147,397	8,149,222	8,472,936
Cotton	30,978,060	37,638,215	7,058,086	6,133,396
Wool and hair	18,390,070	22,318,964	2,559,106	1,782,616
Silk	22,054,635	19,240,482	61,010,699	73,886,338
Wood and straw	8,281,024	9,985,717	11,278,463	12,340,224
Paper and books	1,363,683	1,673,687	2,450,958	1,758,339
Skins and furs	8,349,272	10,123,346	4,424,694	3,741,009
Minerals and metals	31,016,224	45,024,119	10,018,917	9,376,181
Stone, earth, pottery, and glass ware	16,376,858	18,707,536	13,774,458	13,369,019
Cereals, flour, vegetables, &c	37,826,596	19,418,575	27,490,349	27,513,818
Animals and animal products	18,666,343	20,531,959	31,091,862	31,131,167
All other articles	6,502,150	7,991,247	2,635,135	2,628,089
Total	245,119,000	265,822,614	226,402,192	238,581,307

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Imports and exports by countries, 1880.

From and to—	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
France	$60,975,000	$100,693,000	$161,668,000
Great Britain	51,851,000	16,745,000	68,596,000
Austria	36,352,000	33,262,000	69,614,000
Switzerland	6,880,000	20,448,000	27,328,000
United States	15,145,000	10,948,000	26,093,000
Germany	17,567,000	15,676,000	33,243,000
Belgium	2,475,000	804,000	3,279,000
Holland	1,823,000	1,391,000	3,214,000
Russia	16,953,000	3,779,000	20,732,000
Argentine Republic	3,370,000	4,136,000	7,515,000
Turkey in Europe	6,414,000	2,836,000	9,250,000
British India	9,414,000	5,449,000	14,863,000
All other	15,691,000	10,235,000	26,126,000
Total	245,119,000	226,402,000	471,521,000

The large increase in the imports of dyes and dyestuffs, hemp, flax and jute, cotton and wool, minerals and metals, &c., would indicate an active condition of the industries in which these articles were consumed during the year, while the remarkable decrease in the imports of cereals, flour, and vegetables would indicate agricultural prosperity also. The only increase to be noted in the exports is that which occurred in silk; all the other articles show a decrease of about $700,000.

In the statement showing the trade by countries it will be seen that France has a very positive lead, especially in the exports from Italy. A great portion of this trade, however, only passes through France for other countries, as will be seen by the subsequent statement, showing the details thereof. Notwithstanding the greater imports from France, reported above, the consumption of British products in Italy is far greater than the consumption of French products, the French exports being much swollen by foreign goods.

It will be seen that in imports and exports the United States holds the fifth place, being preceded in imports by France, England, Austria, Germany, and Russia, and in exports by France, England, Austria, Switzerland, and Germany. The foregoing figures show the direct trade, the declared exports for the United States at our various consulates for the year 1881 being valued at $12,494,000, or $1,546,000 more than the amount given by the Italian customs for the same year. How much of our products are imported into Italy, through England, Germany, and France, it is impossible to even approximate with any certainty.

A remarkable difference is to be noted between the Italian returns of imports from Great Britain and the British returns of exports to Italy during the year 1880, viz: The former value the imports at $51,858,000, while the latter value the exports to Itlay at only a little over $30,000,000, a difference of $21,000,000, which cannot be made up by any reasonable addition for increased value from the time they leave England until they are entered at the Italian customs. The imports into England from Italy, as given in British returns, and the exports from Italy to England, as given in Italian returns, substantially agree. The trade between France and Italy, as given by the returns of both countries, can also be harmonized, so that the foregoing difference, if not an overvaluation on the part of Italian customs, must represent goods erroneously credited to England.

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The following statements, collected from the official returns of the several countries, show the details of the trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States with Italy:

Imports into the United Kingdom from Italy.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Art, works of	$154,000	$132,000
Bark for tanners	15,000	15,000
Beads of glass	154,000	340,000
Bones, except whale-fin	59,000	68,000
Brimstone	948,000	1,152,000
Chemical manufactures and products	918,000	1,234,000
Copper ore	272,000	338,000
Corn:		
Wheat	4,000	44,000
Barley		
Pease and beans	83,000	316,000
Maize		
Cotton, raw	5,000	4,000
Dyestuffs, and substances pertaining	175,000	141,000
Farinaceous substances	170,000	166,000
Fish, cured	98,000	89,000
Flax	20,000	44,000
Fruit:		
Almonds	302,000	471,000
Oranges and lemons	1,229,000	1,174,000
Preserved without sugar	253,000	224,000
Gun-stocks in the rough, of wood	20,000	1,000
Hemp	1,963,000	1,147,000
Iron ore	243,000	890,000
Lead ore	550,000	340,000
Licorice	156,000	200,000
Madder:		
Root		10,000
Oil:		
Olive	3,706,000	3,342,000
Chemical	302,000	287,000
Pictures	44,000	30,000
Pickles, preserved in salt	1,000	2,000
Quicksilver	117,000	107,000
Rags and stuff for paper	15,000	10,000
Seeds: flax and linseed	93,000	83,000
Sumac	772,000	646,000
Silk:		
Raw	190,000	224,000
Waste	3,000	10,000
Skins, sheep	50,000	15,000
Stone, rough, hewn, and manufactured	495,000	525,000
Sugar, unrefined		15,000
Wine	505,000	544,000
Wood, furniture	93,000	60,000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	5,000	68,000
Woolen rags	7,000	10,000
Zinc ore	161,000	209,000
All other articles	1,367,000	1,724,000
Total	15,717,000	16,451,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to Italy.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali	$248,000	$306,000
Apparel and haberdashery	112,000	98,000
Arms, ammunition, &c	30,000	34,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	2,724,000	3,051,000
Cotton yarns	2,633,000	2,405,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	4,562,000	4,280,000
By value	349,000	374,000
Earthen and china-ware	68,000	54,000
Fish of all sorts	452,000	549,000
Hardware and cutlery	190,000	175,000
Leather	44,000	59,000
Linen yarn	243,000	224,000
Linen:		
By the yard	413,000	413,000
By value	44,000	59,000
Jute manufactures	287,000	365,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Italy—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS—Continued.		
Machinery:		
Steam engines	$496,000	$1,200,00
All other sorts	889,000	959,00
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	3,090,000	3,750,00
Copper, wrought and not	535,000	467,00
Oil-seed	632,000	1,054,00
Soap	64,000	68,00
Sugar, refined	1,011,000	1,118,00
Woolen and worsted yarns	93,000	98,00
Woolens:		
By the yard	2,769,000	2,822,00
By value	107,000	78,00
All other	2,125,000	2,344,00
Total British goods	24,210,000	26,404,00
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Bark, Peruvian	190,000	166,00
Cocoa	44,000	78,00
Coffee	1,370,000	1,137,00
Cotton, raw	515,000	297,00
Dyeing and tanning stuffs	272,000	282,00
Guano	68,000	39,00
Gum	25,000	34,00
Hides	418,000	316,00
Metals:		
Copper, wrought and not, and old parts	34,000	15,00
Tin, in blocks, ingots, &c	49,000	93,00
Niter, cubic	136,000	146,00
Oil-seed	64,000	8,00
Rice, not in husk	880,000	729,00
Spices:		
Pepper	64,000	141,00
Other sorts	78,000	64,00
Spirits, all, not sweetened	49,000	30,00
Sugars, refined and not	39,000	78,00
Tobacco, unmanufactured	15,000	.....
Wool, sheep and lambs'	34,000	15,00
All other articles	800,000	726,00
Total foreign goods	5,144,000	4,374,00
Grand total British exports	29,354,000	30,778,00

Imports into France from Italy, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Silk—unbleached, grèges, or milled	$19,772,000	$16,374,00
Wines	14,299,000	13,460,00
Cattle	8,091,000	7,455,00
Silk, flock, combed, carded, or spun	6,080,000	4,340,00
Olive oil	3,768,000	3,031,00
Cereals	3,252,000	2,793,00
Manufactures in skin and leather	3,251,000	25,00
Mats and matting	3,218,000	1,247,00
Eggs	2,766,080	1,034,00
Straw hats	2,622,000	682,00
Cotton	2,344,000	46,00
Sulphur	2,140,000	2,137,00
Hemp	1,906,000	1,212,00
Rice	1,881,000	1,633,00
Lumber and fire-wood	1,695,000	1,673,00
Raw hides and skins	1,466,000	1,321,00
Fruit	1,278,000	1,072,00
Silk and cocoons	1,213,000	1,177,00
Thread	1,003,000	285,00
Butter	962,000	861,00
Silk fabrics	915,000	577,00
Marble	874,000	728,00
Vegetables	863,000	802,00
Meats	840,000	781,00
Game, poultry, and turtles	814,000	778,00

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Imports into France from Italy, 1080—Continued.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Coral, manufactured, unset	$812,000	$498,000
Tartrates	785,000	713,000
Prepared hides	764,000	551,000
Wool in mass	724,000	471,000
Sulphate of quinine	691,000	74,000
Horses, mules, &c	676,000	642,000
Sumac	564,000	507,000
Curios, not in commerce	517,000	420,000
Iron ore	488,000	488,000
Chestnuts	418,000	344,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	414,000	306,000
Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs	383,000	147,000
Almonds and nuts	332,000	276,000
Books and stationery	323,000	102,000
Cheese	320,000	183,000
Zinc ore	296,000	296,000
Manganese	295,000	295,000
Lead ore	289,000	289,000
Mercery and buttons	289,000	29,000
Fish	284,000	274,000
Seed	284,000	262,000
Building materials	280,000	280,000
Earths and stones for manufacture	275,000	265,000
Essence of orange and others	190,000	177,000
Furniture	178,000	64,000
Alabaster	173,000	141,000
Citric acid, 35° and under	167,000	165,000
Jewelry and plated ware	167,000	20,000
Amurca (olive lees)	151,000	151,000
Vegetables	150,000	140,000
Oil-cake	147,000	128,000
Manufactures in wood	146,000	107,000
Sea-going vessels	139,000	138,000
Wool manufactures	139,000	19,000
Forage	138,000	141,000
Hemp cordage	138,000	104,000
Flax	134,000	68,000
Human hair	124,000	115,000
Rags	115,000	106,000
Tobacco, leaf	114,000	49,000
Other articles	3,418,000	1,796,000
Total	103,744,000	76,865,000

Exports from France to Italy, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Silk—ecrue, dyed, and flock	$8,699,000	$7,371,000
Wool manufactures	8,252,000	3,655,000
Cotton manufactures	2,966,000	676,000
Thread	2,665,000	239,000
Manufactures of silk	1,961,000	1,583,000
Tools and hardware	1,904,000	1,048,000
Silk cocoons	1,792,000	1,768,000
Wool in mass	1,735,000	1,214,000
Prepared hides	1,645,000	1,344,000
Machines and machinery	1,606,000	399,000
Skins and hides, raw	1,381,000	890,000
Mercery and buttons	1,321,000	1,241,000
Cinchona bark	1,263,000	240,000
Coffee	1,248,000	.....
Cheese	1,280,000	146,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	843,000	539,000
Iron, steel, and castings	736,000	37,000
Coal	641,000	560,000
Manufactures of hemp and flax	564,000	179,000
Cereals	552,000	108,000
Copper	528,000	288,000
Brandy	513,000	113,000
Silkworm eggs	493,000	416,000
Books and stationery	436,000	376,000
Curios, not in commerce	430,000	282,000
Lumber	409,000	374,000
Oils, fixed, pure	407,000	164,000

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Exports from France to Italy, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Fish	$404,000	$299,00
Jewelry and plated ware	398,000	374,00
Horses, mules, and donkeys	389,000	374,00
Sugar, refined	387,000	385,00
Cotton, raw	352,000	197,00
Mats and matting	344,000	284,00
Wines, ordinary	333,000	285,00
Building materials	330,000	33,00
Manufactures in skin and leather	328,000	132,00
Clocks and watches	325,000	221,00
Bristles	316,000	208,00
Grind and mill stones	308,000	308,00
Indigo	278,000	169,00
Rags	271,000	257,00
Clothing and underclothing	268,000	206,00
Wood manufactures	237,000	227,00
Cattle	230,000	169,00
Modes and artificial flowers	223,000	214,00
Grease	214,000	181,00
Manufactures in India rubber and gutta-percha	204,000	51,00
Feathers, ornamental	203,000	203,00
Soda	191,000	190,00
Sugar	184,000	109,00
Extracts of dyewoods	180,000	162,00
Coral, cut, unset	171,000	106,00
Clays, earths, and stones, for manufacture	169,000	160,00
Stearic acid	165,000	136,00
Colors	165,000	151,00
Straw hats	160,000	95,00
Toys	154,000	127,00
Fruit	152,000	120,00
Zinc	150,000	142,00
Saffron	148,000	43,00
Musical instruments	146,000	139,00
Instruments—optical, chemical, surgical, &c	140,000	121,00
Raw coral	135,000	69,00
Other articles	4,789,000	3,101,00
Total	59,811,000	34,997,00

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH ITALY.

The direct trade between the United States and Italy during the yea ending June 30, 1881, was as follows: Imports from Italy, $11,644,000 an increase of $1,326,000 on the preceding year. Exports to Italy $9,103,000; a decrease of $3,245,000 from the preceding year.

The increase in imports occurred in argols, brimstone, and straw manufactures; the two first articles being necessary to our industries may be considered an increase favorable to our manufactures.

The decrease in the direct exports to Italy occurred in cotton-seed oi ($1,100,000), Indian corn ($2,468,000), and kerosene. An increase took place in leaf tobacco and raw cotton.

The very large decrease in cotton-seed oil was occasioned by the special tariff, almost prohibitory, which went into effect in the early part of 1881. This tariff was instituted to prohibit the import of Ameri can cotton-seed oil, which was largely used for admixture with olive oil, for which it is said to have such affinity as to elude the inspection of even experts when mixed in reasonable quantity with the latter The tariff has effected its purpose in shutting out the American oil but it has also had the effect of almost destroying the export of olive oil, which, in its pure state, cannot compete in foreign markets with the oils of other countries. For this latter reason it is thought that the pro hibition will be repealed.*

* See report hereupon from Consul Crain, of Milan, in Consular Reports for May 1882, No. 19.

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As a whole, our trade with Italy is not as large or as varied as it should be, considering the volume of the foreign commerce of both countries, as will be seen by the following statement:

American direct trade with Italy.

IMPORTS FROM ITALY, 1881.		EXPORTS TO ITALY, 1881.	
Argols	$416,000	Indian corn	$258,000
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c	688,000	Wheat	203,000
Rags	819,000	Cotton	4,014,000
Sulphur and brimstone	2,645,000	Kerosene	1,466,000
Fruits and nuts	3,769,000	Cotton-seed oil	313,000
Marble, and manufactures of	554,000	Lard	331,000
Essential oils	189,000	Leaf tobacco	1,841,000
Salt	133,000	Wood, and manufactures of	180,000
Straw and palm-leaf manufactures	778,000	All other articles	497,000
All other articles	1,653,000	Total	9,103,000
Total	11.644,000		

It will be seen that the greater portion of the imports from Italy is composed of nine articles, and that more than one-half the total value is comprised in sulphur and fruits, rags constituting the next highest article. The exports from the United States of cotton, kerosene, and tobacco amount to $7,301,000 out of a total of $9,103,000.

Late reports from our consuls, however, give hope of an enlarged and more varied trade with Italy, in consequence of increased and more direct steam communication between both countries, in which, however, the American flag has no share.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The foreign commerce of Austria-Hungary, according to official returns, as given by Consul-General Weaver, of Vienna, was as follows during the year 1881: Imports, $262,682,000; an increase of $13,642,000 on the preceding year. Exports, $290,615,000; an increase of $14,657,000 on the preceding year.

The increase in imports occurred in raw materials, necessary to industry, $9,622,000, and in manufactures, $7,958,000. A decrease of $3,938,000 took place in the imports of breadstuffs owing to the bountiful harvest of 1880. The increase in the imports of manufactures took place principally in agricultural machinery, metal ware, and textiles.

The increase in the exports is classified as follows: Breadstuffs, $4,425,000; materials necessary to industry, $3,654,000; manufactures, $6,578,000.

The imports and exports during the years 1880 and 1881, according to Austro-Hungarian classification, were as follows:

Imports and exports of Austria-Hungary.

Articles.	Imports.		
	1881.	1880.	Increase and decrease.
Colonial produce and tropical fruits	$17,255,000	$15,509,000	+$1,746,000
Tobacco, and manufactures of	8,404,000	11,246,000	— 2,842,000
Garden and field produce	34,510,000	39,910,000	— 5,400,000
Animals and their products	23,548,000	20,016,000	+ 3,532,000
Fat, lard, and oil	5,887,000	6,212,000	— 325,000
Beverages and eatables	1,949,000	1,908,000	+ 41,000
Fuel and timber	11,449,000	10,475,000	+ 974,000
Drugs, chemicals, and gums	13,479,000	10,840,000	+ 2,639,000
Weaving materials and yarns	62,483,000	57,693,000	+ 4,790,000
Textiles, clothing, and millinery	24,725,000	23,101,000	+ 1,624,000
Bristles, bark, fiber, and paper goods	2,477,000	2,477,000	.....

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Imports and exports of Austria-Hungary—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		
	1881.	1880.	Increase and decrease.
Gutta percha, leather, and fur goods	$12,261,000	$10,921,000	+$1,340,000
Wood, bone, glass, and clay goods	7,024,000	6,943,000	+ 81,000
Metals and hardware	9,866,000	8,323,000	+ 1,543,000
Vehicles for transportation	203,000	81,000	+ 122,000
Instruments, machinery, and fancy goods	11,693,000	9,866,000	+ 1,827,000
Medicines, colors, salt, explosives	6,496,000	5,684,000	+ 812,000
Objects of art and literature	7,592,000	6,577,000	+ 1,015,000
Refuse	1,381,000	1,258,000	+ 123,000
Total	262,682,000	249,040,000	+13,642,000

Articles.	Exports.		
	1881.	1880.	Increase and decrease.
Colonial produce and tropical fruits	$28,136,000	$25,294,000	+$2,842,000
Tobacco, and manufactures of	3,086,000	2,964,000	+ 122,000
Garden and field produce	56,272,000	54,236,000	+ 2,036,000
Animals and their products	37,595,000	33,292,000	+ 4,303,000
Fat, lard, and oil	5,197,000	5,237,000	— 40,000
Beverages and eatables	7,714,000	10,759,000	— 3,045,000
Fuel and timber	28,704,000	27,405,000	+ 1,299,000
Drugs, chemicals, and gums	2,111,000	1,827,000	+ 284,000
Weaving materials and yarns	20,178,000	20,728,000	— 551,000
Textiles, clothing, and millinery	26,146,000	22,533,000	+ 3,513,000
Bristles, bark, fiber, and paper goods	4,060,000	3,573,000	+ 487,000
Gutta percha, leather, and fur goods	8,364,000	7,552,000	+ 812,000
Wood, bone, glass, and clay goods	17,660,000	17,173,000	+ 487,000
Metals and hardware	11,165,000	11,936,000	— 761,000
Vehicles for transportation	2,477,000	2,436,000	+ 31,000
Instruments, machinery, and fancy goods	18,514,000	16,971,000	+ 543,000
Medicines, colors, salt, explosives	6,537,000	6,049,000	+ 488,000
Objects of art and literature	4,019,000	3,816,000	+ 193,000
Refuse	2,680,000	2,177,000	+ 503,000
Total	290,615,000	275,958,000	+14,657,000

The consul-general, not being able to obtain from the Austro-Hungarian customs complete details of the commerce of 1881, the following details for the years 1880 and 1879 are given as collected from his very full report covering these years.

The principal imports and exports of Austria-Hungary during the years 1879 and 1880 will be seen by the following tables:

Principal imports.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	Increase and decrease.
Grain	$15,323,000	$26,928,000	+$11,605,000
Textiles: Cottons, woolens, and silks	16,520,000	18,089,000	+ 1,569,000
Cotton, raw	16,850,000	17,635,000	+ 785,000
Wool, raw	14,372,000	15,116,000	+ 744,000
Cotton and woolen yarns	12,349,000	13,051,000	+ 702,000
Coffee	7,186,000	11,481,000	+ 4,295,000
Tobacco	9,086,000	9,128,000	+ 42,000
Hides and skins	9,788,000	9,168,000	— 620,000
Leather	9,169,000	7,145,000	— 2,014,000
Silk, raw	6,814,000	6,443,000	— 371,000
Chemicals	4,708,000	5,162,000	+ 454,000
Fancy articles	5,121,000	6,318,000	+ 1,197,000
Colors and dyes	4,915,000	6,360,000	+ 1,945,000
Flour, meal, and bran	3,345,000	4,584,000	+ 1,239,000
Animals, for food	8,136,000	4,554,000	— 3,582,000
Machinery	4,502,000	3,882,000	— 620,000
Mineral oils	4,254,000	3,428,000	— 826,000
Flax	4,171,000	4,873,000	+ 702,000
All other articles	69,371,000	75,695,000	+ 6,324,000
Total imports	225,980,000	249,040,000	+ 23,140,000

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Principal exports.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	Increase and decrease.
Grain	$38,152,000	$31,274,000	—$6,878,000
Sugar	23,541,000	24,119,000	+ 578,000
Textiles	19,824,000	18,750,000	+ 74,000
Wood and timber	17,759,000	18,502,000	+ 743,000
Animals for food	13,629,000	14,785,000	+ 1,156,000
Fancy articles	16,024,000	14,290,000	— 1,734,000
Wool	6,278,000	10,945,000	+ 4,667,000
Flour and bran	19,741,000	10,160,000	— 9,581,000
Wood and bone wares	6,856,000	7,847,000	+ 991,000
Glass and glassware	6,319,000	7,475,000	+ 1,156,000
Hardware	6,440,000	7,555,000	+ 1,115,000
Leather and leather goods	6,236,000	7,145,000	+ 209,000
Wines	2,932,000	6,402,000	+ 3,470,000
Animals, draught	4,584,000	5,369,000	+ 785,000
Coal and coke	4,171,000	5,121,000	+ 950,000
Hides and skins	3,965,000	5,000,000	+ 1,035,000
Grease of all sorts	3,843,000	4,163,000	+ 320,000
Drugs and chemicals	4,997,000	5,165,000	+ 168,000
All other articles	72,413,000	71,891,000	— 522,000
Total exports	277,704,000	275,958,000	— 1,746,000

The large increase noted in the foregoing tables in the imports of grain and flour, and the decrease in the exports of the same, were caused, so says Consul-General Weaver, by the poor harvests of 1879. This, however, was counteracted by the abundant harvest of 1880, as will be seen on reference to imports and exports for 1881. The increase in the imports of coffee, petroleum, and some other articles was caused by the laying in of large stocks thereof in preparation for the new tariff which went into effect on the 1st of January, 1879, resulting in very much reduced imports during that year. It is more than likely that the year 1881 will restore Austrian foreign trade to its usual level, when her imports of grain will amount to about $16,000,000 and her exports thereof to between $40,000,000 and $43,000,000 annually.

The imports during the year 1881 show an increase of $13,642,000, and the exports an increase of $14,657,000, as compared with the year 1880, thus showing a continuous augmentation of Austrian foreign trade. The principal increase in the imports of 1881 occurred in raw cotton, flax, iron ore, petroleum, jute manufactures, glassware, agricultural machinery, coffee, fruit, potatoes, oxen, swine, sheep, &c. A large decrease in the imports of breadstuffs took place.

The most remarkable increase in exports occurred in sugar, viz., 193,000 tons during the first nine months of 1881, against 120,000 tons during the same period in 1880. Consul-General Weaver notes that the growing prosperity of this industry is due to the encouragement given thereto by the government. A large increase took place also in the exports of swine, sheep, and rape seed. A very remarkable decrease occurred in the exports of wine, iron rails, pig iron, and fresh fruit, with lesser decrease in the exports of flour, glassware, pottery, coal, and wood.

It is worthy of note that Austria-Hungary is almost the only country in Europe having a healthy balance of trade in its favor, and this, too, is very much the result of the prosperous condition of her manufacturing industries, which receive the special protection of the government.

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AUSTRIAN MANUFACTURES.

Speaking of the industrial condition of Austria, Consul-General Weaver says that—

While Hungary is devoted almost exclusively to agriculture and the milling industry, Austria, on the contrary, is engaged in almost every branch of industry and manufacture. The manufactures of tobacco and salt are government monopolies, returning large revenues to the state, while the manufactures of beet-sugar, beer, wine, and liquor, paying excise duties, are under the control and direction of state officials. Other manufactures of glass, paper, iron, wool, cotton, stone, wood, bone, and clay are successfully carried on, and their products sent to the first markets of the world. In order to perfect as far as possible these Austrian manufactures, and enable them to compete successfully with foreign nations, industrial and art schools, supported by the government, are located in nearly every city of any importance in Austria. The number of these schools in 1879–'80 was seventy-five, having 172 teachers and 4,479 scholars, embracing embroidery, lace-making, spinning and weaving, ceramics, wood carving, marble-cutting, glass and metal industries, clock and bronze making, musical instruments, and children's toys. There are, furthermore, industrial societies duly constituted and officered which provide every means of advancement in the industrial arts through lectures, libraries, museums, and exhibitions, local and otherwise. Again, industrial and manufacturing joint stock companies are formed in the principal cities, with liberal government concessions and large capital, to operate more successfully in any one direction. The "Compass" for 1882 contains for Austria alone 257, and for Hungary 129 such joint stock companies, giving the amount of capital invested, yearly receipts, expenditures, and dividends; and as the yearly dividends range from 4 to 10 per cent. for the most part, and frequently run as high as 20 per cent. for the most important industries, it may be concluded that in general the industrial condition of Austria-Hungary is fairly satisfactory.

The principal manufactured articles of Austria that are exported to other countries, particularly to the United States, are porcelain, glassware, buttons, leather goods, glove leather and gloves, meerschaum pipes, and musical instruments, each of which furnishes employment to a large number of employés. In several of these it might seem that their manufacture could be introduced into the United States, but there is generally some potential preventing cause, such as cost of labor, lack of proper material, or skilled labor which prevent it; for example, the pearl-button trade of Vienna is carried on by small manufacturers who pay the lowest possible wages to their workmen, and as the shells cannot be successfully cut by machinery, the monopoly is left in the hands of the Vienna poor. The same may be said of the manufacture of meerschaum and other pipes, while for the other industries the additional element of skilled labor comes in, so that in such articles as cannot be manufactured by machinery, but must be turned, carved, and manipulated by hand, the question of skill and cost of labor are vital elements which turn as yet strongly in favor of the Austrian manufacturer and give him the monopoly.

The following statement of the exports of Austrian manufactures during the year 1880 shows the relative value thereof to the total export trade:

Objects of art and literature	$3,897,000
Instruments, machinery, and fancy goods	17,263,000
Wagons, sleighs, and ships	2,469,000
Leather and fur goods	7,682,000
Textiles, clothing, and millinery	22,922,000
Iron, steel, and hardware	12,142,000
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c	8,012,000
Yarns	4,956,000
Tobacco manufactures	2,395,000
Liquors	4,336,000
Wood, bone, glass, stone, and clay goods	17,470,000
Total manufactures exported	103,554,000
Exports of unmanufactured goods	172,404,000
Total export trade	275,958,000

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DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TRADE.

The greater portion of the foreign trade of Austria-Hungary is with conterminous countries, entering and clearing through inland custom-houses, as the following statement will show:

Imports and exports of Austria-Hungary, 1880.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
OVERLAND TRADE.			
With Germany	$152, 641, 000	$166, 589, 000	$319, 230, 000
Russia	14, 611, 000	14, 990, 000	29, 601, 000
Roumania	16, 745, 000	21, 186, 000	37, 931, 000
Servia	4, 262, 000	4, 827, 000	9, 089, 000
Turkey and Montenegro	17, 000	22, 000	39, 000
Italy	10, 355, 000	17, 861, 000	28, 216, 000
Switzerland	1, 491, 000	1, 693, 000	3, 184, 000
Total overland trade	200, 122, 000	227, 168, 000	427, 290, 000
SEA TRADE.			
Through Trieste	33, 666, 000	38, 619, 000	72, 285, 000
Through Fiume and other ports	15, 252, 000	10, 171, 000	25, 423, 000
Total sea trade	48, 918, 000	48, 790, 000	97, 708, 000
Grand total	249, 040, 000	275, 958, 000	524, 998, 000
Through Austrian custom-houses	217, 002, 000	252, 951, 000	469, 953, 000
Through Hungarian custom-houses	32, 038, 000	23, 007, 000	55, 045, 000
Total	249, 040, 000	275, 958, 000	524, 998, 000

It will be easily inferred from the foregoing statement that the direct trade of Austria-Hungary with over-sea countries is very limited, a fact which the following tables, showing the imports and exports into and from Great Britain and France, fully bear out:

Imports into the United Kingdom from Austria-Hungary.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Beads of glass	$8, 000	$27, 000
Corn:		
Wheat	46, 000	12, 000
Barley	.....	15, 000
Maize	4, 000	.....
Wheat flour	7, 140, 000	5, 567, 000
Cotton	.....	.....
Drugs	50, 000	60, 000
Fruit:		
Currants	10, 000	.....
Raisins	8, 000	.....
Gum arabic	122, 000	98, 000
Hemp	10, 000	30, 000
Indigo	.....	6, 000
Iron bars	2, 000	64, 000
Oil:		
Olive	91, 000	132, 000
Seed cake	3, 000	.....
Paper and pasteboard	182, 000	156, 000
Quicksilver	20, 000	44, 000
Rags and other stuff for paper	.....	4, 000
Seed, all sorts	10, 000	2, 000
Sumac	15, 000	22, 000
Skins and furs	25, 000	49, 000
Valonia	2, 000	20, 000
Wood:		
Hewn	50, 000	44, 000
Staves	49, 000	88, 000
Wool, sheep and lambs'	17, 000	100, 000
All other articles	330, 000	415, 000
Total	8, 194, 000	6, 955, 000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Austria-Hungary.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali	$98,000	$107,00
Coals, cinders, and fuel	180,000	161,00
Cotton yarns	904,000	452,00
Cottons:		
By the yard	909,000	384,00
By value	49,000	15,00
Fish, all sorts	15,000	18,00
Hardware and cutlery	30,000	20,00
Jute manufactures	91,000	156,00
Leather, wrought and not	146,000	73,00
Linens:		
By the yard	25,000	10,00
By value	19,000	15,00
Machinery:		
Steam engines	74,000	40,00
All other	93,000	136,00
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	286,000	253,00
Copper, wrought and not	161,000	112,00
Oil seed	229,000	292,00
Woolens:		
By the yard	161,000	88,00
By value	8,000	5,00
All other	405,000	550,00
Total British goods	3,883,000	2,887,00
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Bacon and hams	146,000	151,00
Candles, stearine	27,000	17,00
Coffee	311,000	336,00
Cotton, raw	35,000	39,00
Gum	10,000	15,00
Hides:		
Undressed	112,000	30,00
Dressed	68,000	98,00
Lard	15,000	25,00
Metals:		
Copper, wrought and not	7,000	.....
Tin, in blocks, ingots, &c	8,000	10,00
Niter, cubic	27,000	15,00
Oil:		
Cocoanut	5,000	1,00
Palm	12,000	12,00
Lead	25,000	2,00
Rice, not in husk	151,000	89,00
Spices:		
Pepper	5,000	22,00
Other sorts	20,000	19,00
Tallow and stearine	3,000	18,00
All other articles	218,000	253,00
Total foreign goods	1,205,000	1,142,00
Grand total, British and foreign	5,088,000	4,029,00

Imports into France from Austria-Hungary, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Lumber	$10,857,000	$10,851,00
Wine	2,407,000	2,348,00
Sugar, raw	2,077,000	2,077,00
Cattle	1,654,000	1,654,00
Hides and skins, undressed	1,119,000	1,115,00
Vegetables, dried	887,000	887,00
Cereals	648,000	637,00
Wool, in mass	606,000	605,00
Tobacco, leaf	498,000	498,00
Silk	368,000	337,00
Fruit	258,000	260,00
Oleaginous seeds	256,000	253,00
Manufactures in skin and leather	248,000	153,00
Meat, fresh	201,000	201,00

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Imports into France from Austria-Hungary, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Arms	$201,000	$201,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	196,000	173,000
Mercery and buttons	146,000	110,000
Furniture	124,000	121,000
Horses	121,000	121,000
Manufactures in wool	111,000	30,000
Tools and hardware	101,000	89,000
Beer	96,000	95,000
Eggs	90,000	90,000
Honey	72,000	72,000
Dressed hides	69,000	60,000
Nickel	68,000	68,000
Manufactures in wood	67,000	46,000
Pure exotic gum	62,000	49,000
Curios, not in commerce	58,000	58,000
Machines and machinery	46,000	39,000
Steel bars	37,000	3,000
Feathers, ornamental	37,000	37,000
Wax, crude	35,000	24,000
Books and stationery	35,000	31,000
Horns and bones	31,000	31,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	27,000	16,000
Manganese	19,000	19,000
Medicinal flowers	17,000	17,000
Medicinal roots	17,000	2,000
Other articles	389,000	335,000
Total	24,356,000	23,811,000

Exports from France to Austria-Hungary, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Silk manufactures	$1,140,000	$1,139,000
Silk, unmanufactured	867,000	867,000
Wool manufactures	700,000	684,000
Mercery and buttons	481,000	481,000
Clothing and underclothing	273,000	273,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	247,000	247,000
Tools and hardware	168,000	115,000
Oils, fixed, pure	130,000	90,000
Fancy articles, Parisian industry	128,000	128,000
Modes and artificial flowers	119,000	119,000
Books and stationery	100,000	100,000
Machines and machinery	99,000	76,000
Curios, not in commerce	97,000	97,000
Dressed hides	96,000	96,000
Coffee	90,000	----------
Toys and small wares	88,000	88,000
Feathers, ornamental	77,000	77,000
Cotton manufactures	60,000	59,000
Saffron	48,000	48,000
Raw hides	45,000	45,000
Instruments, optical and others	41,000	41,000
Clocks and watches	41,000	41,000
Furniture	37,000	34,000
Wool	35,000	35,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	32,000	32,000
Wines, ordinary	32,000	32,000
Straw hats	31,000	31,000
Thread	24,000	24,000
Fruit	21,000	16,000
Prepared medicines	19,000	19,000
Native resins	18,000	18,000
Colors	17,000	17,000
Felt hats	17,000	17,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	16,000	16,000
Cotton, in mass	16,000	16,000
Wood manufactures	16,000	16,000
Manufactures in India rubber and gutta-percha	16,000	16,000
Other articles	344,000	247,000
Total	5,826,000	5,497,000

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TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

According to the official returns of the Treasury Department, the direct trade of the United States with Austria-Hungary was as follows during the fiscal year 1881: Imports from Austria-Hungary, $1,416,000 exports thither, $2,255,000. These returns show a slight decrease in the imports, and a slight increase in the exports as compared with the preceding year.

These figures, however, fall short of the real volume of trade between both countries. For instance, Consul-General Weaver gives the value of exports declared for the United States, at the consulate-general, consulates, and agencies in Austria-Hungary, for the year ended September 30, 1881, as amounting to $6,633,000, a decrease of $673,000 from the preceding year.

The following statement shows the nature of these declared exports for the United States and the places at which they were declared:

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Bed feathers		$12,685 00			$12,685 00
Books		4,935 00		$352 00	5,287 00
Buttons		54,282 00		828,999 00	838,281 00
Cloth and woolen goods		72,445 00		173,540 00	245,985 00
Dress goods and shawls				9,360 00	9,360 00
Drugs and chemicals	$2,441 00	11,152 00	$51,651 00	210,187 00	275,431 00
Fancy goods and jewelry		20,849 00		329,830 00	35,679 00
Fruits, dried	122,255 00	6,625 00	890,813 00		1,019,693 00
Furniture		2,915 00		27,437 00	30,352 00
Glassware	1,035 00	1,405,983 00		4,453 00	1,411,471 00
Gloves		5,566 00		73,230 00	78,796 00
Gum			239,653 00		239,653 00
Human hair	120 00	21,685 00			21,805 00
Hops		14,322 00			14,322 00
Iron and steel				48,078 00	48,078 00
Insect powder			89,406 00		89,406 00
Leather, skins and furs		48,768 00	14,853 00	163,666 00	227,287 00
Lentils				17,632 00	17,632 00
Linen and cotton goods		15,296 00		448,666 00	463,962 00
Machinery	2,803 00				2,083 00
Mineral water	42,891 00	10,413 00			53,304 00
Musical instruments		6,426 00		95,853 00	102,279 00
Oils			49,853 00		49,853 00
Pipes and pipe fixtures				233,171 00	233,171 00
Porcelain and pottery		170,198 00		5,633 00	175,831 00
Rags			5,805 00		5,805 00
Seeds			90,926 00		90,926 00
Silks				83,872 00	83,872 00
Sponges			27,419 00		27,419 00
Toys and chip goods		20,263 00			20,263 00
Wine, beer, and liquor	14,865 00	42,087 00		12,356 00	69,308 00
Wool			91,427 00		91,427 00
All other	7 00	9,399 00	155,513 00	17,395 00	182,314 00
Total	185,697 00	1,956,294 00	1,707,319 00	2,783,710 00	6,633,020 00

Owing to the fact that the Austro-Hungarian merchants declare the exports intended for the United States at the American consulate general, consulates, and agencies, a very close approximation of the amount of Austro-Hungarian products consumed in the United States can be reached; but as the Austro-Hungarian customs take no note of the country of production, merely crediting the country through which the imports are received as the country of origin, it is impossible to arrive at any definite estimate of the amount of American products consumed in the empire.

The principal direct exports to Austria-Hungary during the fiscal year 1881 were as follows: Kerosene, $1,498,000; cotton-seed oil, $183,000; rosin and turpentine, $114,000; spirits of turpentine, tallow, tobacco, salted beef, and small lots of medicine, dyes, leather, clocks, lard, brooms, &c.

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For various apparent reasons the country offers a difficult field for the enlargement of American trade.

In regard to our general trade prospects with Austria, the following extract from the report of Consul Weaver will prove interesting:

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

It is therefore impossible to give even an approximation of the amounts of the various products of the United States imported by way of Germany, Switzerland, and the free ports of Trieste and Fiume into this empire. The chief articles imported directly to Trieste in 1880 were 1,224 tons of pork, lard, and butter; 600 tons tallow, 35 tons salted and smoked meats (hams), 38,422 tons refined petroleum, 5,503 tons rosin, 527 tons cotton, 676 tons wood, 344 tons dye-woods, 20 tons sole leather, 13 tons hides and skins, 29 tons tobacco, 3,158 tons cotton-seed oil, 1,574 tons maize, 227 tons spirits, 111 tons acid not specified, 130 tons coal, and various other articles valued at 6,340,000 florins, equal to $2,605,740. But just what portion of these imports are consumed in Trieste or forwarded from there into the customs district of Austria-Hungary is not known. But the amount of petroleum sent in from Trieste in 1880 was 42,460 tons, exceeding the amount received during the year at that port, the balance being probably in stock from 1879. The amount received via Germany for 1880 was 57,417 tons. The amount of cotton arriving via Trieste was 32,693 tons, while the amount arriving via Germany was 35,955 tons; but the origin of those cottons for statistical purposes is lost; but if the data for Trieste are correct it would appear that only about one-sixth of the cottons arriving from Trieste are of American origin, but as the quantities arriving via Germany are received from Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Havre, and are received from the large European cotton ports drawing their principal supplies from the United States, it would seem just to suppose that at least the major part came originally from the United States. The same may be remarked of the tallow, rosin, lard, and meats, woods, hides and skins, and the other chief American products arriving in Austria-Hungary. Besides, the quantity of machinery imported for agricultural and for domestic purposes is great and possibly increasing. But the return of better times in the United States has so increased the prices of many articles that competition with European production grows less favorable to our manufacturers.

During the past and present years, however, great efforts have been made to introduce certain articles, with satisfactory success, such as clocks, bent wood chair-seats, leather and cotton belting, &c.; but the special effort to introduce certain other articles, such as rubber hose and enameled leather, has failed or proven so far unprofitable, on account of carelessness in filling orders or in packing the goods. But those most deeply engaged in introducing American manufactures upon these markets are not discouraged, but have gone to the United States to explain in person the demands of the trade, and to remove as far as possible the hinderances to success.

The prohibition against American swine products still continues, without much hope of immediate change, and even the rendered lard is now attacked by certain parties in Pesth, who hope to be able to exclude it also on sanitary grounds.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF TURKEY IN EUROPE.

In the absence of any Turkish official statistics, an approximation of the value of the foreign commerce of Turkey in Europe can only be reached through the official returns of the principal countries having commercial relations therewith, which give the following results:

Principal countries.	Imports from Turkey in Europe.	Exports to Turkey in Europe.	Total trade.
France	$28,352,000	$15,446,000	$43,798,000
Russia	9,348,000	8,087,000	17,435,000
England	7,597,000	20,998,000	28,595,000
Italy	6,414,000	2,836,000	9,250,000
Roumania	1,704,000	4,618,000	6,322,000
United States	283,000	619,000	902,000
All other countries	5,000,000	8,000,000	13,000,000
Total	58,698,000	60,604,000	119,302,000

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The French trade above given includes Asiatic Turkey, and while there is no positive means of ascertaining the volume of the latter, it would be safe to assume that the imports into France from Asiatic Turkey amount to at least $10,000,000, and the exports thereto to $8,000,000. The total foreign commerce of Turkey in Europe is thus reduced to the following figures, allowing for the increase in the imports from their shipment in the several countries to their arrival in Turkey: Imports into Turkey in Europe, $65,604,000; exports therefrom, $50,698,000.

The following statements show the details of the trade of England and France with Turkey:

Imports into the United Kingdom from Turkey in Europe.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Bones, except whale-fins	$68,000	$102,000
Corn:		
Wheat	20,000	1,000
Barley	83,000	10,000
Maize	24,000	151,000
Other kinds	49,000	20,000
Dyestuffs and tanning substances	87,000	54,000
Galls	5,000	4,000
Gums, of all sorts	54,000	49,000
Oil:		
Olive	175,000	2,000
Chemical, essential, or perfumed	47,000	34,000
Opium	608,000	438,000
Rags, and other material for paper	78,000	88,000
Seeds:		
Flax and linseed	23,000	200,000
All other sorts	93,000	83,000
Silk:		
Raw	25,000	35,000
Waste	15,000	25,000
Skins, sheep and lambs'	30,000	25,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	146,000	190,000
Valonia	20,000	15,000
Wood, hard wood, unenumerated	263,000	166,000
Wool:		
Sheep and lambs'	156,000	569,000
Goat's wool, and hair	2,366,000	4,445,000
Woolen manufactures	64,000	234,000
All other articles	188,000	657,000
Total	4,717,000	7,597,000

Exports from the United Kingdom to European Turkey.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Apparel and haberdashery	$127,000	$83,000
Arms, ammunition, &c	10,000	10,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	515,000	588,000
Cotton yarn	2,395,000	1,229,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	13,790,000	14,854,000
By value	200,000	199,000
Earthen and china ware	73,000	59,000
Glass manufactures	8,000	6,000
Hardware and cutlery	165,000	107,000
Jute manufactures	98,000	88,000
Linens:		
By the yard	127,000	49,000
By value	15,000	5,000
Machinery and mill-work	146,000	88,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	525,000	370,000
Copper, wrought and not	379,000	248,000
Tin, unwrought	20,000	83,000
Spirits, British and Irish	4,000	2,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	865,000	603,000
By value	93,000	88,000
All other articles	640,000	524,000
Total British goods	20,196,000	19,274,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to European Turkey—Continued.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Arms and ammunition	$73,000	$1,000
Candles, stearine	68,000	54,000
Coffee	345,000	544,000
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal	8,000	30,000
Indigo	73,000	83,000
Hides, undressed	30,000	15,000
Iron:		
Bars	170,000	64,000
Manufactures of iron and steel	107,000	98,000
Linen manufactures	10,000	.....
Spice, pepper	20,000	30,000
Rice	3,360,000	355,000
Spirits, all sorts, not sweetened	8,000	8,000
Sugar, refined and unrefined	112,000	25,000
Tea	43,000	105,000
All other articles	337,000	312,000
Total foreign goods	1,764,000	1,724,000
Grand total British and foreign	21,960,000	20,998,000

Imports into France from Turkey, 1880.*

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Table fruits	$5,854,000	$5,812,000
Silk	4,407,000	4,342,000
Wool in mass	3,441,000	3,338,000
Cereals	3,203,000	2,916,000
Raw hides	2,356,000	2,199,000
Oleaginous seeds	1,280,000	1,268,000
Dried vegetables	1,039,000	995,000
Wines	931,000	908,000
Cotton, raw	643,000	805,000
Lumber	422,000	422,000
Sponges	385,000	142,000
Tobacco, leaf	354,000	145,000
Wool carpets	334,000	232,000
Gall nuts	327,000	158,000
Opium	267,000	31,000
Oil of roses, &c	241,000	74,000
Medicinal fruits	227,000	220,000
Olive oil	202,000	196,000
Almonds and nuts	179,000	157,000
Broken copper	164,000	164,000
Horns	139,000	139,000
Hides, dressed	138,000	136,000
Bristles	123,000	119,000
Exotic rosins	122,000	15,000
Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs	111,000	111,000
Hoofs and bones	104,000	104,000
Rags	101,000	88,000
Hemp	98,000	97,000
Sugar, raw, beet-root	85,000	64,000
Medicinal roots	78,000	75,000
Licorice juice	77,000	77,000
Wax	74,000	52,000
Earths and stones, for manufactures and art	63,000	60,000
Exotic woods	62,000	59,000
Exotic gums, pure	55,000	38,000
Fruits, for distilling	49,000	20,000
Canary seed	43,000	39,000
Copper, pure, first smelting	41,000	41,000
Curios, not in commerce	34,000	31,000
Feathers, ornamental	30,000	30,000
Bran	65,000	23,000
Other articles	344,000	311,000
Totals	28,352,000	25,759,000

*The trade with Asiatic Turkey is included in these tables. French official publications making no distinction between the trade with European and Asiatic Turkey.

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*Exports from France to Turkey, 1880.**

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Coffee	$1,573,000	.....
Wool manufactures	1,504,000	$1,016,000
Prepared hides	1,392,000	1,231,000
Cotton manufactures	1,374,000	405,000
Tools and hardware	1,083,000	419,000
Flour	948,000	101,000
Silk	839,000	791,000
Sugar, refined	629,000	629,000
Mercery and buttons	528,000	510,000
Thread	308,000	12,000
Pottery, glass, and crystal	299,000	239,000
Silk manufactures	261,000	142,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	253,000	246,000
Cochineal	246,000	243,000
Manufactures of flax and hemp	233,000	185,000
Iron, steel, and castings	210,000	3,000
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	207,000	77,000
Books and stationery	194,000	165,000
Wines	175,000	146,000
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	171,000	152,000
Hides, raw	146,000	133,000
Machines and machinery	124,000	96,000
Toys	111,000	110,000
Rice	104,000	5,000
Olive oil	98,000	41,000
Furniture	93,000	93,000
Fish, preserved in oil	90,000	89,000
Coal	80,000	76,000
Modes and fashions	80,000	80,000
Building material	79,000	78,000
Pepper	69,000	.....
Colors	66,000	63,000
Copper	59,000	34,000
Clocks and watches	55,000	10,000
Potatoes	55,000	55,000
Prepared drugs	49,000	48,000
Zinc, laminated	48,000	48,000
Indigo	47,000	12,000
Felt hats	46,000	46,000
Jewelry and plated ware	45,000	7[illegible],000
Fruit	41,000	8,000
Bristles	40,000	40,000
Cheese	37,000	12,000
Manufactures in India rubber and gutta-percha	33,000	12,000
Perfumery	30,000	30,000
Musical instruments	29,000	28,000
Acids	27,000	25,000
Other articles	1,238,000	780,000
Totals	15,446,000	4,781,000

* The trade with Asiatic Turkey is included in these tables, French official publications making no distinction between the trade with European and Asiatic Turkey.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY IN EUROPE.

The total direct imports into the United States from Turkey in Europe amounted to only $283,000 during the fiscal year 1881, of which chemicals, drugs, and dyes, entered free of duty, comprised $200,000, the balance being composed of small lots of gums, hides, paper materials, pig and scrap iron, &c. The direct exports from the United States to Turkey in Europe during the same year amounted to only $619,000, of which petroleum amounted to $584,000, and wheat to $28,000.

It will be seen on reference to the British export table above that cotton manufactures to the value of nearly $15,000,000 were exported from England to Turkey in Europe during the year 1880. Not a single yard of American cotton, so far as is known, was exported from the United States to Turkey during the same year. British cotton yarns, in addition to the other cotton manufactures, to the value of $1,229,000, were also exported to Turkey during the same year. The other principal exports from England to Turkey consisted of iron and copper, wrought and

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unwrought, coals, clothing, hardware and cutlery, machinery and mill-work, woolen manufactures, and jute and linen goods.

The principal exports from France to Turkey consist of prepared hides, cotton goods, utensils and tools in metal, silk, refined sugar, mercery, yarns, silk goods, leather goods, spirits, paper, wines, &c.

Taking the nature of this British and French export trade into consideration, it is noteworthy that American trade should be confined almost wholly to petroleum.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF GREECE.

The foreign commerce of Greece may be estimated, in the absence of official returns, as follows: Imports, $20,000,000; exports, $16,000,000:

Principal imports of Greece.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cereals	$5, 500, 000	Coal	$513, 000
Cotton manufactures	2, 500, 000	Coffee	465, 000
Cotton yarn	300, 000	Rice	374, 000
Hides, raw	1, 636, 000	Silk manufactures	485, 000
Wool manufactures	1, 060, 000	Sulphur	357, 000
Sugar	1, 100, 000	Beverages	195, 000
Timber for building	690, 000	All other articles	3, 045, 000
Iron, wrought and unwrought	650, 000		
Animals, living	570, 000	Total imports	20, 000, 000
Salted provisions	560, 000		

Principal exports of Greece.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Fruit:		Hides, dressed	$960, 000
Currants	$7, 300, 000	Lead	900, 000
Figs	770, 000	Wine	315, 000
Oranges	200, 000	Valonia	396, 000
		Soap	195, 000
Total fruit	8, 270, 000	All other articles	3, 464, 000
Olive oil	1, 500, 000	Total exports	16, 000, 000

The direct trade between Greece and the United States is very unsatisfactory, our imports therefrom, during the fiscal year 1881, amounting to only $550,000; our exports thereto amounting to still less, viz, $142,000.

The following statements show the details of the trade of England and France with Greece:

Imports into the United Kingdom from Greece.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Fruits:		
Currants	$7, 097, 000	$5, 173, 000
Preserved without sugar	7, 000	10, 000
Raisins	74, 000	78, 000
Lead, pig and sheet	442, 000	551, 000
Oil, olive	685, 000	224, 000
Silver ore	112, 000	253, 000
Stones, rough and hewn or manufactured	4, 000	7, 000
Tobacco, manufactured	2, 000	1, 000
Valonia	132, 000	200, 000
Wine	5, 000	3, 000
Wool, sheep and lambs'		20, 000
Zinc	282, 000	263, 000
All other articles	198, 000	421, 000
Total	9, 040, 000	7, 204, 000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Greece.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali	$54,000	$49,000
Apparel and haberdashery	30,000	20,000
Arms, ammunition, &c	83,000	68,000
Coals, cinders, and fuel	185,000	263,000
Cotton yarn	418,000	200,000
Cotton:		
By the yard	2,541,000	2,308,000
By value	44,000	30,000
Fish (all sorts)	83,000	93,000
Hardwares and cutlery	44,000	34,000
Linens by yard	30,000	25,000
Machinery and mill work	73,000	102,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	248,000	229,000
Copper, wrought and not	83,000	64,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	219,000	146,000
By value	4,000	3,000
All other articles	447,000	249,000
Total British goods	4,586,000	3,983,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Coffee	57,000	54,000
Dyeing and tanning stuffs	34,000	30,000
Gum (all sorts)	10,000	15,000
Hides, undressed	59,000	68,000
Metals: Iron bars	30,000	15,000
Rice	150,000	85,000
Spices (all sorts)	23,000	24,000
Spirits (all), not sweetened	98,000	44,000
Sugar, refined	15,000	5,000
All other articles	190,000	136,000
Total foreign goods	666,000	476,000
Grand total British and foreign	5,252,000	4,459,000

Imports into France from Greece, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Raisins	$4,127,000	$4,121,000
Sponges	541,000	187,000
Wines	178,000	160,000
Silk	176,000	176,000
Lead	129,000	129,000
Wool in mass	85,000	83,000
Fire-arms	75,000	.....
Cereals	70,000	15,000
Fruits, medicinal	47,000	35,000
Olive oil	46,000	60,000
Hides and skins, raw	36,000	34,000
Emery stone, crude	33,000	21,000
Lead ore	31,000	31,000
Rags	28,000	20,000
Cotton, raw	22,000	22,000
Other articles	224,000	127,000
Total	5,848,000	5,221,000

Exports from France to Greece, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Clothing and underclothing, sewn	$947,000	$946,000
Wool manufactures	466,000	414,000
Hides, dressed	358,000	352,000
Tools and hardware	230,000	222,000
Coffee	236,000	.....
Hides and skins, undressed	225,000	200,000
Cotton manufactures	140,000	114,000

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Exports from France to Greece, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Mercery and buttons	$91,000	$91,000
Codfish, dried, salted	70,000	70,000
Pottery, glass and crystal	66,000	57,000
Straw hats	58,000	55,000
Sulphate of quinine	49,000	16,000
Books and stationery	46,000	43,000
Furniture	43,000	43,000
Machines and machinery	43,000	28,000
Iron, steel, and castings	35,000	1,000
Wines	34,000	34,000
Lead	33,000	33,000
Silk	23,000	23,000
Prepared drugs	21,000	20,000
Sugar	12,000	12,000
Other articles	631,000	411,000
Totals	3,877,000	3,185,000

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF ROUMANIA.

Consul-General Schuyler, of Bucharest, estimates the foreign commerce of Roumania as follows for the year 1880: Imports, $51,067,000, a very small increase on the preceding year; exports, $43,783,000, a decrease of $3,947,000 on the preceding year. This decrease occurred in the exports of cereals.

The principal imports into and exports from Roumania are as follows, according to Roumanian customs classification, which, it is to be regretted, does not give the details necessary to a full understanding of the particular articles composing the trade:

Imports into Roumania.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	Increase and decrease.
Textile and textile materials	$15,456,000	$18,381,000	+$2,925,000
Metals, wrought and unwrought	8,151,000	9,505,000	+ 1,354,000
Leather, furs, and skins	6,572,000	6,052,000	− 520,000
Colonials	3,327,000	2,614,000	− 713,000
Wood, and manufactures of	2,031,000	2,542,000	+ 512,000
Glass, pottery, and minerals	1,469,000	1,496,000	+ 27,000
Oils, grease, wax, &c	1,356,000	1,417,000	+ 61,000
Live animals	3,604,000	707,000	− 2,897,000
Grain, flour, &c	1,141,000	875,000	− 266,000
Animal products, alimentary	531,000	539,000	+ 8,000
Liquors and wines	643,000	553,000	− 90,000
Paper, stationery, books, &c	2,116,000	1,660,000	− 456,000
Petroleum, bitumen, &c	503,000	607,000	+ 104,000
Carriages, &c	506,000	406,000	− 100,000
All other articles	3,492,000	3,713,000	+ 221,000
Total	50,898,000	51,067,000	+ 169,000

Exports from Roumania.

Grain, flour, and cereals	$36,660,000	$33,560,000	−$3,100,000
Live animals	3,988,000	2,430,000	− 1,558,000
Textiles and textile materials	1,074,000	1,720,000	+ 646,000
Leather, furs, and skins	1,061,000	1,073,000	+ 12,000
Wood, and manufactures of	667,000	1,015,000	+ 348,000
Animal products, alimentary	940,000	1,536,000	+ 596,000
Fruits and vegetables	1,780,000	861,000	− 919,000
Petroleum, bitumen, &c	375,000	592,000	+ 217,000
All other articles	1,185,000	996,000	− 189,000
Total	47,730,000	43,783,000	− 3,947,000

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With the exception of cereals, live animals, animal products, and fruits and vegetables, it may be assumed that the exports given in the above statement were composed of foreign manufactures and produce. The imports entered for consumption may therefore be reckoned at $46,000,000, and the exports of Roumanian produce at $38,000,000, nearly all of the latter being the product of the farm.

The distribution of the general trade of Roumania is given as follows for the year 1880 by Consul-General Schuyler:

Foreign commerce of Roumania by countries.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Austria-Hungary	$25,280,000	$16,592,000	$41,872,00
Great Britain	11,472,000	11,283,000	22,755,00
France	3,676,000	5,552,000	9,228,00
Turkey	1,704,000	4,618,000	6,322,00
Germany	4,786,000	145,000	4,931,00
Russia	1,182,000	973,000	2,155,00
Italy	308,000	584,000	892,00
Servia	116,000	323,000	439,00
Bulgaria	889,000	2,476,000	3,315,00
Greece	721,000	829,000	1,550,00
All other	983,000	408,000	1,391,00
Total	51,067,000	43,783,000	94,850,00

The difference between the foregoing statement of trade between Roumanian and English and French trade, as given by the Roumanian customs, and the returns of the same trade as given in the British and French returns, is so very marked as to leave the impression that the former are not correct, as far as the distribution by countries is concerned. The imports into Roumania during the year 1880 from Great Britain are given in the foregoing statement as $11,472,000, while the exports from Great Britain to Roumania during the same year (which is substantially the same trade) are given in British export returns as amounting to only $5,824,000. The exports from Roumania to Great Britain are given as $11,283,000, while the British returns give their value in the imports into Great Britain as only $7,102,000, whereas their value should be much greater when received in England than when exported from Roumania. A similar disproportion appears between the Roumanian and French trade, as will be seen by comparing the statements hereinafter published with the foregoing statement as given by Consul-General Schuyler.

The official returns of the United States customs take no cognizance of any trade with Roumania, so it has to be assumed that we have no direct commercial relations with that country, although there can be no doubt but that American manufactures and produce in limited quantities are consumed therein.

The following extract from the very interesting annual report of Consul-General Schuyler, concerning the trade possibilities between the United States and Roumania, is herewith inserted as containing matters of interest to our exporters:

As to future trade, it is possible that something may be done in sending here agricultural machines and tools (of which I have spoken before in a special report) and in cotton goods and in cotton-seed oil. Although oil is made in Roumania from hemp seed, linseed, and colza, yet the importation of vegetable oils is very great, amounting to $850,000 annually. The railway administration consumes annually from 375,000 to 450,000 pounds of olive oil, which it buys in Greece and pays, delivered free at Galatz, 1.06 francs per kilogram (9 cents per pound).

About 5,000 barrels of refined colza oil come from Austria. The price at the factory

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is 32 florins per 100 kilograms, transport 12 francs per 100 kilograms, and it is sold in Roumania at 1.20 francs per kilogram. The railway administration uses annually from 54,000 to 55,000 kilograms (119,000 to 121,000 pounds), and pays at Buda-Pest 1.05 francs per kilogram, delivered free at the frontier station of Verciorova.

The consumption of linseed oil coming from England is about 6,000 barrels a year. The railway administration buys annually in England from 40,000 to 50,000 kilograms (88,000 to 110,000 pounds) of boiled linseed oil at 90 centimes per kilogram, delivered free at Galatz.

The duty on olive oil for domestic purposes is 12 francs per 100 kilograms; that on vegetable oils for industry, such as coiza, linseed, &c., 7 francs, 20 per cent. being allowed for tare. For some of this oil, cotton-seed oil could perhaps be substituted.

I have thought that salt might perhaps be advantageously exported from Roumania to the United States, and with this belief have had some samples of Roumanian rock salt sent to the United States. Its freedom from other chemical salts would give it an advantage over marine salt for the curing of meats and fish, while the hardness and purity of some varieties render it very fit for cattle. As the price for exportation depends entirely upon the government, the kernel of the question is whether the administration, in the hope of a large sale, can be persuaded to sell at a price sufficiently low to compete with the marine salt of Sicily and Sardinia, large quantities of which are sent to the United States.

A decree was made in the spring of 1881, by which the entry of American pork, either directly or indirectly, into Roumania was prohibited. This prohibition was made in order to prevent Roumanian swine and preparations of pork being prohibited in Austria-Hungary. To prevent indirect importation, it was forbidden also from England, Russia, and Turkey. It was thought that this, with the prohibitions in Germany, Austria, Spain, and Portugal, Greece, France, and Italy, would be sufficient. Curiously enough, by some accident Belgium was omitted from the list. So far as I know there has been no direct importation from the United States, and even the indirect importation must be very small.

Commercial and consular treaties between Roumania and the United States have been concluded during the last year, and when these are ratified the citizens of the United States will be placed on the same footing as those of other nations in all that regards their trade and commercial facilities. The conventional tariff applies to goods imported from the United States from the day when negotiations were begun.

Roumanian merchants have rarely direct relations with foreign manufacturers. The business is chiefly carried on by means of commissioners, who, according to the law and commercial usages, are responsible for the execution of the bargain, and receive a commission. For that reason the commission house is frequently mentioned in all the clauses of the contract, including of course that for the payment of the goods. It not unfrequently happens that these commission houses are not reliable, and frauds are committed to the prejudice of the seller. It would be better in all cases to specify in the consignment of the merchandise that the proceeds of the sale should be paid not to the commissioner, but to some person or banking house named. The expense may be greater, but the security is also greater. The law on brokers and middlemen recently passed will perhaps do something to provide greater security with regard to commissioners.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Roumania.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Beans	$5,000	$1,000
Corn:		
Wheat	328,000	311,000
Barley	2,244,000	3,872,000
Maize	3,915,000	2,711,000
Other kinds	25,000	73,000
Seed:		
Rape	49,000	.....
All other sorts	93,000	98,000
All other articles	12,000	36,000
Total	6,669,000	7,102,000

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Exports from the United Kingdom to Roumania.

BRITISH GOODS.		
Coals, cinders, and fuel	$136,000	$232,000
Cotton yarn	1,467,000	437,000
Cottons:		
By the yard	1,462,000	2,740,000
By value	30,000	49,000
Earthern and china ware	53,000	47,000
Hardware and cutlery	73,000	54,000
Machinery and mill-work	214,000	132,000
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and not	486,000	666,000
Copper, wrought and not	39,000	20,000
Woolens:		
By the yard	91,000	112,000
By value	6,000	5,000
All other articles	766,000	912,000
Total British goods	4,843,000	5,406,000
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Candles, stearine	7,000	10,000
Coffee	146,000	107,000
Dyeing or tanning stuffs	13,000	18,000
Gum, all sorts	11,000	10,000
Rice	141,000	139,000
Spices, pepper	17,000	10,000
Spirits of all sorts unsweetened	5,000	6,000
Sugar, refined	32,000	25,000
Tea	27,000	17,000
All other articles	87,000	76,000
Total foreign	486,000	418,000
Grand total, British and foreign	5,329,000	5,824,000

Imports into France from Roumania, 1880.

Articles.	General imports.	Special imports.
Cereals	$3,358,000	$2,579,000
Vegetables, dried	446,000	422,000
Wool in mass	366,000	366,000
Oleaginous seeds	60,000	60,000
Raw hides	54,000	54,000
Other articles	37,000	30,000
Totals	4,321,000	3,511,000

Exports from France to Roumania, 1880.

Articles.	General exports.	Special exports.
Sugar	$170,000	$170,000
Coffee	99,000	.....
Tools and hardware	68,000	43,000
Candles	66,000	13,000
Wool manufactures	40,000	36,000
Fish	38,000	38,000
Manufactures in skin and leather	34,000	34,000
Silk manufactures	27,000	27,000
Mercery and buttons	25,000	25,000
Furniture	22,000	22,000
Prepared hides	22,000	22,000
Oils, fixed, pure	22,000	18,000
Cotton manufactures	19,000	18,000
Other articles	237,000	206,000
Totals	909,000	672,000

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RÉSUMÉ OF EUROPEAN COMMERCE.

[In the following statement the total imports and exports (as well as the imports and exports from and to Great Britain, France, and the United States), into and from each country, are taken from the official returns of the several countries as far as it was possible to obtain the same; where such returns were not available the closest approximates are given.]

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Total imports into each country.	Imports into each country from Great Britain.	Imports into each country from France.	Imports into each country from the United States.	Total exports from each country.	Exports from each country to Great Britain.	Exports from each country to France.	Exports from each country to the United States.
Russia	$410,054,000	$108,208,000	$14,960,000	$4,804,000	$458,498,000	$137,632,000	$61,785,000	$2,700,000
Sweden and Norway	105,746,000	26,903,000	3,036,000	3,405,000	89,140,000	41,587,000	12,281,000	948,000
Denmark	60,942,000	15,000,000	1,200,000	4,500,000	52,677,000	18,000,000	450,000	180,000
Germany	1,057,997,000	153,012,000	82,736,000	60,970,000	1,091,836,000	110,365,000	113,957,000	52,211,000
Holland	333,067,000	85,342,000	6,070,000	32,687,000	261,482,000	58,933,000	4,221,000	1,487,000
Belgium (special)	326,767,000	49,234,000	64,616,000	32,300,000	236,536,000	47,630,000	77,056,000	6,987,000
Great Britain	1,922,888,000	.....	203,428,000	520,414,000	1,446,943,000	.....	136,036,000	184,448,000
France	1,179,809,000	154,149,000	.....	149,054,000	889,174,000	225,289,000	.....	95,186,000
Switzerland*	125,000,000	(†)	79,551,000	(†)	108,000,000	(†)	69,095,000	(†)
Spain	92,180,000	21,471,000	51,316,000	13,600,000	106,680,000	52,002,000	70,888,000	5,433,000
Portugal	36,760,000	13,691,000	4,605,000	6,468,000	22,414,000	11,390,000	1,257,000	374,000
Italy	265,823,000	51,851,000	60,975,000	15,145,000	238,541,000	16,745,000	100,693,000	10,948,000
Austria-Hungary	262,682,000	4,029,000	5,826,000	2,255,000	290,615,000	6,955,000	24,356,000	6,633,000
Turkey in Europe (estimated)	65,604,000	22,812,000	8,066,000	669,000	50,698,000	7,579,000	18,352,000	283,000
Greece	20,000,000	4,459,000	3,877,000	142,000	16,000,000	7,204,000	5,848,000	550,000
Roumania	51,067,000	11,472,000	3,676,000	.....	43,783,000	11,283,000	5,552,000	.....
All other places (estimated)	25,000,000	13,000,000	400,000	8,000,000	25,000,000	6,000,000	500,000	1,000,000
Total foreign commerce of the several countries of Europe	6,216,406,000	734,633,000	514,787,000	849,413,000	5,315,017,000	758,594,000	633,232,000	369,368,000

*The commerce of Switzerland being embraced in the returns of the surrounding countries is not included in the foregoing totals, the trade being inserted in the body of the statement as a reminder of its commercial existence, which receives no statistical consideration outside of France, Germany, Italy, and Austria, owing to the fact that all customs transactions of Swiss trade with the outside world are conducted through these countries.

†Not ascertainable.

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Direct commerce of Great Britain, France, and the United States with the several countries of Europe.

From and to—	Imports from the several countries into—			Exports to the several countries from—					
				Great Britain.		France.		The United States.	
	Great Britain.	France.	The United States.	British goods.	Foreign goods.	French goods.	Foreign goods.	American goods.	Foreign goods.
Russia	$60, 735, 000	$65, 774, 000	$2, 797, 000	$38, 646, 000	$14, 648, 000	$6, 562, 000	$1, 370, 000	$15, 819, 000	.....
Sweden and Norway	53, 390, 000	23, 708, 000	948, 000	15, 524, 000	9, 407, 000	3, 628, 000	232, 000	3, 405, 000	.....
Denmark	25, 675, 000	472, 000	506, 000	9, 277, 000	2, 178, 000	1, 208, 000	96, 000	6, 393, 000	.....
Germany	118, 365, 000	105, 957, 000	52, 989, 000	82, 348, 000	58, 864, 000	70, 040, 000	6, 485, 000	68, 859, 000	$1, 330, 000
Holland	125, 918, 000	8, 820, 000	5, 802, 000	44, 938, 000	31, 140, 000	7, 237, 000	583, 000	25, 785, 000	568, 000
Belgium	54, 693, 000	108, 003, 000	12, 603, 000	28, 168, 000	34, 948, 000	89, 785, 000	13, 451, 000	35, 684, 000	643, 000
Great Britain	.....	154, 149, 000	174, 494, 000	.....	.....	175, 746, 000	49, 543, 000	477, 450, 000	3, 684, 000
British Possessions	5, 140, 000	.....	404, 000	10, 599, 000	2, 303, 000	.....	.....	2, 926, 000	79, 000
France	203, 428, 000	.....	69, 806, 000	75, 788, 000	60, 248, 000	.....	.....	89, 344, 000	4, 353, 000
Switzerland	.....	79, 555, 000	.....	.....	.....	42, 537, 000	26, 508, 000	.....	.....
Spain	52, 002, 000	70, 889, 000	5, 934, 000	15, 660, 000	4, 160, 000	30, 625, 000	16, 699, 000	12, 536, 000	18, 000
Portugal	18, 278, 000	2, 673, 000	758, 000	10, 230, 000	2, 414, 000	3, 802, 000	1, 409, 000	4, 291, 000	.....
Italy	16, 451, 000	103, 737, 000	11, 644, 000	26, 404, 000	4, 374, 000	34, 991, 000	24, 820, 000	8, 987, 000	31, 000
Austria-Hungary	6, 955, 000	24, 356, 000	1, 416, 000	2, 887, 000	1, 142, 000	5, 501, 000	328, 000	2, 255, 000	.....
Turkey	7, 597, 000	18, 352, 000	283, 000	19, 274, 000	1, 724, 000	4, 300, 000	3, 694, 000	619, 000	.....
Greece	7, 204, 000	5, 848, 000	550, 000	3, 983, 000	476, 000	3, 185, 000	694, 000	142, 000	.....
Roumania	7, 102, 000	4, 323, 000	.....	5, 406, 000	418, 000	672, 000	237, 000	.....	.....
Total	762, 983, 000	776, 616, 000	340, 934, 000	389, 132, 000	228, 444, 000	479, 819, 000	146, 144, 000	754, 995, 000	10, 706, 000

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It will be seen by the foregoing statement of direct trade that the consumption of French products and manufactures in Europe exceeds the consumption of British products and manufactures by more than $90,600,000. This is due to the very high order of French manufactures, which must ever find their principal markets among the peoples most advanced in civilization; hence the localization of large consumption of French products in Europe, of which Great Britain itself consumes fully twice as much as any other country. It is principally due to this high order of manufactures that French trade is so circumscribed—nearly three-fourths of the total special exports of France finding markets in Europe. British trade, on the contrary, adapts itself to the world's wants, and hence its universality, only something over one-third of British products and manufactures finding markets in Europe.

It will be noted that the consumption of American products in Europe only falls short of being equal to the consumption of British and French products combined, by the amount of $122,956,000. The very nature of our foreign export trade—being composed principally of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, &c.—has a circumscribing tendency almost equal to the fineness of the French exports; the total exports of American products and manufactures, save goods to the value of about $136,000,000, finding a market in Europe—more than one-half of our total exports going to Great Britain alone. Of our total imports more than one-half comes from Europe.

The following statement shows the direct trade of the United States with Europe, and the amount thereof carried in American and foreign bottoms:

From and to—	Imports.			Exports of American goods.		
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
Austria	$75,000	$1,341,000	$1,416,000	$194,000	$2,061,000	$2,255,000
Belgium	57,000	12,546,000	12,603,000	1,458,000	34,226,000	35,684,000
Denmark	19,000	384,000	403,000	75,000	6,318,000	6,393,000
France	399,000	69,407,000	69,806,000	7,834,000	82,010,000	89,844,000
Germany	277,000	52,712,000	52,989,000	1,835,000	67,024,000	68,859,000
England	9,638,000	143,978,000	153,616,000	25,859,000	365,747,000	391,606,000
Scotland	153,000	15,096,000	15,249,000	85,000	34,939,000	35,024,000
Ireland	119,000	5,910,000	5,629,000	4,398,000	46,422,000	50,820,000
British Possessions	.....	404,000	404,000	325,000	2,601,000	2,926,000
Greece	30,000	520,000	550,000	15,000	127,000	142,000
Italy	111,000	11,533,000	11,644,000	713,000	8,274,000	8,987,000
Netherlands	18,000	5,784,000	5,802,000	291,000	25,494,000	25,785,000
Portugal	77,000	681,000	758,000	381,000	3,910,000	4,291,000
Russia	257,000	2,540,000	2,797,000	1,266,000	14,553,000	15,819,000
Spain	633,000	5,301,000	5,994,000	1,903,000	10,633,000	12,536,000
Sweden and Norway	.....	948,000	948,000	75,000	3,330,000	3,405,000
Turkey	.....	283,000	283,000	.....	619,000	619,000
Total	11,863,000	328,963,000	340,831,000	46,707,000	708,288,000	754,995,000

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RECAPITULATION OF THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

A.—General Trade.

Statement showing the imports and exports of the several countries, colonies, and dependencies, taken, as far as possible, from the official returns of each, together with the imports into and exports from each, from and to Great Britain, France, and the United States; taken also, as far as possible, from the official returns of the several countries, colonies, and dependencies enumerated.

Countries and colonies.	General imports.				General exports.			
	Total imports into the several countries and colonies.	Imports from Great Britain.	Imports from France.	Imports from the United States.	Total exports from the several countries and colonies.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to France.	Exports to the United States.
CONTINENT OF AFRICA.								
Northern Division.								
Canary Islands	$2,500,000	$1,252,000	.....	$218,000	$2,850,000	$2,082,000	.....	$162,000
Morocco	3,639,000	2,617,000	$992,000	2,000	3,382,000	1,760,000	$1,315,000	.....
Algeria	60,687,000	8,296,000	50,551,000	293,000	33,767,000	5,562,000	23,111,000	541,000
Tunis	2,250,000	500,000	1,861,000	.....	2,600,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	.....
Tripoli	2,200,000			.....	1,877,000	700,000	600,000	.....
Egypt	29,609,000	12,036,000	4,042,000	242,000	57,852,000	34,121,000	12,278,000	164,000
Total, northern	100,945,000	19,701,000	57,446,000	755,000	102,328,000	45,425,000	38,604,000	867,000
Southern Division.								
1. West Coast:								
Senegal	4,600,000	.....	3,701,000	150,000	4,000,000	30,000	3,883,000	.....
Gambia	826,000	445,000	55,000	100,000	1,000,000	80,000	850,000	.....
Sierra Leone	2,261,000	1,910,000	70,000	220,000	1,826,000	650,000	540,000	182,000
Liberia	600,000	.....	.....	300,000	600,000	.....	.....	200,000
Gold Coast	1,914,000	1,472,000	2,000	321,000	1,910,000	1,447,000	4,000	326,000
Gaboon	150,000	.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....
Lagos	2,565,000	968,000	125,000	180,000	3,177,000	1,553,000	400,000	175,000
Portuguese Possessions	2,600,000	943,000	.....	250,000	2,250,000	900,000	.....	.....
All other	6,600,000	5,450,000	.....	479,000	12,570,000	.....	600,000	.....
Total, West coast	22,116,000	11,188,000	3,953,000	2,000,000	27,483,000	12,660,000	5,277,000	883,000
2. South Africa:								
Cape Colony	36,678,000	29,762,000	75,000	1,500,000	20,753,000	19,150,000	.....	950,000
Natal	11,358,000	9,622,000	.....	638,000	4,350,000	3,115,000	.....	.....
Total, South Africa	48,036,000	39,384,000	75,000	2,138,000	25,103,000	22,265,000	.....	950,000

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3. East Coast:								
Portuguese Possessions	1, 500, 000	374, 000	.....	.....	800, 000	106, 000	.....	.....
Zanguebar	600, 000		.....	.....	900, 000		.....	.....
Ajan	1, 000, 000	806, 000	.....	.....	1, 200, 000	1, 000, 000	.....	.....
Zanzibar	3, 000, 000		.....	433, 000	2, 500, 000		.....	1, 182, 000
Madagascar	2, 000, 000	248, 000	250, 000	500, 000	1, 750, 000	36, 000	.....	241, 000
Mauritius	8, 120, 000	1, 518, 000	.....	15, 000	12, 250, 000	1, 347, 000	.....	80, 000
Réunion	5, 200, 000	150, 000	2, 800, 000	.....	4, 800, 000	.....	3, 498, 000	.....
All other, including French settlements	1, 000, 000	.....	200, 000	200, 000	1, 500, 000	.....	686, 000	.....
Total, East coast	22, 420, 000	3, 091, 000	3, 250, 000	1, 148, 000	24, 700, 000	2, 489, 000	4, 179, 000	1, 503, 000
Total of Southern Division	92, 572, 000	53, 663, 000	7, 278, 000	5, 286, 000	77, 286, 000	37, 414, 000	9, 456, 000	3, 336, 000
Total trade of Africa	193, 517, 000	73, 864, 000	64, 724, 000	6, 041, 000	179, 614, 000	82, 839, 000	48, 066, 000	4, 203, 000
CONTINENT OF AMERICA.								
British North America	112, 680, 000	46, 124, 000	1, 631, 000	38, 704, 000	103, 926, 000	55, 978, 000	663, 000	87, 223, 000
The United States	642, 665, 000	174, 494, 000	69, 806, 000	.....	902, 377, 000	481, 135, 000	94, 197, 000	.....
Mexico (estimated)	35, 000, 000	6, 235, 000	6, 500, 000	13, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	1, 666, 000	8, 317, 000
Central American States	10, 100, 000	3, 641, 000	761, 000	1, 626, 000	14, 328, 000	6, 500, 000	684, 000	2, 905, 000
British Honduras	1, 200, 000	550, 000	.....	486, 000	1, 600, 000	923, 000	.....	406, 000
South America.								
Colombia, United States of	19, 000, 000	5, 220, 000	5, 782, 000	5, 383, 000	20, 000, 000	4, 073, 000	5, 632, 000	5, 490, 000
Venezuela	12, 000, 000	2, 123, 000	1, 987, 000	2, 770, 000	16, 500, 000	962, 000	3, 380, 000	6, 052, 000
British Guiana	10, 450, 000	4, 200, 000	.....	1, 723, 000	13, 200, 000	10, 300, 000	.....	2, 220, 000
Dutch Guiana	1, 500, 000	260, 000	.....	289, 000	1, 300, 000	491, 000	.....	370, 000
French Guiana	1, 600, 000	22, 000	1, 332, 000	107, 000	1, 100, 000	.....	1, 000, 000	3, 000
Brazil	95, 955, 000	33, 607, 000	18, 648, 000	9, 200, 000	119, 106, 000	25, 563, 000	15, 761, 000	48, 382, 000
Uruguay	19, 400, 000	6, 877, 000	4, 730, 000	1, 612, 000	22, 600, 000	3, 378, 000	6, 517, 000	3, 818, 000
Argentine Republic	44, 067, 000	12, 349, 000	8, 025, 000	3, 121, 000	56, 497, 000	5, 169, 000	15, 584, 000	4, 961, 000
Chili	27, 100, 000	12, 219, 000	4, 012, 000	1, 520, 000	46, 482, 000	36, 586, 000	1, 780, 000	2, 272, 000
Bolivia	1, 500, 000	443, 000	.....	.....	3, 560, 000	1, 600, 000	.....	.....
Peru	15, 000, 000	1, 847, 000	1, 209, 000	94, 000	25, 000, 000	12, 891, 000	3, 865, 000	695, 000
Ecuador	9, 000, 000	1, 788, 000	1, 164, 000	.....	11, 006, 000	3, 144, 000	413, 000	.....
Total, South America	256, 572, 000	80, 955, 000	46, 889, 000	25, 819, 000	336, 285, 000	104, 157, 000	53, 932, 000	74, 263, 000
West Indies.								
British	30, 907, 000	11, 500, 000	.....	9, 160, 000	31, 613, 000	19, 446, 000	2, 000, 000	5, 265, 000
French	12, 550, 000	1, 273, 000	7, 029, 000	1, 588, 000	12, 225, 000	.....	8, 700, 000	2, 464, 000
Danish	8, 645, 000	1, 059, 000	5, 432, 000	734, 000	6, 600, 000	340, 000	100, 000	360, 000
Dutch	2, 100, 000	121, 000	523, 000	940, 000	3, 000, 000	83, 000	159, 000	2, 378, 000
Spanish	50, 694, 000	11, 139, 000	4, 309, 000	13, 128, 000	100, 939, 000	8, 530, 000	3, 228, 000	61, 864, 000
Hayti	10, 780, 000	2, 527, 000	2, 478, 000	5, 275, 000	14, 987, 000	908, 000	7, 637, 000	5, 172, 000
San Domingo								
Total, West Indies	115, 676, 000	27, 619, 000	19, 771, 000	30, 825, 000	169, 364, 000	29, 307, 000	21, 824, 000	77, 503, 000
Total of American Continent	1, 183, 826, 000	339, 828, 000	145, 358, 000	109, 760, 000	1, 556, 383, 000	681, 000, 000	172, 626, 000	198, 893, 000

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Statement showing the imports and exports of the several countries, colonies, and dependencies, &c.—Continued.

Countries and colonies.	General imports.				General exports.			
	Total imports into the several countries and colonies.	Imports from Great Britain.	Imports from France.	Imports from the United States.	Total exports from the several countries and colonies.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to France.	Exports to the United States.
CONTINENT OF ASIA.								
Asiatic Turkey	$86,280,000	$16,267,000	$10,000,000	$1,625,000	$53,662,000	$11,227,000	$8,000,000	$803,000
Aden	8,844,000	736,000	.....	411,000	6,492,000	1,895,000	.....	373,000
Muscat	1,663,000	10,000	.....	31,000	1,484,000	.....	.....	102,000
Persia	12,000,000	1,247,000	.....	.....	10,000,000	396,000	.....	.....
British India	201,235,000	161,000,000	2,730,000	1,964,000	288,000,000	119,000,000	} 25,350,000	{ 10,140,000
Ceylon	23,694,000	5,000,000	.....	85,000	25,195,000	16,456,000	}	{ 1,057,000
Straits Settlements	73,174,000	15,030,000	804,000	441,000	65,664,000	11,324,000	1,785,000	5,006,000
Dutch India	55,485,000	9,328,000	818,000	1,840,000	60,902,000	9,972,000	6,150,000	6,650,000
Philippine Islands	18,032,000	3,196,000	.....	221,000	18,813,000	5,212,000	.....	4,904,000
Siam	6,500,000	1,190,000	.....	.....	10,000,000	1,650,000	100,000	.....
China	112,632,000	30,195,000	} 3,963,000	{ 5,901,000	110,717,000	38,000,000	} 30,616,000	{ 11,050,000
Hong Kong	115,834,000	21,054,000	}	{ 3,158,000	84,217,000	6,090,000	}	{ 2,399,000
Japan	29,296,000	15,878,000	3,128,000	1,533,000	27,620,000	3,084,000	7,068,000	10,854,000
All other places	10,000,000	1,500,000	1,400,000	300,000	10,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000
Total, Continent of Asia	754,669,000	281,631,000	22,843,000	17,510,000	772,766,000	225,806,000	80,569,000	53,838,000
AUSTRALASIA (intercolonial trade not included)	118,600,000	100,000,000	.....	7,403,000	135,000,000	125,000,000	.....	2,088,000
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.								
Russia	410,054,000	108,208,000	14,960,000	4,804,000	453,598,000	137,632,000	61,785,000	2,700,000
Sweden and Norway	105,746,000	26,903,000	3,036,000	3,405,000	89,140,000	41,587,000	12,281,000	948,000
Denmark	60,942,000	15,000,000	1,200,000	4,500,000	52,677,000	18,000,000	450,000	180,000
Germany	1,057,997,000	153,012,000	82,736,000	60,970,000	1,091,836,000	110,365,000	113,957,000	52,211,000
Holland	333,067,000	85,342,000	6,070,000	32,687,000	261,482,000	58,933,000	4,221,000	1,487,000
Belgium (special)	326,767,000	49,234,000	64,616,000	52,300,000	236,536,000	47,630,000	77,056,000	6,987,000
Great Britain	1,922,888,000	.....	203,428,000	520,414,000	1,446,943,000	.....	136,036,000	184,448,000
France	1,179,809,000	154,149,000	.....	147,054,000	889,174,000	225,289,000	.....	95,186,000
Switzerland	125,000,000	.....	79,551,000	.....	108,000,000	.....	69,095,000	.....
Spain	92,180,000	21,471,000	51,316,000	13,600,000	106,680,000	52,002,000	70,888,000	5,433,000
Portugal	36,780,000	13,691,000	4,605,000	6,468,000	92,414,000	11,390,000	1,257,000	874,000
Italy	245,823,000	51,851,000	60,975,000	15,145,000	238,541,000	16,745,000	100,996,000	10,948,000
Austria-Hungary	262,682,000	4,029,000	5,826,000	2,255,000	290,615,000	6,955,000	24,356,000	6,633,000
Turkey in Europe	65,604,000	22,812,000	3,066,000	669,000	50,698,000	7,579,000	18,352,000	283,000
Greece	20,000,000	4,459,000	3,877,000	142,000	16,000,000	7,204,000	5,848,000	550,000

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Roumania	51, 067, 000	11, 472, 000	2, 676, 000	.....	49, 725, 000	11, 283, 000	6, 552, 000	.....	
All other places	26, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	400, 000	2, 000, 000	22, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	500, 000	1, 000, 000	
Total of Europe	6, 216, 409, 000	734, 633, 000	514, 787, 000	849, 413, 000	5, 315, 017, 000	758, 594, 000	633, 282, 000	358, 368, 000	
EXPORT.									
Continent of Africa	188, 517, 000	72, 364, 000	64, 724, 000	6, 041, 000	179, 614, 000	82, 880, 000	48, 660, 000	4, 206, 000	
America	1, 183, 229, 000	339, 228, 000	145, 358, 000	109, 700, 000	1, 154, 383, 000	631, 000, 000	172, 626, 000	196, 888, 000	
Asia	754, 665, 000	231, 631, 000	22, 843, 000	17, 510, 000	773, 766, 000	226, 906, 000	80, 566, 000	83, 535, 000	
Australasia	116, 600, 000	100, 000, 000	.....	7, 408, 000	135, 000, 000	126, 000, 000	.....	2, 098, 000	
Europe	6, 216, 409, 000	734, 633, 000	514, 787, 000	849, 413, 000	5, 315, 017, 000	758, 594, 000	633, 282, 000	358, 368, 000	
Not elsewhere designated	25, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	700, 000	150, 000	20, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	400, 000	611, 000	
Total commerce of the world	8, 502, 014, 000	1, 580, 456, 000	748, 412, 000	990, 287, 000	7, 978, 780, 000	1, 876, 239, 000	934, 886, 000	625, 991, 000	

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A comparison of the foregoing imports into and exports from the several countries and possessions (as taken from their official returns, as fa as was possible) with the direct exports thereto and imports therefrom, from and into Great Britain, France, and the United States, as given in a succeeding statement, will show the increase in value of the merchandise composing this trade from the time of its exportation from the countries of its production until it is entered as import in the countries for which it was destined. This increased value represents labor, freightage, commissions, and the usual trade-value increase.

Thus the total exports from Great Britain, viz, $1,391,922,000, are returned in the imports into the several countries and colonies as amounting to $1,530,456,000, an increase in value of $138,534,000. The French special exports—for the general or transit merchandise, amounting to $219,869,000, are credited to the countries of their production—are given by the French returns as amounting to $669,305,000, and as imports into the several countries they are valued at $748,412,000, an increase in value of $79,107,000. The American exports from the time of their leaving the United States until they are entered as imports in the several countries and colonies show an increase of $106,898,000. From the imperfect manner of keeping trade returns in the majority of the countries and colonies, and the total absence of all returns from many of the others, the foregoing statement is at best but approximate, but as closely approximate as could be compiled from the material available for its compilation.

The total exports to Great Britain from the several countries and colonies is given as amounting to $1,875,239,000; when entered as imports in Great Britain their value is given as amounting to $1,998,577,000—an increase of $123,338,000. The total exports for the several countries and colonies to France are estimated at $934,886,000, and when entered as French imports at $1,182,938,000—an increase of $248,052,000. The difference between the world's exports to the United States, from their shipment until they are entered as American imports, as will be seen by comparing the foregoing and following tables, is only $13,654,000. It should be computed, on the relative increase in the exports to France, at the very least at $46,000,000. Owing, perhaps, to the fact that the European statistics and the greater portion of those of the other continents are computed for the calendar year, while those of the United States are for the fiscal year, the exports from many countries to the United States as given in their official returns are greater in some years than when entered in the United States as imports. For instance: The exports from the United Kingdom to the United States are valued in British returns at $124,022,000 for the calendar year 1879, while the imports into the United States from the United Kingdom for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, are valued by the United States customs at only $108,584,000—which is $15,483,000 less than the British valuation. *Per contra*, the imports into the United Kingdom from the United States during the same calendar year were valued at $446,235,000 by the British customs, while the exports from the United States to the United Kingdom during the fiscal year were valued at $97,497,000 less.

It will be seen by the following statement that, as far as our trade with Great Britain is concerned, notwithstanding the annual differences occasioned by the difference in the time of computing the international trade returns—June and December—in the series of years given, the returns of both countries substantially agree; the exports from the United States to Great Britain during the ten years ending June 30, 1881, were valued at $3,574,900,000, while the merchandise which composed the

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same was valued at $3,953,304,000 when entered as imports in the British customs—an increased value of $378,404,000; the exports from Great Britain to the United States during the same ten calendar years were valued at $1,444,245,000, but when entered at the United States customs as imports they were valued at $1,845,795,000—an increased value of $401,555,000. It will thus be seen that the British exports to the United States, which were valued at only a little more than one-third the value of the American exports to Great Britain, increased in value to the amount of $23,151,000 more than the latter.

The exports from the United States to France during the ten years ended June 30, 1881, were valued at $547,706,000; when entered as special imports in the French customs they were valued at $733,248,000—an increase of $185,542,000. *Per contra*, the exports from France to the United States during the same ten years were valued at $533,330,000, while the same merchandise when entered as imports in the United States was valued at only $520,302,000—a decrease of $13,028,000, whereas a very large increase should have been reported. Only the exports from France which were the products and manufactures of the country, and the imports entered for consumption, are here taken into consideration. According to French returns the merchandise, the products of other countries, but shipped from France to the United States, during the ten years amounted to $115,600,000, and the imports from the United States into France, but re-exported to other countries, amounted to $108,350,000. If to the special trade of France with the United States these amounts are added—and it would seem that, as the United States customs returns are supposed to embrace all trade with France, they should be—the international trade between the countries during the ten years would stand thus: Exports from the United States, $547,706,000; when entered as imports at the French customs, $841,598,000—an increase in value of $293,892,000. Exports from France to the United States, $648,930,000; when entered at the American customs, $520,302,000—a decrease in valuation of $128,628,000—showing such a radical difference between the valuations of the French and American customs as would seem to deserve investigation.

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Statement showing the reciprocal trade between the United States and Great Britain and France during the ten years ended, for the United States, June 30, 1881, and for England and France, December, 1881.

[The total British trade is shown, but only the French "special trade."]

Years.	Trade between the United States and Great Britain.				Trade between the United States and France.			
	Exports from the United States to Great Britain.	Imports into Great Britain from the United States.	Exports from Great Britain to the United States.	Imports from Great Britain into the United States.	Exports from the United States to France.	Imports into France from the United States.	Exports from France to the United States.	Imports into the United States from France.
1872	$265,418,000	$264,574,000	$222,195,000	$235,981,000	$31,432,000	$39,526,000	$64,172,000	$43,140,000
1873	323,470,000	347,349,000	178,356,000	248,774,000	31,441,000	38,503,000	56,220,000	33,970,000
1874	316,615,000	357,663,000	156,033,000	298,360,000	33,411,000	46,609,000	57,205,000	51,692,000
1875	345,359,000	338,207,000	121,796,000	180,043,000	42,985,000	36,708,000	51,029,000	59,772,000
1876	317,212,000	367,351,000	97,897,000	155,296,000	33,632,000	51,049,000	44,304,000	50,960,000
1877	336,027,000	378,234,000	96,536,000	123,144,000	39,900,000	49,755,000	41,804,000	47,556,000
1878	387,430,000	433,250,000	85,206,000	110,548,000	55,318,000	94,087,000	40,028,000	43,378,000
1879	348,828,000	446,235,000	124,022,000	108,539,000	89,670,000	138,168,000	53,268,000	50,684,000
1880	453,796,000	520,414,000	184,456,000	210,614,000	100,073,000	141,063,000	64,114,000	69,344,000
1881	490,535,000	500,027,000	177,748,000	174,494,000	89,844,000	97,760,000	61,186,000	69,806,000
Total	3,574,990,000	3,953,304,000	1,444,245,000	1,845,796,000	547,706,000	733,248,000	533,330,000	520,302,000

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B.—DIRECT TRADE.

Statement showing the direct foreign commerce of Great Britain, France, and the United States, according to their respective official returns, with the several countries and colonies, by continents.

From and to—	Imports into—			Exports to the several countries and colonies from—					
				Great Britain.		France.		The United States.	
	Great Britain.	France.	The United States.	British goods.	Foreign goods.	French goods.	Foreign goods.	American goods.	Foreign goods.
CONTINENT OF AFRICA.									
British possessions	$32, 572, 000	.....	$1, 696, 000	$36, 304, 000	$3, 154, 000	$1, 679, 000	$232, 000	$2, 395, 000	$76, 000
Spanish possessions	2, 148, 000	.....	160, 000	1, 045, 000	250, 000	.....	.....	218, 000	2, 000
Portuguese possessions	1, 007, 000	.....	.....	1, 259, 000	58, 000	.....	.....	526, 000	.....
French possessions	3, 630, 000	$32, 641, 000	461, 000	1, 783, 000	102, 000	34, 508, 000	9, 004, 000	325, 000	1, 000
Total European possessions	39, 357, 000	32, 641, 000	2, 317, 000	40, 391, 000	3, 564, 000	36, 187, 000	9, 236, 000	3, 464, 000	79, 000
Liberia	.....	.....	131, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	167, 000	5, 000
Egypt	44, 668, 000	12, 169, 000	423, 000	14, 872, 000	554, 000	7, 242, 000	1, 873, 000	590, 000	.....
Tripoli and Tunis	2, 430, 000	5, 481, 000	.....	428, 000	11, 000	1, 949, 000	907, 000	.....	.....
Morocco	1, 705, 000		.....	1, 200, 000	247, 000			.....	.....
All other portions of Africa	.....	5, 633, 000	932, 000	4, 666, 000	1, 074, 000	502, 000	984, 000	895, 000	.....
Total of continent	88, 160, 000	55, 924, 000	3, 803, 000	61, 557, 000	5, 450, 000	45, 880, 000	13, 000, 000	5, 116, 000	84, 000
CONTINENT OF AMERICA.									
British possessions:									
North American possessions	65, 066, 000	.....	38, 042, 000	37, 466, 000	3, 992, 000	.....	.....	35, 793, 000	3, 713, 000
Central and South American possessions	11, 708, 000	.....	2, 867, 000	4, 165, 000	749, 000	.....	.....	2, 154, 000	56, 000
British West Indies	21, 656, 000	.....	6, 294, 000	10, 643, 000	1, 276, 000	.....	.....	8, 139, 000	258, 000
Total British possessions	98, 430, 000	2, 762, 000	47, 203, 000	52, 274, 000	6, 017, 000	1, 177, 000	135, 000	46, 086, 000	4, 027, 000
Spanish possessions	8, 535, 000	3, 281, 000	68, 937, 000	7, 139, 000	3, 995, 000	3, 300, 000	1, 004, 000	12, 712, 000	416, 000
French possessions	1, 000	9, 014, 000	2, 485, 000	790, 000	506, 000	5, 982, 000	2, 394, 000	1, 896, 000	22, 000
Danish possessions	340, 000	.....	360, 000	979, 000	80, 000	4, 613, 000	810, 000	721, 000	13, 000
Dutch possessions	490, 000	.....	2, 977, 000	1, 185, 000	25, 000	.....	.....	1, 169, 000	21, 000
Total foreign possessions	107, 796, 000	15, 057, 000	121, 792, 000	62, 367, 000	10, 623, 000	15, 072, 000	4, 343, 000	62, 584, 000	4, 449, 000
The United States	520, 414, 000	154, 149, 000	.....	149, 952, 000	34, 496, 000	64, 115, 000	31, 071, 000	.....	.....
Mexico	3, 052, 000	1, 666, 000	8, 318, 000	5, 964, 000	283, 000	3, 435, 000	2, 625, 000	9, 188, 000	1, 973, 000

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Statement showing the direct foreign commerce of Great Britain, France, and the United States, &c.—Continued.

From and to—	Imports into—			Exports to the several countries and colonies from—					
				Great Britain.		France.		The United States.	
	Great Britain.	France.	The United States.	British goods.	Foreign goods.	French goods.	Foreign goods.	American goods.	Foreign goods.
CONTINENT OF AMERICA—Continued.									
Central America	$6,507,000	$684,000	$3,160,000	$3,198,000	$112,000	$507,000	$254,000	$1,541,000	$86,000
Colombia, United States of	4,073,000	5,636,000	5,992,000	5,054,000	166,000	4,092,000	1,698,000	5,179,000	204,000
Venezuela	962,000	3,378,000	6,602,000	2,080,000	43,000	1,351,000	637,000	2,704,000	65,000
Brazil	25,564,000	15,768,000	52,783,000	32,475,000	1,132,000	14,707,000	3,967,000	9,139,000	114,000
Uruguay	3,378,000	6,523,000	4,165,000	6,711,000	166,000	4,053,000	676,000	1,536,000	76,000
Argentine Republic	4,316,000	28,641,000	5,669,000	11,911,000	438,000	16,328,000	2,883,000	2,258,000	170,000
Chili	16,800,000	6,221,000	1,436,000	9,326,000	1,196,000	3,435,000	464,000	1,598,000	17,000
Bolivia	1,599,000			384,000	49,000				
Peru	12,891,000	3,860,000	761,000	1,522,000	325,000	974,000	235,000	94,000	4,000
Ecuador	3,141,000	413,000		1,710,000	78,000	851,000	313,000		
Hayti and San Domingo	908,000	2,487,600	5,642,000	2,449,000	78,000	2,178,000	309,000	5,130,000	146,000
Total continent of America	711,401,000	241,721,000	216,510,000	295,026,000	49,184,000	131,098,000	49,475,000	100,951,000	7,304,000
CONTINENT OF ASIA.									
British possessions:									
British India	146,374,000		18,012,000	147,992,000	7,664,000			858,000	
Aden	1,895,000			496,000	185,000				
Ceylon	16,456,000			4,796,000	243,000				
Straits Settlements	17,372,000			11,027,000	928,000				
Hong-Kong	6,090,000		3,400,000	18,361,000	923,000			2,915,000	2,000
Total British possessions	188,187,000	33,177,000	21,412,000	182,672,000	9,943,000	1,081,000	1,525,000	3,773,000	2,000
Spanish possessions	8,204,000		9,159,000	6,315,000	136,000			62,000	
Dutch possessions	10,782,000	6,794,000	7,250,000	8,508,000	100,000			1,729,000	
Russian possessions					90,000			204,000	3,000
French possessions	583,000	2,274,000	397,000	55,000	9,000	220,000	25,000	322,000	42,000
Turkish possessions	11,277,000	10,000,000	876,000	13,593,000	574,000	2,500,000	2,280,000	290,000	
Total European possessions in Asia	219,033,000	52,245,000	39,094,000	211,143,000	10,852,000	3,801,000	3,805,000	6,380,000	47,000
China	57,450,000	30,610,000	22,318,000	24,610,000	2,191,000	656,000	3,301,000	5,447,000	
Japan	2,856,000	5,867,000	14,217,000	15,994,000	2,537,000	1,004,000	1,544,000	1,440,000	29,000
Persia	399,000			1,098,000	45,000				

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Siam	113, 000			113, 000	7, 000				
Unenumerated			75, 000						
Total continent of Asia	279, 851, 000	88, 732, 000	75, 704, 000	252, 958, 000	15, 632, 000	5, 461, 000	8, 675, 000	13, 267, 000	76, 000
AUSTRALASIA	124, 660, 000		2, 088, 000	82, 284, 000	8, 823, 000			6, 636, 000	92, 000
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.									
Russia	60, 735, 000	65, 774, 000	2, 797, 000	38, 646, 000	14, 648, 000	6, 562, 000	1, 370, 000	15, 819, 000	
Sweden and Norway	53, 390 000	23, 708, 000	948, 000	15, 524, 000	9, 407, 000	3, 628, 000	232, 000	3, 405, 000	
Denmark	25, 675, 000	472, 000	403, 000	9, 227, 000	2, 178, 000	1, 208, 000	96, 000	6, 393, 000	
Germany	118, 365, 000	105, 957, 000	52, 989, 000	82, 348, 000	58, 864, 000	70, 040, 000	6, 485, 000	68, 859, 000	1, 330, 000
Holland	125, 918, 000	8, 820, 000	5, 802, 000	44, 938, 000	31, 140, 000	7, 237, 000	583, 000	25, 785, 000	568, 000
Belgium	54, 693, 000	108, 003, 000	12, 603, 000	28, 168, 000	34, 948, 000	89, 785, 000	13, 451, 000	35, 684, 000	643, 000
Great Britain		154, 149, 000	174, 494, 000			175, 746, 000	49, 543, 000	477, 450, 000	3, 684, 000
British possessions	5, 140, 000	(*)	404, 000	10, 599, 000	2, 303, 000	(*)	(*)	2, 926, 000	79, 000
France	203, 428, 000		69, 806, 000	75, 788, 000	60, 248, 000			89, 844, 000	4, 353, 000
Switzerland		79, 555, 000				42, 537, 000	26, 503, 000		
Spain	52, 002, 000	70, 889, 000	5, 934, 000	15, 660, 000	4, 160, 000	30, 625, 000	16, 699, 000	12, 536, 000	18, 000
Portugal	18, 278, 000	2, 673, 000	758, 000	10, 230, 000	2, 414, 000	3, 802, 000	1, 409, 000	4, 291, 000	
Italy	16, 451, 000	103, 737, 000	11, 644, 000	26, 404, 000	4, 374, 000	34, 991, 000	24, 820, 000	8, 987, 000	31, 000
Austria-Hungary	6, 955, 000	24, 356, 000	1, 416, 000	2, 887, 000	1, 142, 000	5, 501, 000	328, 000	2, 255, 000	
Turkey	7, 597, 000	18, 352, 000	283, 000	19, 274, 000	1, 724, 000	4, 300, 000	3, 694, 000	619, 000	
Greece	7, 204, 000	5, 848, 000	550, 000	3, 983, 000	476, 000	3, 185, 000	694, 000	142, 000	
Roumania	7, 102, 000	4, 323, 000		5, 406, 000	418, 000				
Total of continent of Europe	762, 933, 000	776, 616, 000	340, 831, 000	389, 082, 000	228, 444, 000	479, 138, 000	145, 907, 000	754, 998, 000	10, 706, 000

*Included in trade with Great Britain.

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Recapitulation of the direct foreign commerce of Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Continents.	Imports from the several continents into—			Exports to the several continents from—					
	Great Britain.	France.	The United States.	Great Britain.		France.		The United States.	
				British goods.	Foreign goods.	French goods.	Foreign goods.	American goods.	Foreign goods.
Continent of Africa	$88, 160, 000	$55, 924, 000	$3, 803, 000	$61, 557, 000	$5, 450, 000	$45, 875, 000	$13, 000, 000	$5, 116, 000	$84, 000
America	711, 401, 000	241, 721, 000	216, 510, 000	295, 026, 000	49, 184, 000	131, 098, 000	49, 475, 000	100, 951, 000	7, 304, 000
Asia	279, 851, 000	88, 722, 000	75, 704, 000	252, 958, 000	15, 632, 000	5, 461, 000	8, 675, 000	13, 267, 000	76, 000
Australia	124, 660, 000	.....	2, 088, 000	82, 224, 000	8, 823, 000	.....	.....	6, 636, 000	92, 000
Europe	762, 933, 000	776, 616, 000	340, 831, 000	389, 082, 000	228, 444, 000	479, 133. 000	145, 907, 000	754, 996, 000	10, 706, 000
Not designated	31, 572, 000	.....	3, 129, 000	3, 214, 000	318, 000	13, 155, 000	2, 812, 000	2, 958, 000	189, 000
Grand total	1, 998, 577, 000	1, 182, 983, 000	642, 665, 000	1, 084, 071, 000	307, 851, 000	669, 305, 000	219, 869, 000	883, 926, 000	18, 451, 000

RÉSUMÉ OF BRITISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

Continents and possessions.	Imports from the several possessions into—			Exports to the several possessions from—					
	Great Britain.	France.	The United States.	Great Britain.		France.		The United States.	
				British goods.	Foreign goods.	French goods.	Foreign goods.	American goods.	Foreign goods.
AFRICA.									
British possessions	$32, 572, 000	.....	$1, 696, 000	$36, 304, 000	$3, 154, 000	$1, 679, 000	$232, 000	$2, 395, 000	$76, 000
French possessions	3, 630, 000	$32, 641, 000	461, 000	1, 783, 000	102, 000	34, 508, 000	9, 004, 000	325, 000	1, 000
All other	51, 958, 000	23, 283, 000	1, 646, 000	23, 470, 000	2, 194, 000	9, 688, 000	3, 764, 000	2, 396, 000	7, 000
Total continent of Africa	88, 160, 000	55, 924, 000	3, 803, 000	61, 557, 000	5, 450, 000	45, 875, 000	13, 000, 000	5, 116, 000	84, 000

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AMERICA.									
British possessions	98, 430, 000	2, 763, 000	47, 203, 000	52, 274, 000	6, 017, 000	1, 177, 000	135, 000	46, 086, 000	4, 027, 000
French possessions	1, 000	9, 014, 000	2, 485, 000	790, 000	506, 000	5, 982, 000	2, 394, 000	1, 896, 000	22, 000
All other countries and possessions	612, 970, 000	229, 945, 000	166, 822, 000	241, 962, 000	42, 661, 000	123, 422, 000	46, 672, 000	52, 969, 000	3, 255, 000
Total continent of America	711, 401, 000	241, 721, 000	216, 510, 000	295, 026, 000	49, 184, 000	130, 501, 000	49, 221, 000	100, 951. 000	7, 304, 000
ASIA.									
British possessions	188, 187, 000	33, 187, 000	21, 412, 000	182, 672, 000	9, 943, 000	1, 080, 000	1, 525, 000	3, 773, 000	2, 000
French possessions	583, 000	.....	397, 000	55, 000	9, 000	220, 000	25, 000	322, 000	42, 000
All other countries and possessions	91, 061, 000	55, 535, 000	53, 895, 000	70, 231, 000	5, 630, 000	4, 161, 000	7, 125, 000	9, 172, 000	32, 000
Total continent of Asia	279, 831, 000	88, 722, 000	75, 704, 000	252, 958, 000	15, 632, 000	5, 611, 000	8, 675, 000	13, 267, 000	76, 000
AUSTRALASIA.									
British	124, 660, 000	.....	2, 088, 000	82, 234, 000	8, 823, 000	.....	.....	6, 636, 000	92, 000
EUROPE.									
British possessions	5, 140, 000	.....	404, 000	10, 599, 000	2, 303, 000	.....	.....	2, 926, 000	79, 000
All other countries and possessions	757, 793, 000	.....	340, 427, 000	378, 483, 000	226, 141, 000	.....	.....	751, 770, 000	10, 629, 000
Total continent of Europe	762, 933, 000	776, 616, 000	340, 831, 000	389, 082, 000	228, 444, 000	479, 138, 000	145, 907, 000	754, 696, 000	10, 706, 00
GRAND TOTALS.									
British possessions	448, 989, 000	33, 187, 000	72, 803, 000	364, 083, 000	30, 240, 000	3, 936, 000	1, 962, 000	61, 816, 000	4, 276, 000
French possessions	4, 214, 000	41, 655, 000	3, 343, 000	2, 628, 000	617, 000	40, 490, 000	11, 398, 000	2, 543, 000	65, 000
All other countries and possessions	1, 545, 374, 000	1, 008, 096, 000	566, 509, 000	717, 360, 000	276, 994, 000	624, 887, 000	206, 489, 000	819, 567, 000	14, 110, 000
Grand total trade	1, 998, 577, 000	1, 182, 938, 000	642, 655, 000	1, 084, 071, 000	307, 851, 000	669, 305, 000	219, 869, 000	883, 926, 000	18, 451 000

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DIRECT COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE WORLD.

The direct commerce of the United States with the world shows a large balance of trade in our favor. This, however, is more than equalized by other well-known factors. During the nine years beginning with 1873, when the balance of trade became favorable to the United States, and ending June 30, 1881, our exports of merchandise amounted to $1,350,000,000 more than our imports during the same period. Notwithstanding this, for reasons which are apparent, our exports of bullion and specie during those nine years were about $70,000,000 in excess of our imports thereof. The fact remains, however, that the United States sold abroad during those nine years produce and manufactures to the value of $1,350,000,000 more than they purchased.

The following statements show the nature of our foreign trade, our imports being divided into "natural products," "articles necessary to our industries," and "manufactures," and our exports into "natural products" and "manufactures":

Statement showing the imports into the United States during the fiscal years 1880 *and* 1881.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
NATURAL PRODUCTS.		
Camphor	$362, 862	$350, 503
Cocoa	1, 306, 530	1, 046, 769
Coffee	60, 360, 769	56, 775, 381
Eggs	901. 532	1, 203, 067
Fish	3, 403, 600	3, 737, 650
Guano	108, 735	471, 188
Oils	3, 769, 381	3, 936, 861
Soda, nitrate of	1, 805, 110	2, 356, 183
Sulphur	1, 927, 502	2, 713, 494
Tea	19, 782, 601	21, 914, 813
Wood	2, 884, 579	3, 329, 814
Breadstuffs	8, 212, 412	9, 919, 031
Coal, bituminous	1, 503, 505	3, 004, 777
Fruits and nuts	12, 344, 665	13, 270, 678
Opium, extract of	2, 780, 606	1, 944, 587
Potatoes	276, 454	874, 223
Precious stones	6, 698, 488	8, 090, 441
Provisions	1, 234, 992	1, 278, 400
Salt	1, 837, 432	2, 090, 573
Seeds	2, 689, 125	1, 713, 206
Spices	2, 428, 657	1. 700, 275
Sugar and molasses	88, 766, 138	93, 400. 485
Tobacco	2, 404, 812	2, 257, 000
Spirits and wines	7, 736, 532	8, 731, 115
Timber	5, 645, 532	6, 932, 128
All other articles	21. 648, 439	24, 789, 593
Total natural products	262, 826, 930	275, 852, 305
ARTICLES NECESSARY FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.		
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	6, 736, 158	5, 830, 805
Chloride of lime	987, 585	809, 178
Cochineal	890, 168	537, 360
Cutch and gambier	1, 803, 582	1, 609, 510
Bristles	349, 599	355, 425
Fur-skins, dressed and undressed	6, 424, 112	7, 082, 480
Gums	2, 444, 302	3, 170, 517
Hair of all sorts	1, 882, 958	1, 538, 314
Hides and skins	30, 402, 254	27, 597, 111
India rubber and gutta percha	9, 606, 230	11, 054, 940
Indigo	2, 752, 900	1, 535, 590
Madder	212, 384	59, 918
Paper materials	7, 037, 197	4, 844, 636
Silk, raw	12, 024, 690	10, 888, 264
Tin, in bars and blocks	6, 223, 176	3, 977, 718
Flax	1, 248, 919	1, 462, 289
Hemp, raw	3, 068, 004	4, 047, 472
Iron, pig, old, and scrap, &c	27, 958, 740	15, 187, 166
Jute, raw	5, 075, 045	4, 026, 029
Lead, bars, scrap, and pig	325, 076	136, 024

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Statement showing the imports into the United States, &c—Continued.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
ARTICLES NECESSARY FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURES—Continued.		
Sodas, carbonates, caustic, &c	$6,157,701	$6,712,259
Wool	23,727,650	9,703,946
Zinc, in pigs	393,334	73,421
All other	10,744,553	7,660,000
Total articles necessary for American manufactures	168,070,326	129,850,312
MANUFACTURES.		
Buttons of all sorts	$1,009,495	$911,519
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	3,877,103	3,128,934
Clothing	1,445,899	1,812,787
Cocoa, manufactured	30,096	37,460
Copper manufactures	409,803	387,076
Cotton manufactures	29,929,366	31,219,361
Earthen, stone, and china ware	5,650,267	6,580,223
Fancy goods	5,983,163	7,750,329
Linen goods	22,481,407	16,159,176
Glass and glassware	5,221,511	5,877,918
Hair manufactures	922,887	864,365
Hemp manufactures	223,575	197,226
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	25,755,268	31,455,955
Jewelry	347,271	394,462
Jute goods	7,841,871	8,851,965
Leather	7,623,769	5,745,901
Manufactures of leather	4,681,264	4,831,865
Metals, and manufactures of	1,300,497	1,352,043
Musical instruments	917,778	1,471,163
Paintings, statuary, &c	2,104,565	2,420,881
Paints	1,108,795	997,413
Paper, and manufactures of	1,671,120	1,841,841
Perfumery and cosmetics	390,392	458,273
Silk goods	32,188,690	31,156,701
Straw goods	3,497,002	4,364,434
Tin-plates	17,223,266	14,189,390
Tobacco manufactures	2,491,214	2,373,793
Watches and movements	1,529,948	2,090,090
Cabinet-ware and household furniture	1,122,016	1,368,182
Woolen manufactures	33,910,913	31,234,210
All other manufactured articles	14,117,279	13,437,075
Total manufactures	237,057,490	234,962,011
Grand total imports	657,954,746	642,664,628

Statement showing the exports from the United States during the fiscal years 1880 *and* 1881.

NATURAL PRODUCTS.		
Animals, living	$16,202,824	$16,674,287
Bark, for tanning	210,126	120,426
Bread and breadstuffs	285,597,737	268,890,139
Coal	2,058,080	2,831,463
Copper, ore, pigs, bar, sheet	723,005	848,359
Cotton	211,535,905	247,696,746
Fruit, of all sorts	2,090,634	4,442,719
Ginseng	533,042	561,545
Hair	232,726	295,188
Hay	206,819	233,529
Hides and skins	649,074	883,787
Hops	2,573,292	2,016,970
Ice	136,686	132,120
Marble and stone	199,051	220,362
Naval stores, rosin, tar, pitch, &c	2,452,908	2,638,817
Oil-cake	6,259,827	6,284,827
Oils, mineral, unrefined	1,927,207	3,065,404
Provisions	127,043,242	151,428,268
Seeds	2,776,823	1,062,766
Sugar, raw, and molasses	540,667	550,662
Tallow	7,689,232	6,800,628
Tobacco	16,379,107	18,737,043
Whalebone	255,847	326,400
Wood, of all sorts	8,669,199	10,953,966
Wool	71,987	19,217
All other unmanufactured articles	982,651	818,445
Total natural products	697,947,708	748,536,043

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Statement showing the exports from the United States—Continued.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.		
Agricultural implements	$2,245,742	$2,406,318
Beer, ale, and porter	298,818	347,788
Bells	15,866	24,963
Billiard tables and apparatus	28,300	17,389
Blacking	163,021	179,993
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c	626,630	699,359
Brass, and manufactures of	183,468	216,057
Brooms and brushes	110,410	152,716
Candles	237,627	210,842
Carriages and carts	823,702	1,012,444
Cars, railroad	583,723	544,041
Clocks	1,356,742	1,146,728
Combs	16,098	15,172
Copper manufactures	126,213	88,036
Cordage	356,808	421,732
Cotton goods	9,981,418	13,571,287
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines	2,756,469	3,045,338
Dyestuffs	702,750	626,749
Earthen, stone, and china ware	106,724	123,177
Fancy articles	518,198	653,482
Furs and fur-skins	5,404,418	5,444,769
Gas-fixtures and chandeliers	36,237	31,952
Glass and glassware	749,866	756,052
Hair manufactures	24,552	42,033
Hats, caps, and bonnets	221,733	283,112
Hemp manufactures	1,263,655	1,205,299
India-rubber goods	306,680	400,534
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	12,515,576	14,068,244
Jewelry	231,581	279,300
Lamps	263,110	286,720
Leather	5,744,360	7,133,714
Leather, manufactures of	1,015,826	956,131
Manures, manufactured	588,777	581,960
Matches	119,246	112,167
Marble manufactures	453,912	409,433
Musical, mathematical, and optical instruments	898,338	1,128,835
Oils, refined and manufactured	39,443,737	40,014,378
Ordnance stores: Cannon, shot, shell, &c	774,344	829,064
Paints and painters' colors	231,744	287,338
Paintings and engravings	198,579	254,450
Paper and stationery	1,183,140	1,347,727
Perfumery	302,993	292,939
Plated ware	292,563	310,577
Printing presses and type	251,227	185,011
Quicksilver	1,360,176	1,124,955
Scales and balances	190,412	263,571
Sewing machines	1,649,367	1,982,324
Soap	728,689	694,852
Spirits, distilled	3,027,545	3,247,931
Spirits of turpentine	2,132,154	2,414,719
Starch	447,842	629,710
Steam and other fire engines	10,942	9,611
Sugar, refined, and confectionery	2,799,320	2,068,511
Tin manufactures	144,185	198,544
Tobacco manufactures	2,063,166	2,141,841
Trunks and valises	183,758	173,639
Umbrellas, parasols, &c	8,230	2,113
Varnish	96,062	156,617
Vessels, steam and sail	236,480	120,730
Watches, and parts of	96,495	100,710
Wearing apparel	486,232	533,961
Wood manufactures	7,800,611	7,857,922
Wool manufactures	216,576	231,003
All other manufactured articles	8,565,532	8,956,190
Total manufactured articles	125,998,645	135,879,904
Grand total exports	823,946,353	883,915,947

AMERICAN IMPORTS.

It will be seen from the foregoing statements that during the year 1881 the United States imported "natural products" to the value of $275,852,000. Of these amounts, coffee, sugar, tea, fruits and nuts, and

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wines and spirits constituted $194,000,000. Precious stones amounted to $8,300,000, and breadstuffs to nearly $10,000,000.

"Articles necessary to our industries," that is, articles raw, or which underwent a certain amount of manipulation abroad, but which afterwards entered into our manufactures, were imported during the year 1881 to the value of $129,850,000, a decrease from the preceding year of about $38,000,000. This decrease, however, does not necessarily indicate any decrease in our manufactures, and can probably be explained on the hypothesis that the sudden revival of industries during the latter half of 1879 caused an unusual importation of these articles during that period and the first six months of 1880, the American dealers being unprepared for the sudden demands made upon them, and the markets in Europe, where the revival did not begin so soon, being overstocked.

The decrease in the importation of wool in 1881, as compared with 1880, amounted to $14,000,000. The import of wool during 1880 was, however, abnormal.

Manufactures were imported during the year 1881 to the value of $234,962,000, a decrease from the imports of the preceding year of over $2,000,000.

Many articles tabulated with manufactures might be classed with "articles necessary to our industries," *e. g.*, tin plates to the value of $14,189,000, chemicals and dyes to the value of $3,130,000, and leather to the value of nearly $6,000,000; yet these articles underwent sufficient manipulation abroad to entitle them to be entered as manufactures.

Woolen, cotton, and silk goods, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, glass and glassware, and jewelry were the principal manufactured articles imported during 1881. They amounted to $154,000,000 out of a total import of $234,962,000.

It is probable that notwithstanding the increase in the consumption of these manufactures in the United States their importation will be in the future largely reduced by the development of home industries.

AMERICAN EXPORTS.

The total exports of domestic manufactures during the year 1881 amounted to $883,916,000, of which natural products constituted $748,536,000.

The magnitude of the natural product export so overshadows the manufactures, that the latter, unless they are grouped and brought forward, are not apt to receive that attention to which they are entitled.

The total export of French manufactures, which constitutes more than one-half the total export of France, amounted to $377,429,000 during the year 1880, which amount is only a little more than double the export of American manufactures.

Whether the exports of raw material will increase very materially is a question which it is not within the purview of this report to answer, but in any consideration of the matter it should be remembered that formidable rivals may appear in distant parts of the globe, and that Australasia, India, Russia, and other countries will endeavor to take from us an important share in the breadstuff and provision markets of Europe.

The wonderful manner in which the Western States and Territories of the United States are being populated, and the vast acreage which is from year to year brought under cultivation, render it difficult for Europe to find elsewhere a granary from which to draw food at as small expense. Supplied with the facilities for transportation which are so readily developed in this country, the American agriculturist, on cheap

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lands, with a healthy climate, free government, and low taxes, supplemented by an intelligent application of the most advanced mechanical and scientific appliances for the cultivation of the soil, possesses very superior advantages. But efforts will be constantly made to undersell our products, and even now the possibility of exporting fresh meat from Australia and other distant points to Europe is under serious consideration.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of our foreign trade in natural products, the agriculturists of the United States will probably rely for their chief support upon home consumption. An increase in the export of manufactures, a greater diversity in kind, while aiding and increasing the manufacturing industries of the country, will at the same time provide a better home market for the natural products; therefore, while guarding and developing the already immense export trade in this regard from the United States, efforts should not be omitted for the enlargement of the export of manufactures.

The large import of foreign manufactures and the relatively small export of manufactured goods from the United States result chiefly from the great increase in home consumption.

The wants as well as the purchasing power of most other countries are fixed. With the United States, however, the reverse is the case. Here no limit can be set to the increase in consumption, and the estimates of the most enthusiastic optimist for one year are sure to be exceeded by the requirements of the next. The annual influx of immigration, which lessens the European demand as it increases the American; the lands brought each year under cultivation; the natural increase of population; the railroads and telegraph lines necessary to bring these newly-reclaimed lands in connection with the sea-ports, and which are now being so rapidly constructed; the growth of new industries in all parts of the country, are all factors giving assurances of a large increase within our own borders in the consumption of manufactures—an increase which has no parallel.

It should also be remembered that the vast annual development of wealth in the United States creates and stimulates the consumptive capacity of the people to a very large degree, especially in those general manufactures which enter into the utilities of life, as well as in breadstuffs and provisions. The importation of manufactures, therefore, is principally due to the rapidly increasing demands of the population.

The reports of the consuls of the United States show the very satisfactory result of the efforts put forth by the American merchants for the introduction of their wares abroad during the stagnant periods from 1875 to 1878–'79. At that time almost every industry of Europe was seeking to unload its overstock upon glutted markets. Enforced idleness had reduced the price of labor, and stocks were being sacrificed to enable mill-owners and factors to keep their machinery from rusting and their employés from starving or emigrating. The dullness of trade in the United States at the same time forced American manufacturers to enlarge their exports, and they succeeded, in face of enormous difficulties, in introducing their goods into the markets of Europe, where they obtained immediate and general recognition by their superior qualities, neatness of finish, and their adaptability to the uses for which they were designed.

The consuls of the United States bear universal testimony to the popularity of American cotton manufactures, tools and utensils, agricultural machinery, &c., in the several markets. In 1879 came a sudden re-

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vival of business throughout the world. Our manufacturers then became unable to supply the home demands, and to a very great extent, therefore, withdrew their pressure upon foreign markets, in many cases refusing to take orders from foreign correspondents. The latter, therefore, turned once more to the British, French, German, Swiss, and Belgian manufacturers, who immediately repossessed themselves of the field from which the United States had withdrawn. Had the American manufacturers found it to their interest to continue to canvass and supply the world's markets our exports would have been much larger in 1881, and we should have been assured of the future increase which possession of the markets implies.

There is scarcely a leading consul from whom reports have not been received regretting the withdrawal of American manufacturers from the several markets and protesting against the cessation of American efforts for the introduction and enlargement of our foreign trade in manufactures. The primary advantages, such as quality and utility, avail but little unless supplemented by active personal and continued presentation, and it speaks well for the suitableness of our manufactures to the world's wants and tastes that, without this personal effort, they have forced their way, by their intrinsic qualities, into so large a share of the foreign markets in the face of the well-perfected and ably-directed efforts of those manufacturing countries which are compelled by the burden of overproduction not only to seek the markets already in existence but in various ways to create new ones.

Many disappointments have resulted to American merchants from intrusting agencies for the introduction of American goods abroad to men already the agents of European and other interests. It is reported to this Department that in many cases orders for the sale of American goods have been solicited for the sole purpose of preventing the establishment of American agencies, and thus through an assumed interest in the enlargement of our trade the most effective means have been taken for retarding it by methods which require no further illustration, and the consuls suggest that agencies for the sale of American goods to be successful should be under the personal supervision of men directly and exclusively interested in our trade. Where trade partnerships can be effected with responsible native houses whose representatives know the customs and wants of their people, and who will not be so likely to provoke local hostility and bitterness as if they were strangers, the formation of such connections is advisable; but they further suggest that it is better not to introduce trade at all than to introduce it improperly through the agencies of irresponsible parties.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Hon. J. W. KEIFER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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AFRICA.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

(FROM SENAGAMBIA AROUND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO CAPE GUARDAFUI.)

SIERRA LEONE.

Report by Consul Lewis for the year 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sierra Leone, March 31, 1882.

AGRICULTURE.

There is nothing of special importance to say in addition to report of last year regarding agriculture as pursued in this colony.

Mr. Grant (whom I alluded to in a former report), who has a large tract of land under cultivation, went to England in the summer of 1881 intending to procure sugar machinery, &c., to bring out to Sierra Leone, and advertised for every one to cultivate sugar-cane, as he would buy it and manufacture it into sugar, but died in England before completing his arrangements.

Samuel Lewis, esq., barrister-at-law (native), also took a large tract of land (about 1,000 acres), and has been working it vigorously during the past year. Mr. Lewis is a man of means and desires to test the question as to what the land, as worked by native labor, is capable of doing, and at the end of one year's trial he tells me that he believes it can be cultivated on a large scale at a profit, and after a lapse of sufficient time to bring the cola, cocoa-nut, and the coffee tree into full bearing (which is from five to ten years), that this pursuit will pay a very handsome profit.

I copy the following from a lecture on agriculture, delivered in Sierra Leone, April 14, 1881, by Mr. Lewis:

With the price of labor in Sierra Leone the cultivation of cotton, with a prospect of sale on the spot at 3*d*., will be remunerative.

Maize, or Indian corn, is becoming an important article in many parts of the world for exportation, and in many of the soils of this colony three crops are grown in a year. In the returns of this colony it seemed to have formed an exportable produce for a few years from 1835.

The castor-oil bean is a plant of hardy growth and thrives here, producing about 100 bushels of seed per acre.

Cocoanut has been neglected here, and although thousands of full-bearing trees are in yards, no serious attempt has been made to cultivate it. In fact, there is a superstition among the inhabitants respecting this article which prevents its being regularly cultivated. A plantation is in course of formation, in which the growing of this tree will receive a particular share of attention. For the encouragement of those who would wish to grow this article, it may be stated that, at the reduced price of £17 per ton now ruling in England for coprah—the dried kernel of the nut—it will repay the outlay of the cultivation. Calculating the ordinary annual yield of the Sierra Leone trees at twelve dozen per tree, it will require the produce of only forty-two trees to give the ton. In one street in Freetown—Percival street—there are now bearing in yards eighty-eight full-grown trees, the produce of which is hardly utilized. A firm in Sierra Leone is prepared to give £11 per ton, and we believe other merchants will pay a similar price; and by availing themselves of the market offer, the residents in

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Percival street will save every year £22 to £34, now practically thrown away. The tree takes from five to eight years to bear fruit, and a plantation of it laid out at 25 feet distance would yield about 1¼ tons per acre annually.

Cola-nuts will take from eight to ten years to come to maturity. They grow in yards in Sierra Leone and yield about £2 annually per tree. If carefully cultivated, it would yield a greater result. The fact that this cola trade has increased from £5,764 in 1867 to £25,000 in 1880 makes its cultivation worthy of immediate attention.

EDUCATION.

Nothing special has occurred out of the ordinary routine in the department of education since my report of last year. All of the schools that were then in operation are still; and I don't know that any new ones have been organized during the year ending December 31, 1881.

About the same interest seems manifested throughout the schools. During the year there was delivered at the hall of the Wesleyan high school, under the supervision of Rev. J. C. May, principal, a course of six popular lectures, which were tolerably well attended. The following are the subjects discoursed upon:

Life and times of Martin Luther.
Peter Cartwright, the backwood preacher.
The agricultural position of Sierra Leone.
The Hamitic race in sacred and secular histories.
The rise of Methodism.
Africa and the Africans.

All the above lectures were delivered by Methodist clergymen (two Europeans and three natives), save the one on agriculture, which was delivered by Mr. Lewis.

HARBOR, ETC.,

remains the same as last report, with the addition of quite an amount of new sea wall, which has been substantially constructed during the year.

The customs and landing surveyor's offices have the same occupants, and the business is transacted in a very satisfactory manner.

Every item of information regarding shipping, &c., will be found in my report of shipping accompanying and marked A.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total amount of imports to this colony during the year ending December 31, 1881, as shown by official customs report, was $1,672,326.10; exports, $1,756,136.56.

Of this amount the imports from the United States for the same period, as shown by invoices, were $187,003.17, and exports to the United States $168,264.46.

The imports from the United States being a little over 11 per cent. and the exports little less than 10 per cent. of the total imports and exports.

For 1880 the imports were 10 per cent. and the exports 13 per cent.; 1879, imports 13 per cent. and exports 8 per cent.

For full information regarding imports and exports see tabulated statements accompanying and marked respectively B and C, wherein each article is named, value given, duty paid, and the country from which imported or to which exported.

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SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the colony has been improving for the past three years, and everything is being done by the inspector, Mr. Alfred Revington, to increase the healthfulness of the place and to ward off any approach of epidemic disease.

Two years ago I reported that horses would not live here, although in former years many horses were kept and seemed to thrive. During the past year about ten horses have been imported, and seem to bear the climate tolerably well.

GENERAL TRADE.

The trade during the past year has only been an average one, not the best and fortunately not the worst.

More or less trouble is still experienced by the action of the native chiefs and their followers in warring with each other. Several towns in the Mellicourie River have been burned, with great loss to the traders, and for the present a total suspension of business.

Without the full co-operation of all the native chiefs and their people in all the surrounding country, for the purpose of promoting trade, then, of course, it dwindles to insignificant proportions. Consequently one of the most important things to be considered by the government here is the proper disposition and treatment of the chiefs, in order to discourage petty wars, and to keep the roads open from the interior to the towns, that trade may be uninterrupted. This is often a hard thing to do, and perhaps perplexes a governor more than anything else. They disregard treaties and try to throw the responsibility on others.

POPULATION AND CENSUS.

The European population is somewhat increased since last report. The estimated population of the colony for the past two or three years has been put down about 40,000; but in April last a very careful and complete census taken of the whole colony shows that the population now is 60,546.

For particulars of number of males, females, whites, blacks, native tribes, occupations, ages, religions, &c., you are respectfully referred to the tabular statement herewith inclosed, under the head of "recapitulation of census of 1881."

I copy the following regarding races, occupation, and religion from the census report of Sierra Leone for 1881, prepared by Hon. T. Riseley Griffith, colonial secretary:

RACES.

No one who attentively examines the census returns can fail to be impressed with the varieties of the African nationalities which form the population of Sierra Leone, and I venture to express the belief that there is no other colony throughout Her Majesty's possessions that contains so mixed a population as are assembled upon this peninsula. Some sixty languages are spoken in the streets of Freetown.

This peculiarity is much increased when it is explained that of the 35,530 classed under the head of "Liberated Africans and their descendants," is included a number of tribes whose origin is quite separate from the distinct tribes otherwise enumerated. It was found that it would be an endless labor to endeavor to classify so many extra tribes, and they were therefore inserted under the one heading before mentioned. The most numerous and important are the Akus and Eboes. The country of the former is in the neighborhood of Lagos, whilst the Eboes inhabit the banks of the Niger. Many others, such as the Congos, Popos, Mocos, Kakandahs, Calabars, &c., might be enumerated. Suffice it to say that with the numerous other strangers they observe

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the laws and customs of the place, and tribal riots are now altogether unknown, the last fracas having occurred in 1834, in the second eastern district.

Of the neighboring tribes who dwell among us, the most numerous and important are the Timmanees, Mandingoes, Soosoos, Mendis, Sherbros, Loccos, and Kroomen. I will make no attempt to describe the geographical position of the countries of these people, a general idea of which can be formed upon looking at any map of this portion of the coast, none of which, however, are over-clearly defined.

The *Timmanees* immediately adjoin us in Quiah. Though their country is divided into petty kingdoms, they speak the same language throughout, with but slight variation. They are pagans, possessing no religion, but are believers in fetichism, though some profess the religion of the Prophet in name, but not in practice. Though not hard working themselves, they manage to make their slaves grow a great deal of produce; they bring large quantities of rice, ground-nuts, benniseed, and other articles into the settlement, which swells the exports of the colony. I would willingly ascribe to the nearest of our neighbors some virtues if they possessed any; but unfortunately, taken as a people, they have been too truly described by able and observant writers as dishonest and depraved, and many of them indolent. Though not naturally of a warlike disposition, they have engaged in many wars, both internal as well as incursionary, which have invariably been of a predatory nature.

The country of the *Mandingoes* covers a very large tract, but though large its inhabitants, who are of migratory habits, are to be met at Futah Jallon, Kankah, Sangarah, Korweah, and even Lego. They are Mohammedans in religion, and they follow various pursuits; they are skillful as tanners and blacksmiths; and as they are of a shrewd nature many of them become brokers and interchangers of produce in Free town for the other less intelligent tribes. Their habits of life and their religion are productive of a better state of existence than other uncivilized tribes. I am assured by the assistant Arabic interpreter, who is a Mandingo by birth, that destitution is almost unknown in their country, and that age is treated with care and veneration. Of all the tribes who come to us the Mandingoes are least mendacious, and this accords with the accounts of travelers who have resided in their country. The care of their aged is a trait that the natives of this peninsula would do well to emulate, and leads one to the belief that there must be some good in a people who carry out the tenets of their faith in so practical and praiseworthy a manner.

The *Foulahs* may be said to be descended from the Arab tribes, and their features somewhat resemble those of Europeans. They reside mostly in the country known as Futah, or the Foulah country, the inhabitants of which were generally Soolimas. They are Mohammedans in religion, and bring us cattle and hides, gold, and beeswax. They are a fine-looking race, but unfortunately of unclean habits. They seem to have a natural aversion to clean clothes. As a race they may be briefly described as dirty but rich.

The *Soosoos* were originally emigrants from the Mandingo tribes; they came to the Mellicourie, Fouricariah, and Soombuyah countries and intermarried with the aborigines, who were Bulloms, Tonko Limbas, and Baggas. Being better educated in the Koran, which appears to be the standard of education, they soon became powerful enough to command the country to which they had originally immigrated, and which is now their own.

Some time since we were obliged to help the Timmanees against the Soosoos, notably in 1858–'59, when they were unable to combat with this then powerful tribe, but more recently the Timmanees have acquired greater strength and matters are now reversed, the Soosoos being unable to stand against the Timmanees. The Soosoos bring us produce of all kinds, but particularly ground nuts, benniseed, and gum; they are reckoned, as Africans go, to be a hard-working people, and still continue Islamites in religion.

The *Mendis* are warriors. They almost live by war; they are ready to hire themselves out as war men to almost any tribe or nation willing to pay them for such services, or without pay where they can plunder for reward. The English have, however, found them to be most useful allies at times. They fought for us as far back as 1838, and upon several occasions since have their services been proffered and accepted. In the Ashantee war of 1873–'74, about 300 of them were engaged on our side and gave every satisfaction. Only as lately as the recent Ashantee difficulty they made an offer of their services. They are out-and-out pagans, but are useful as neighbors in the Sherbro country, where they carry whatever produce they have to dispose of. They are glad to see a white man amongst them, and think highly of the English.

Kroomen.—Of the Kroomen as a race of hard-working men in the particular description of labor for which they are so well and deservedly known, I cannot say too much. Whether it was from discontent at their own country, or a knowledge of the increased prosperity that would result by emigrating to Sierra Leone, I cannot say but very shortly after the formation of this colony the Kroo-boys appear to have settled in large numbers in Freetown, and in the year 1816 an ordinance was passed

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authorizing the purchase from one Eli Ackim of certain lands which were devoted to these people, and where they at present reside in the portion known as Krootown.

Every mail steamer that comes from Europe and touches at Sierra Leone takes a certain number of Kroo-boys on board, who perform the work of unloading and loading, painting, scraping, and cleaning generally during the voyage down the coast and until the vessels return, when the European sailors again turn to. Each man-of-war takes a complement of them, and they perform the same description of work, relieving the white sailors from exposure to the sun.

In cases of disobedience punishment is awarded and administered by the headman, whose authority over his boys is thoroughly recognized, and it is found to be inconvenient on board even a man-of-war to interfere with this method of summary punishment.

As boatmen they are exceptionally good, and lower down the coast there is hardly a trading firm who do not employ from eight to thirty of these boys, who land and ship the goods and manage the surf-boats. In these latter cases they engage themselves from periods of from one to two years, at prices ranging from £1 to 30*s.* a month with or without rations (rice), according to circumstances. During their term of service the majority of them save their pay, and when their time is up they return, mostly to the Kroo coast, where they indulge in the purchase of a wife or two and live at ease until the money is gone, not a very long time, when they engage for a fresh term. Those resident in Sierra Leone are under a king or chief, chosen by them, who settles disputes and adjudicates in minor cases of larceny, &c., amongst themselves.

Taken as a people they are the hardest workers amongst the Africans, and they are occasionally so appreciated on board Her Majesty's ships that some of them are to be met with in various parts of the world. There is no mistaking them, for they all have the broad blue band tattooed on their faces, which commences at the top and center of the forehead and reaches in a straight line to the tip of their noses. They make excellent carriers, and are engaged on all expeditions. They look up to the English, whom they regard as parental in every sense, and I believe they would willingly hand over their country to Great Britain if the smallest promise of protection and support were made to them. They are pagans, but many of those resident in Sierra Leone have embraced Christianity. Frequently they adopt the most absurd names, and it is no uncommon thing to see upon an ordinary pay-list such names as Pea Soup, Bottle-of-Beer, Jack Never-Fear, and Tom Two-Glass.

The census returns show that 610 are at present in Sierra Leone, but as three-fifths of them are always on the move the number may be considerably enlarged. The men are of very little use at farming, nor do they make good house servants. In other respects their services are indispensable to commerce in this part of the world.

OCCUPATION.

The rank or occupation of the people next claims attention. The 679 placed under the head of government officers include the policemen and boatmen, school-teachers, messengers, and clerks, as well as the heads of departments, also the crew of the colonial steamer Prince of Wales.

Of the 159 classed as ministers of religion and members of the legal and medical professions, not more than 19 belong to the latter, thus leaving 140 ministers to deal with the spiritual wants of the people. The 159 does not include the lay preachers, who, if classed here, would double the numbers; they are included under their various trades.

Merchants and merchants' clerks are returned as 528; but this is an exaggerated number, I am convinced, from the fact that in Sierra Leone, as indeed throughout many other small colonies, the tendency is to call retailers and persons who in no way command a large business, merchants, whereas they should be termed shopkeepers or traders.

That there should be out of a total population of 60,546 close upon 11,000 traders and hawkers is a circumstance sufficiently surprising and important to claim the closest attention of the executive and the legislature; nor can the ordinary observer of these statistics fail to be impressed with such a state of things. On the peninsula of Sierra Leone there are returned 53,862. Of these, traders and hawkers number 10,250, or about 19 per cent., but as many of the so-called school children and persons who describe themselves as of no occupation are also hucksters, to say nothing of the transient traders, the percentage under this head can safely be put at 23. What good, I ask, can come of a country where one-fourth of its people are dependent for their livelihood upon what they sell to the remaining three-quarters, or, to put it more plainly, where one individual in every four is dependent upon the profits of what he or she disposes of to the other three?

In the face of such proofs, it would seem desirable that some measures should be adopted to force them to discontinue an occupation so manifestly prejudicial to their

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own advancement as well as to the country generally, and oblige them to engage in labors of production.

Farmers, farm laborers, and market people number 12,300, but one-half of these belong to the Quiah and second eastern districts, and as a large number of the remainder are market women, who do little else than purchase vegetables in the districts and bring them into the town to sell, it reduces the class of people who are most needed—namely, the agriculturist—considerably below the minimum of the number required.

Of grumettas, laborers, and house servants, the two former are a legitimate body of bread winners.

Of the fishermen and native seamen, who number nearly 2,000, more than one-half may be said to be fishermen, who, beyond providing themselves and their families with the means of subsistence, contribute but little to the comfort of the inhabitants, and practically nothing to the state. The native seamen, taken all around, are an ill-paid and ill-conditioned class, who endure many hardships, and who appear to have at present but a slight chance of ameliorating their condition.

Of mechanics, butchers, bakers, &c., the numbers—2,611—may be considered proportionate to the population; but it must not be supposed that the 1,964 who are pleased to return themselves as mechanics in any way represent the real numbers who are authorized by experience or capability to claim such a title. The real number of artisans or mechanics who have any right to the term in the true meaning of the word is very limited, and it is to be regretted that in Sierra Leone, where the people are apt to learn and tolerably quick to apply when they give care and attention, there is not a greater number of thorough workmen to teach their handicrafts and become examples to the rising generation. A youth who has been two years with a carpenter, boat-builder, blacksmith, or mason, arrogates the title to himself without any compunction, and frequently while he is learning from an indifferent teacher the rudiments of his trade he sets himself up as a master of his profession.

There is hardly a single trade that can turn out half a dozen men who would be certificated by any European firm for possessing a thorough knowledge of it.

Of all trades in Sierra Leone, and certainly in Freetown, that of tailoring is, I think, the most patronized; but this arises from the love of dress, which is inherent.

Of the persons classed under the heading miscellaneous the majority are laundresses and seamstresses. The number of the latter is far too excessive, however, to admit of anything like a comfortable livelihood being earned by any but the most experienced.

The transient traders and strangers are the people who bring money into the colony, coming in lots of from ten to fifty at a time. They bring the articles which the surrounding country furnishes—gold, rubber, bees-wax, gum copal, and various other products. It is the internal resources of the countries and the slave-grown produce of the aboriginal tribes that makes Sierra Leone what it is, and not the hard work of its own inhabitants. Shut up the roads and close the highways of communication to the interior, and Sierra Leone would soon dwindle in numbers and prosperity to small proportions. It is not self-supporting.

The number of school children is recorded as 12,592. The official returns show that not more than half that number forms the average attendance. The rainy season much interferes with the attendance of many children, whilst, unfortunately, parents will detain children at home on the smallest pretext of domestic help.

The number of infants is disproportionate to the population, but I take it the chief cause of so small an infantile record, and consequently so gentle an increase of the population amongst a people whose prolific tendencies are indisputable, arises from the fact that mothers nurse their children for periods of from one to three years, whilst among the Mohammedan population polygamy may operate to a small extent.

RELIGION.

The number of Episcopalians is 18,660. Of these the majority reside in the districts, Freetown containing only 5,562. This arises from fact that the Church missionaries first commenced their operations in the districts, whilst the Wesleyans commenced in Freetown.

To the Church Missionary Society Sierra Leone owes much. They commenced to establish educational institutions in the colony as early as 1815. In 1839 they erected a stone church at Kissy road; in 1849 that at Pademba road; in 1827 they established the institution at Fourah Bay. The Church Missionary Society has spent close upon half a million of pounds in Sierra Leone! They withdrew their grants in 1862, and at the present moment give about £300 a year only, but there is no promise of continuing this help.

The average amount collected among church members for the support of the churches is about £1,950, and from other sources about £1,500, besides an additional £500 received annually for the support of missions at Bullom and British Quiah.

The first bishopric was established in 1852. To the support of this, and an acting colonial chaplaincy, the government contribute about £650. Latterly, the native

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church pastorate has taken over the ecclesiastical functions of the former Episcopal Missionary Church The constitution of the native church is identical with that of the Episcopal Church of England.

The year 1792 appears to have been one of great importance to Sierra Leone, for it was then that there arrived a party of 1,100 free negroes from Nova Scotia, sometimes called settlers, who landed from fifteen vessels that brought them here, and as they embraced Wesleyans, Baptists, and members of Lady Huntingdon's Connection, each sect claims that period as the era of its commencement in this settlement.

Some earlier attempts to establish Methodism near Sierra Leone were made by Dr. Thomas Coke in 1769, but they failed, and Methodism, with this single exception, was inchoate 1792.

It was in 1811 that the first ordained Wesleyan missionary arrived in Sierra Leone, and since then he has been followed by an unbroken succession of European missionaries.

There are at present in Sierra Leone three distinct bodies: The Wesleyan Methodists, United Methodists' Free Churches, and Maroon Methodists of St. John's Chapel, Westmoreland street. Combined they possess some 50 chapels and 6 or 7 other preaching rooms.

In the year 1880 the Wesleyan Methodists collected about £1,950. Apart from this the parent body in England made a grant of about £650. About £750 was incurred in salaries of school teachers and expenses of day schools, towards which the fees from school children only amounted to £200.

The United Methodist Free Churches collected about £825.

The number of Methodists given in the census returns is 17,098.

The body known as Lady Huntingdon's Connection number at present 2,717; they principally reside in the second eastern district. They have increased very gradually. In the year 1813 they numbered 879. They have about a dozen chapels in various parts of Sierra Leone. They are a self-supporting body.

The Baptists are a small body of Christian worshipers compared to the other denominations. Their present number is about 400. Even in this slender sect there is a division, and a branch called "The Church of God" now includes nearly half the number. Their superintendent is Mr. Thomas George Lawson, who has held that office since 1864, but whose connection with them dates from 1848.

The Roman Catholics are a small but earnest body of workers. In proportion to their size they educate more children of both sexes than any other religious denomination in Sierra Leone. They commenced their labors as recently as 1864. The sisters are all Europeans, who, beyond being maintained with food and raiment, receive no other payment or reward for a life entirely devoted to acts of piety and usefulness in a climate so unhealthy and unsuitable.

Of the Mohammedans, who are returned at 5,178, there can be no doubt their numbers have considerably increased during the last ten years. The prime cause is that a greater number have come to Freetown to trade from the surrounding country; but it is well known that others have become proselytes to that faith who would otherwise have been recorded as pagans.

That Mohammedanism is preferable, false as it is, to no religion at all, I do not think will be denied for a moment. It is a species of Christianity, and contains, as the late Thomas Carlyle tells us, "a genuine element of what is spiritually highest looking through it, not to be hidden by all its imperfections." There is no hypocrisy about it, nor is it an easy religion, if such a term may be applied, with its numerous fasts, its frequent calls to prayer, and its demand for total abstinence. It certainly has not been propagated by the sword, as is sometimes urged, in Sierra Leone, or within a margin of 100 miles all round us, and yet it grows and finds favor with the Africans.

Out of a total of 60,500 there are recorded 16,000 pagans, or over 26 per cent. About one-half the number, as will be seen on reference to the table, are resident in British Quiah and British Sherbro. These are figures, however, which the various missionary bodies would do well to examine into.

I am aware how hard it is for the most earnest and painstaking to struggle with pagans, who for years have carried on their acts of idolatrous worship in Sierra Leone. Butit seems equally hard to understand that, surrounded with churches and chapels and mixing with the large body of pastors and teachers, there should still be those among us who believe in and worship every possible thing from small-pox to thunder.

It would be difficult to point to a town or country which contains so many churches, chapels, preaching places, or meeting-houses in comparison to population as Sierra Leone, and Freetown in particular; and if an estimate of the godliness of its inhabitants were based on such statistics, Sierra Leone would indeed be a model community in modern Christendom. It is not for me, however, to criticise the motives which actuate the people in erecting so many preaching-places, or judge of the

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good which results therefrom, yet I cannot help mentioning how often during my two years' residence, I have thought what increased advantages would result if the majority of those who teach and preach to the African brethren would inculcate a little less of the "Lord will provide" doctrine, and a great deal more of the theory which teaches us to believe that "God helps those who help themselves."

JUDSON A. LEWIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sierra Leone, March 31, 1882.

Return showing rainfall in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, *and* 1881.

Period.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
January to March	2.02	3.01	5.18	1.48	1.
April to June	26.39	32.02	36.88	32.39	36.
July to September	70.58	101.74	105.70	111.76	95.
October to December	32.61	26.37	20.35	16.43	8.
Total	131.60	163.14	168.11	162.06	143.

Return showing the aggregate tonnage of ships and vessels entering the port of Freetown during the years as indicated.

Period.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
January to March	34,796	37,043	48,478	52,923	40,
April to June	34,704	37,409	45,804	50,835	36,
July to September	36,889	42,194	42,658	43,105	35,
October to December	31,038	36,714	45,167	42,874	38,
Total	137,427	153,360	182,107	189,737	151,

Return of births and deaths which have been registered in Freetown and the districts during the year ending December 31, 1881.

Districts.	Births.		Total.	Deaths.		Total.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
Freetown	250	240	490	318	256	
First eastern	77	60	137	113	75	
Second eastern	139	116	255	147	110	
Mountain	104	98	202	85	72	
Western	77	87	164	70	54	
Total	647	601	1,248	733	567	1,

Population of the above five districts, 46,418.

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General imports, by countries, into the colony of Sierra Leone, in the year 1881.

From—	Value. £	s.	d.
United Kingdom	260,529	14	8
British colonies:			
British Guiana	1,022	12	8
Gambia	9,273	2	4
Gold Coast Colony	2,143	2	0
Foreign countries:			
France	11,842	2	0
Germany	17,592	4	0
Madeira	62	6	2
Teneriffe	310	6	5
Grand Canary	5	0	0
Goree	1,632	16	6
Senegal	1	0	0
Windward coast	8,644	6	11
Leeward coast	1,276	6	10
Liberia	294	17	10
United States	33,771	7	1
Total	348,401	5	5

Reduced to United States money $1,672,326 10

General exports, by countries, from the colony of Sierra Leone, in the year 1881.

To—	Produce and manufactures of the colony. £	s.	d.	British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufactures. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
United Kingdom	537	2	1	124,783	15	5	125,320	17	6
British Colonies:									
Gambia	170	4	5	25,485	7	3	25,655	11	8
Gold Coast Colony	58	0	8	4,782	15	1	4,840	15	9
Foreign countries:									
France	11	0	0	114,599	8	1	114,610	8	1
Germany				10,341	0	0	10,341	0	0
Madeira									
Teneriffe	1	10	0				1	10	0
Grand Canary									
Goree	16	10	4	5,728	13	6	5,745	3	10
Senegal	2	5	0	388	0	0	390	5	0
Windward coast	8	0	0	56,702	17	0	56,710	17	0
Leeward coast	4	5	0	1,956	12	3	1,960	17	3
Liberia	0	5	0	723	4	2	723	9	2
United States	6,039	16	11	13,475	16	6	19,515	13	5
Batavia				45	7	0	45	7	0
Total	6,848	19	5	359,012	16	3	365,861	15	8

Reduced to United States money $1,756,136 5

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SHIPPING OF SIERRA LEONE, 1881.

No. 1.—*Number, tonnage, and crews of sailing vessels entered at ports in the settlement of Sierra Leone from each country in the year* 1881.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
EUROPE.																											
Great Britain	3	658	28	....	....	....	3	658	28	4	914	36	....	....	....	4	914	36	7	1,572	64	....	....	....	7	1,572	64
France	1	272	11	....	....	....	1	272	11	5	2,419	63	1	406	11	6	2,825	74	6	2,691	74	1	406	11	7	3,097	85
Germany	2	534	24	....	....	....	2	534	24	5	1,202	43	1	155	8	6	1,357	51	7	1,736	67	1	155	8	8	1,891	75
AFRICA—																											
West coast:																											
British Possessions	22	1,725	160	....	....	....	22	1,725	160	1	208	8	1	18	6	2	226	14	23	1,933	168	1	18	6	24	1,951	174
French Possessions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	57	15	....	....	....	2	57	15	2	57	15	....	....	....	2	57	15
Portuguese Possessions	1	12	5	....	....	....	1	12	5	1	18	6	1	16	6	2	34	12	2	30	11	1	16	6	3	46	17
Windward coast	78	2,571	476	17	572	108	95	3,143	584	39	1,793	251	7	223	44	46	2,016	295	117	4,364	727	24	795	152	141	5,159	879
Leeward coast	15	269	80	....	....	....	15	269	80	1	217	9	....	....	....	1	217	9	16	486	89	....	....	....	16	489	89
AMERICA—																											
North, United States	1	281	8	....	....	....	1	281	8	12	3,676	108	....	....	....	12	3,676	108	13	3,957	116	....	....	....	13	3,957	116
South, British Possessions	2	136	12	....	....	....	2	136	12	....	....	....	1	248	10	1	248	10	2	136	12	1	248	10	3	384	22
South, Brazil	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	627	14	1	627	14	....	....	....	1	627	14	1	627	14
Total	125	6,458	804	17	572	108	142	7,030	912	70	10,504	539	13	1,693	99	83	12,197	638	195	16,962	1,343	30	2,265	207	225	19,227	1,550

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No. 9.—*Number, tonnage, and crews of sailing vessels cleared at ports in the settlement of Sierra Leone to each country in the year* 1881.

Countries to which departed.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
EUROPE.																											
Great Britain	6	1,357	53	..	..	..	6	1,357	53	1	180	9	..	..	..	1	180	9	7	1,537	62	..	..	..	7	1,537	62
France	4	1,121	40	..	..	..	4	1,121	40	12	4,795	152	..	..	..	12	4,795	152	16	5,916	192	..	..	..	16	5,916	192
Germany	1	267	12	..	..	..	1	267	12	1	740	15	..	..	..	1	740	15	2	1,007	27	..	..	..	2	1,007	27
AFRICA—																											
West coast:																											
British Possessions	23	2,774	184	..	..	..	23	2,774	184	2	920	23	..	..	..	2	920	23	25	3,694	207	..	..	..	25	3,694	207
French Possessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	121	14	..	..	..	2	121	14	2	121	14	..	..	..	2	121	14
Portuguese Possessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	6	1	18	6	2	36	12	1	18	6	1	18	6	2	36	12
Windward coast	88	2,850	533	16	362	91	104	3,212	624	30	769	184	7	758	49	37	1,527	233	118	3,619	717	23	1,120	140	141	4,739	857
Leeward coast	11	485	66	2	94	15	13	579	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	485	66	2	94	15	13	579	81
West Indies (Barbadoes)	..	..	..	1	281	9	1	281	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	281	9	1	281	9
AMERICA—																											
North, United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1,897	58	..	..	..	7	1,897	58	7	1,897	58	..	..	..	7	1,897	58
South, British Possessions	1	68	7	..	..	..	1	68	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	68	7	..	..	..	1	68	7
Liberia, Republic of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	931	22	..	..	..	2	931	22	2	931	22	..	..	..	2	931	22
Total	134	8,922	895	19	737	115	153	9,659	1,010	58	10,371	483	8	776	55	66	11,147	538	192	19,293	1,378	27	1,513	170	219	20,806	1,548

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No. 3.—*Number, tonnage, and crews of steam vessels entered at ports in the settlement of Sierra Leone from each country in the year* 1881.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
EUROPE.																											
Great Britain	56	58,958	2,258	2	828	40	58	59,786	2,298	2	1,900	65	...	...	...	2	1,900	65	58	60,858	2,323	2	828	40	60	61,686	2,363
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6,376	198	...	...	...	7	6,376	198	7	6,376	198	...	...	...	7	6,376	198
Germany	8	8,043	318	...	...	...	8	8,043	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8,043	318	...	...	...	8	8,043	318
AFRICA—																											
West coast:																											
British Possessions	4	262	53	2	158	28	6	420	81	3	3,056	94	7	49	49	10	3,105	143	7	3,318	147	9	207	77	16	3,525	224
French Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	261	21	3	239	69	4	500	90	1	261	21	3	239	69	4	500	90
Portuguese Possessions	...	...	...	1	816	20	1	816	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	816	20	1	816	20
Windward coast	11	869	154	10	790	140	21	1,659	294	2	14	14	7	239	76	9	253	90	13	883	168	17	1,029	216	30	1,912	384
Leeward coast	62	63,490	2,424	...	...	...	62	63,490	2,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	63,490	2,424	...	...	...	62	63,490	2,424
Total	141	131,622	5,207	15	2,592	228	156	134,214	5,435	15	11,607	392	17	527	194	32	12,134	586	156	143,229	5,599	32	3,119	422	188	146,348	6,021

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No. 4.—*Number, tonnage, and crews of steam vessels cleared at ports in the settlement of Sierra Leone, to each country, in the year* 1881.

Countries to which departed.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
EUROPE.																											
Great Britain	52	56,924	2,112	...	.....	....	52	56,924	2,112	...	.....	....	...	.....	....	...	.....	....	52	56,924	2,112	...	.....	....	52	56,924	2,112
France	5	3,616	113	...	.....	....	5	3,616	113	7	7,474	217	...	.....	....	7	7,474	217	12	11,090	330	...	.....	....	12	11,090	330
AFRICA—																											
West coast of:																											
British Possessions	7	3,942	200	...	.....	..	7	3,942	200	...	.....		7	49	49	7	49	49	7	3,942	200	7	49	49	14	3,991	249
French Possessions	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	498	99	1	261	30	4	759	129	3	498	99	1	261	30	4	759	129
Portuguese Possessions	1	1,125	41	1	24	13	2	1,149	54	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	1,125	41	1	24	13	2	1,149	54
Windward coast	11	1,594	163	5	1,132	76	16	2,726	239	3	2,850	96	5	978	56	8	3,828	152	14	4,444	259	10	2,110	132	24	6,554	391
Leeward coast	57	58,815	2,300	1	79	14	58	58,894	2,314	1	58	12	...	.....	..	1	58	12	58	58,873	2,312	1	79	14	59	58,952	2,326
Total	133	126,016	4,929	7	1,235	103	140	127,251	5,032	14	10,880	424	13	1,288	135	27	12,168	559	147	136,896	5,353	20	2,523	238	167	139,419	5,591

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No. 5.—*Number, tonnage, and crews of sailing vessels of each nation entered at ports in t settlement of Sierra Leone in the year* 1881.

Nationality of vessels.	Entered.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British:									
United Kingdom	8	1,549	69	.....	.....	.....	8	1,549	
Colonial	116	4,891	729	17	572	108	133	5,463	
French	47	4,528	337	9	1,098	67	56	5,626	
German	8	1,886	68	.....	.....	.....	8	1,886	
Danish	1	180	10	.....	.....	.....	1	180	
Italian	.....	.....	.....	1	406	11	1	406	
Norwegian	1	218	9	1	155	8	2	373	
Portuguese	2	34	13	2	34	13	4	68	
American	12	3,676	108	.....	.....	.....	12	3,676	
Total	195	16,962	1,343	30	2,265	207	225	19,227	1,

No. 6.—*Number, tonnage, and crews of sailing vessels of each nation cleared at ports in settlement of Sierra Leone in the year* 1881.

Nationality of vessels.	Cleared.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British:									
United Kingdom	12	3,448	124	1	281	9	13	3,729	
Colonial	120	5,056	756	18	456	106	138	5,512	
French	40	5,561	326	7	758	49	47	6,319	
German	5	1,244	41	.....	.....	.....	5	1,244	
Danish	2	360	18	.....	.....	.....	2	360	
Italian	1	405	10	.....	.....	.....	1	405	
Norwegian	2	373	17	.....	.....	.....	2	373	
Portuguese	1	18	6	1	18	6	2	36	
American	9	2,828	80	.....	.....	.....	9	2,828	
Total	192	19,293	1,378	27	1,513	170	219	20,806	1,

No. 7.—*Number, tonnage, and crews of steam vessels of each nation entered at ports in settlement of Sierra Leone in the year* 1881.

Nationality of vessels.	Entered.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British:									
United Kingdom	140	131,597	5,196	15	2,592	228	155	134,189	5
Colonial	1	25	11	.....	.....	.....	1	25	
French	15	11,607	392	17	527	194	32	12,134	
Total	156	143,229	5,599	32	3,119	422	188	146,348	6

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No. 8.—*Number, tonnage, and crews of steam vessels of each nation cleared at ports in the settlement of Sierra Leone in the year* 1881.

Nationality of vessels.	Cleared.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British:									
United Kingdom	132	125,991	4,918	7	1,235	103	139	127,226	5,021
Colonial	1	25	11	.....	.....	.....	1	25	11
French	14	10,880	424	13	1,288	135	27	12,168	559
Total	147	136,896	5,353	20	2,523	238	167	139,419	5,591

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No. 9.—*Total number, tonnage, and crews of sailing vessels entered at each port in the settlement of Sierra Leone in the year* 1881.

Names of ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Freetown	113	5,997	732	13	502	86	126	6,499	818	57	9,285	444	9	1,460	73	66	10,745	517	170	15,282	1,176	22	1,962	159	192	17,244	1,335
Sherbro	6	373	36	....	....	....	6	363	36	5	1,032	42	1	155	8	6	1,187	50	11	1,395	78	1	155	8	12	1,550	86
Isles de Los	6	98	36	4	70	22	10	168	58	8	187	53	3	78	18	11	265	71	14	285	89	7	148	40	21	433	129
Total	125	6,458	804	17	572	108	142	7,030	912	70	10,504	539	13	1,693	99	83	12,197	638	195	16,962	1,343	30	2,265	207	225	19,227	1,550

No. 10.—*Total number, tonnage, and crews of sailing vessels cleared at each port in the settlement of Sierra Leone in the year* 1881.

Names of ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Freetown	112	7,110	746	15	645	90	127	7,755	836	42	7,320	333	6	724	41	48	8,053	374	154	14,439	1,079	21	1,369	131	175	15,808	1,210
Sherbro	10	1,526	78	1	51	7	11	1,577	85	7	2,827	93	....	....	....	7	2,827	93	17	4,353	771	1	51	7	18	4,404	178
Isles de Los	12	286	71	3	41	18	15	327	89	9	215	57	2	52	14	11	267	71	21	501	128	5	93	32	26	594	160
Total	134	8,922	895	19	737	115	153	9,659	1,010	58	10,371	483	8	776	55	66	11,147	538	192	19,293	1,378	27	1,513	170	219	20,806	1,548

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No. 11.—*Total number, tonnage, and crews of steam vessels entered at each port in the settlement of Sierra Leone in the year* 1881.

Names of ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Freetown	138	128,792	5,085	15	2,592	228	153	131,384	5,313	13	9,707	327	16	520	187	29	10,227	514	151	138,499	5,412	31	3,112	415	182	141,611	5,827
Sherbro	2	1,594	81	..	.....	..	2	1,594	81	..	....	....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	...	2	1,594	81	.....	.....	...	2	1,594	81
Isles de Los	1	1,236	41	....	.....	....	1	1,236	41	2	1,900	65	1	7	7	3	1,907	72	3	3,136	106	1	7	7	4	3,143	113
Total	141	131,622	5,207	15	2,592	228	156	134,214	5,435	15	11,607	392	17	527	194	32	12,134	586	156	143,229	5,599	32	3,119	422	188	146,348	6,021

No. 12.—*Total number, tonnage, and crews of steam vessels cleared at each port in the settlement of Sierra Leone in the year* 1881.

Names of ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Freetown	128	122,336	4,804	7	1,235	103	135	123,571	4,907	12	8,980	361	12	1,281	128	24	10,261	489	140	131,316	5,165	19	2,516	231	159	133,832	5,396
Sherbro	4	2,876	102	....	.....	....	4	2,876	102	1	950	31	...	..	.....	1	950	31	5	3,826	133	....	.....	....	5	3,826	133
Isles de Los	1	804	23	...	.....	..	1	804	23	1	950	32	1	7	7	2	957	39	2	1,754	55	1	7	7	3	1,761	62
Total	133	126,016	4,929	7	1,235	103	140	127,251	5,032	14	10,880	424	13	1,288	135	27	12,168	559	147	136,896	5,353	20	2,523	238	167	139,419	5,591

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MADAGASCAR.

Annual report by Consul Robinson.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, September 2, 1881.

Inclosed herewith is a tabular statement of the United States trad at this port, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881. The sam reasons given in former reports will be the explanation for the absenc of statistics of the trade of other nationalities here—simply the impossi bility to obtain them; and my visit to the capital from December to May interrupted for so long a time the taking statistics of navigation, tha the table commenced at the beginning of the year was rendered useless

Seven United States vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 3,664, entere this port during the year, one of them, however, carrying the British flag Five of these vessels came from the United States direct, bringing ful cargoes of United States goods. Two called here on their homewar voyages, to take in cargoes of native productions for the United State market.

You will see, by reference to the table, that the total amount of ou trade for the year at this port, was $550,311.25; and that with the ex ception of general merchandise to the value of $1,542.10, the importe United States goods consisted wholly of domestic sheeting and shirtings

You will also notice that the disproportion of the value of exports t the imports, that has existed heretofore in a marked degree, is muc less for this year. It has been due to the increasing scarcity of mone in the country, and consequent falling off in sales of cotton (a resul I prophesied five years ago), which scarcity is owing to the discourag ing policy of the government toward agriculture and all other produc tive industries. This policy which has been followed during the presen reign, I have good reason to believe the government is now willin to ameliorate. But as the lead in the industries and improvement must be taken by foreigners, time will be required for the news of th intimation of a changed policy to get abroad, and bring back many wh have been driven away by the discouraging action of the authorities and yet more time for the industries to get enough advanced to yield pro ductions for exportation; but that time is sure to come. Here is a larg and inexhaustible field to develop by the industries and commerce, an wise legislation is all that is required to increase the trade and wealt of the country a thousand fold.

I have said so much heretofore relative to the feasibility of increasin our trade in this country, by bringing a greater variety of our goods that I touch the subject at present with fear of being annoying. I stil continue to receive letters of inquiry from our manufacturers relativ to the prospect for placing their specialties, and many circulars de scribing their goods, but generally without any price lists—which neglec of itself renders their circulars and letters futile. In this is exhibite a wonderful ignorance of the situation—of the fact that we are som 10,000 miles from the States, without banking facilities, and communi cations irregular; that it takes five or six months, and frequently longer time, to write and get a reply; and yet the manufacturers an merchants send us their letters and circulars *without* price lists, solicit ing orders, with the very interesting information that they will accom modate so far as to receive payment upon shipment of the goods upon the bills of lading. Some, however, demand the money with th order. Now, if persons here should desire to order any of the article

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so advertised, how are they going to do it? Even should they be willing to trust the distant seller to not swindle them, either by sending spurious goods, overcharging, or not sending the goods at all, but keeping the money, and are fortunate enough to find a party here from whom they can purchase a draft on the "States" for the sum needed, how are they to know what sum is required? I frequently have application for some *new* thing—perhaps a new invention—which is found advertised in the journals or by circular sent to me, but no one here knows anything about the cost of the article, whether the price may be $50 or $500. How are they to decide whether to order or not, and how much money to remit? Evidently there is but one way, a way that not more than one in ten will follow; the nine will prefer to dispense with the article and let the matter drop. It is to *write* for a *price list*, or at least for the price of that article; and it will take, as I have said, five to six months or more to get it, then probably nine months more to send and get the article, even if a vessel can be found that will take it (which is always doubtful). Now, it must be a very unprogressive person who would not, during that long time, get entirely out of conceit for the article, and his circumstances so changed that he would no longer think he needed it. These circumstances point directly to the need of better facilities of communication between the United States and this part of the world—to the need of a line of steamers (which subject I shall speak of further on), and also to the need of an American commission house here in general merchandise and specialties.

It seems that the impression has obtained among the exporters in the "States" that the brown cottons (called domestics in the States) and refined petroleum are the only United States productions that can find sale in this market; and I believe I know how this *erroneous* impression has been conveyed. Three firms only in the United States are engaged in the Madagascar trade (they also trade at other points in this ocean), and notwithstanding that they restrict the trade to the commodities before mentioned, probably because they have been long time engaged in that line, and still find in it all their vessels can do, and occupation for all the capital they wish to employ in trade, yet they seem to have extreme fear of competition from other parties in the States; fear that the establishment of other American houses or agencies here, even though such new houses would not deal in their line of United States goods, yet would compete in the purchase of Madagascar productions for exportation to the States. The supply of native productions being still limited and below the demand for exportation, competition in their purchase is sharp. This is probably the cause of the efforts on the part of our shippers to maintain secrecy in regard to this trade and relative to affairs in general in this country. They clear their vessels for Zanzibar "*and a market*," when the same are coming direct to Madagascar and sometimes do not go to the latter place at all. And for the same reason, no persons looking for a field in which to establish an American mercantile house would get any encouragement from them. I received a letter some time ago from a party in the States making inquiry relative to placing certain specialities here. It contained the following sentence as explanation and apology for asking the desired information:

> It's nouse to ask H. (one of our merchants in the Madagascar trade) anything about Madagascar; he just shakes in his boots when an outsider mentions the name to him; and what astonishes you at this tremor is, that when you have forced him to talk, you find *he does not know there is such a place in the world.*

Sometimes the masters of their vessels bring a few articles of general merchandise or specialities on their own account, being privileged per-

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haps for long and faithful service, and although such goods have no
been selected for this market, nor such as would find the most read
sale here, yet they have been taken at prices ranging from 100 to 80
per cent. above retail prices in the States; and usually all the maste
has to sell is taken. One captain sold here, during the few days he wa
in port, in July last, between $800 and $900 worth of such United State
goods. Another, in last month (August), brought between $200 an
$300 worth, an order previously given, and now another is on the wa
out, having on board, we suppose, a small quantity of such goods als
previously ordered through the captain. These are small matters, it i
true, but they show that other United States productions than "domes
tics" can be sold here at good profit. If we were certain of being able t
get goods shipped direct from the States at all times, and had facilities fo
remitting, I could induce orders for every mail. And even this woul
be a small trade compared with what might be done by an establishe
American house, with stated communications, and enterprising agent
to press the trade. As it is, no more United States general merchan
dise is sold here, than above, for this only reason: We can't get them

In the mean time the English and French importers are making re
newed efforts to maintain their standing, and to increase their trade b
enlarging its scope, and widening the field of their operations by ne
facilities of coasting by means of steamers. One house has just receive
one new steamer of 150 tons register, to run up and down the coast fro
this port, and to Mauritius and Bourbon. I am told they expect anothe
like it for the same trade. Another party has just received a sti
smaller steamer from France (about 30 tons), which came out in sec
tions, and is now being put together, which is also intended for coasting
We have here one French house which has, in addition to a number o
small sailing coasters, two steamers (one of 430 tons register and th
other about 600 tons register) in this trade, which have been employe
most of the time, during the last year or two, in transporting live cattl
from the West Coast to Mauritius and Bourbon. This house also re
ceives nearly all its goods from France by steamers, either belongin
to or chartered by the house.

In addition to these we now have a monthly line of French ma
steamers plying between Bourbon and Mayotte, touching at Tamatave
St. Mary, and Nosi-bé. This line is subsidized by the French goverr
ment, and the first steamer called here on her first trip on the 24t
ultimo. She is of 362 tons register. So we now hope to have regula
communications with the world without interruption by fear of the hu
ricane season, a facility which will be of much advantage to the Mada
gascar trade.

The steam coasters will also be a valuable help in extending the field
they were much needed. There is not a harbor on the coast south o
this port; consequently vessels visiting the various points of trade ar
obliged to anchor in open roadsteads, exposed to the winds and currents
which are frequently strong. Sailing vessels are compelled to stand o
and wait favorable weather for approaching the point of destinatio
and frequently are compelled, by change of weather or appearance o
it, to suddenly leave their anchorage and seek safety in flight to th
open sea, which in many cases they are not able to do by reason of co
trary winds and currents, and find themselves driven upon the reef
with generally total loss of vessel and cargo. These dangers cause th
underwriters to refuse to insure foreign vessels visiting those points
and even the local vessels whose masters are accustomed to the coas
can obtain insurance for only a portion of the year. To the nort

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although there are two are three tolerably safe harbors for medium-sized vessels, yet at other points the situation is the same as at the south. So Tamatave must always be the port of this coast for foreign vessels. This condition of the coast has been a serious drawback to trade, which steam coasters will remedy to some extent, as they will be more independent of the winds and currents, and consequently more regular in their trips.

It seems vain to speak of the need of a line of United States merchant steamers to ply between the States and these parts, so long as our merchants and our C ngress remain indifferent to the subject of establishing such lines to more important quarters; but the fact is, that such facility would develop a wonderful increase to our trade, not only in Madagascar, but at Zanzibar, and all the East African coast. Coaling stations could be located at Saint Helena, Cape Town, Tamatave, and Mojanga. This route would avoid the expense of tolls of the Suez Canal. I really believe that even for our present trade—to say nothing about increasing it—it could be done with two 1,200 ton steamers, as cheap if not cheaper than now done with fleets of some eight or ten barks, and perhaps with less capital. This might be done if our shippers engaged in this trade would agree to unite interests in so far as transportation is concerned.

It is yet too early in the season to report definitely the value of this year's crop of sugar and coffee; an increase upon last year's crop is, however, promised.

I have not yet received the statistics of our trade on the west coast, but incidental reports inform me that it is still increasing. One United States bark left this port two weeks ago, taking part of her cargo of United States goods, with the intention of establishing a new house at some point on that coast.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, September, 1881.

TRADE OF MADAGASCAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Tamatave, Madagascar, and the United States for the year ended June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Brown cotton sheetings and shirtings ..... bales	3,666	$329,876 28	.....	.....
General merchandise, such as provisions, flour, shooks nails, metallic hair brushes, shoes, clocks, lamps, Holman's "liver pads," &c.. &c	.....	1,542 10	.....	.....
		331,418 38		
Dry salted hides ..... number	.....	.....	46,452	$114,982 62
India rubber ..... pounds	.....	.....	219,693	98,188 98
Coffee ..... do	.....	.....	36,071	5,644 33
Sugar ..... do	.....	.....	1,553	76 94
				218,892 87

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ZANZIBAR.

Annual report by Consul Batchelder for the fiscal year 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Zanzibar, June 30, 1881.

The only products of the island of Zanzibar are cloves, peppers, and cocoanuts. The clove crop the last season, commencing in September and ending in June, can only be given from what my own knowledge enables me to say, as no statistics whatever are kept by the Sultan or any of his officers.

From actual inspection and information obtained from the natives I estimate the last season's crop at 1,400,000 pounds, which sold at an average of $9 per 35 pounds—$360,000. This crop was the largest gathered since the hurricane in 1872, and each year, now for some years the crop will continue to increase, as new trees are continually being planted and beginning to bear. In this estimate it must not be understood is included the entire quantity of cloves exported from this place as the entire product of the island of Pemba is brought to this market for sale and export. This crop is much larger, and was estimated the last year at 3,500,000 pounds, valued at $900,000; so that the entire clove crop of this island and Pemba reached the large quantity of 4,900,000 pounds and brought the good sum of $1,260,000. Of this quantity there was exported to the United States 1,206,120 pounds, valued at $344,541.

Peppers.—This article, owing to the great advance in price abroad, fully equaling 100 per cent., has received a great deal more attention than formerly, and in consequence a large crop has been grown, which I estimate at 315,000 pounds, valued at $36,000; 37,000 pounds were exported to the United States, valued at $3,251.

The cocoa-nut growth of the island is not of much importance, and no statement can be given of the amount or value. None is exported to America, but most all goes to France, and are used in making soap scents.

The island has no manufactories or mines, and its people engage in fishing only enough to supply their own requirements. The forests are small, and are only cut for firewood.

I have tried very hard to get some statistics of the exports to all countries, but have been unsuccessful, nothing of the kind ever being given to the public. The revenue of the island from the customs, which are farmed out to private parties, I estimate at $500,000, which is correct, and from an extra tax on all cloves and rubber the Sultan obtains an extra sum of about $400,000. This, with a moderate sum derived from his own clove plantations, gives him an average income yearly of probably $1,200,000. No statistics being given to consuls of any one of the imports, I am only able to form a statement of them from the United States.

England leads the world in exports and imports to and from this country by a very large amount, as her facilities by direct steam communication give her every advantage.

All kinds of manufactured cotton goods are brought here and have an immense sale.

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Manufactured iron and iron bars, wire, nails, &c., powder, canned goods, and many other articles which are required by the island, are all imported from England.

Many goods of American manufacture come here from England, as purchasers cannot obtain them direct.

LEONARD A. BACHELDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Zanzibar, June 30, 1881.

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No. 1.—*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Zanzibar for the year ending June 30, 1881.*

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	America			3	2,211	3	2,211			2	1,927	2	1,927
	India			1	1,450	1	1,450			4	3,215	4	3,215
	Madagascar			2	1,127	2	1,127			2	972	2	972
Arab	Africa, East Coast			1	326	1	326			1	326	1	326
	England	1	1,080			1	1,080						
	India	8	9,316			8	9,316	10	11,896			10	11,896
	Madagascar	5	2,890	1	378	6	3,268	4	2,312	1	378	5	2,690
	Red Sea ports	2	1,156			2	1,156	2	1,156			2	1,156
	Brava Coast			1	376	1	376						
English	Africa, East Coast			1	298	1	298						
	America			2						1	500	1	500
	Cape Town	7	6,591			7	6,591	7	6,591			7	6,591
	England	1	1,540	4	3,900	5	5,440			3	800	3	800
	France							1	1,540			1	1,540
	India	13	18,254	2	848	15	19,102	14	19,254	6	4,496	20	23,750
	Madagascar	1	1,000	5	1,598	6	2,598			1	298	1	298
	Mauritius							1	1,540			1	1,540
	Mozambique	13	18,254			13	18,254	14	19,740			14	19,740
French	France	1	1,000			1	1,000	1	1,000			1	1,000
	Madagascar	2	2,300			2	2,300	1	1,150			1	1,150
German	Africa, East Coast			2	736	2	736			2	736	2	736
	Germany			3	1,327	3	1,327			5	2,065	5	2,065
	Madagascar			2	749	2	749			2	780	2	780
	Mozambique	4		2	690	2	690						
	Total	58	63,381	30	16,014	84	79,395	55	66,179	30	16,493	85	82,672

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No. 2.—*Statement showing the imports and exports between Zanzibar and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.*

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
American brown cottons ..... bales	5,500	$338,682	.....	.....
American bleached cottons ..... cases	28	2,842	.....	.....
Kerosene oil ..... do	54,377	74,683	.....	.....
Yellow soap ..... boxes	18,986	11,365	.....	.....
Chairs ..... bundles	206	1,540	.....	.....
Lamps ..... cases	38	1,197	.....	.....
Resin ..... bbls	500	810	.....	.....
Biscuit ..... cases	45	630	.....	.....
Flour ..... bbls	155	775	.....	.....
Planks ..... number	400	326	.....	.....
Brass padlocks ..... case	1	130	.....	.....
Large ivory ..... tusks	.....	.....	2,217	$362,069
Cloves ..... bales	.....	.....	9,258	344,541
Hides ..... number	.....	.....	75,246	130,931
Gum copal ..... cases	.....	.....	841	123,484
Billiard ivory ..... tusks	.....	.....	1,486	58,338
Rubber ..... pkgs	.....	.....	600	52,273
Goat skins ..... bales	.....	.....	323	15,576
Ebony ..... logs	.....	.....	5,306	12,370
Small ivory ..... tusks	.....	.....	560	9,700
Clove stems ..... bales	.....	.....	981	7,380
Red peppers ..... do	.....	.....	567	6,755
Aloes ..... kegs	.....	.....	46	1,307
Coir yarn ..... bales	.....	.....	353	3,251
Shells ..... pkgs	.....	.....	62	442
		432,980		1,123,437

MAURITIUS.

Annual report by Consul Prentiss.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Port Louis, July 10, 1881.

I have the honor to transmit the trade and shipping statistics of this port for the year ended December 31, 1879. As there does not appear to have been made full returns from this consulate for some years, I have endeavored to make this report as complete as possible. There is, however, considerable difficulty in obtaining reliable information from other than government sources; and as the annual blue book is not published until late in the following year, I have not been able to prepare returns for 1880. Still, I venture to hope that those I now send will not be devoid of interest.

Another point to be noticed is that I have returned weights, quantities, and values as they stand in Mauritius. The government of this colony adopted the French standard for their weights and measures, and the East Indian rupee as the basis of their currency. To convert each item of import and export into United States weights and measures and currency is a task obviously beyond my powers to undertake, and I have not felt myself justified, without authority, in incurring the expense necessary to obtain assistance in working out such a vast number of arithmetical calculations. The kilogram is slightly over 2 pounds, English, 50 kilograms being equal to 108 pounds; the meter is 39 inches; a gallon contains 4½ liters; and the value of a rupee may, for all practical purposes, be taken to represent 41 cents.

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EXPORTS.

With the exception of sugar, rum, vanilla, aloe fiber, and a little cof fee, nearly every article exported from this colony is the product of som other country. So that, for so small a p ace, considerably isolated fro the rest of the world, Mauritius may be said to enjoy a fair share o trade. In this, however, the United States do not largely participate In 1879 we bought sugar to the value of 170,000 rupees, whilst Mau ritius took from us only 26,948 rupees worth of merchandise, of whic 18,043 rupees was for petroleum oil. Upon this point I shall have mor to say hereafter. The total exports for the year amounted to 32,362,58 rupees, inclusive of 1,740,554 rupees in specie. They were distributed as follows:

	Rupees.
United Kingdom	3,367,14
British Possessions	25,632,08
Foreign countries	3,362,86

IMPORTS.

Mauritius may be said to produce nothing for itself except the suga and rum consumed by its inhabitants. Every article of food has to b imported, except fresh fruit and some vegetables. Persia, India, Aus tralia, the Cape colonies, and South America supply the people wit breadstuffs; Madagascar has the monopoly of beef; whilst India an Madagascar share between them the 4,404,964 rupees annually paid fo rice—the consumption of which is upwards of 2,000 bags a day. Th total declared imports for the year amounted to 23,498,118 rupees, in clusive of 3,202,771 rupees in specie; and were distributed as follows:

	Rupees.
United Kingdom	3,784,37
British Possessions	12,464,15
Foreign countries	7,249,59

Comparing the imports with the exports, there is an apparent balanc of trade in favor of the colony amounting to 8,864,468 rupees. But tha balance is more apparent than real, and the government statistician has recently drawn attention to the fact. He says that the total valu of imports for the ten years ended 1878 is set down at £21,000,000 ste ling, and the total exports at £32,000,000—showing an apparent trad balance in favor of Mauritius of £11,000,000 for ten years. I find o examination that there is much truth in his assertion. On the 1st o January, 1877, the currency of the island was changed from the Britis to the Indian standard—the base of the former being gold; that of th latter being silver. Up to the above-mentioned date the Indian rupe value 1*s.* 8*d.*, had been accepted and circulated as an equivalent for th English florin, value 2*s.* On the 1st of January, 1877, the change wa made, the effect of which was the withdrawal of every British coin fro circulation, leaving nothing except silver Indian rupees in their plac This will account for what follows. Taking the seven years ended De cember 31, 1876, the total imports during that period are set down a £15,271,137, and the total exports at £20,012,860. These figures sho a trade balance of £4,751,723 in favor of the colony; or something lik £678,817 year. On the 1st of January, 1877, the conversion of the tw shilling piece into the rupee was carried into effect; and now mark th result. During the next three years (1877–'79), total imports are state at £6,938,606, and the total exports at £11,114,923—leaving a balance trade in favor of the colony of £4,176,317—or £1,392,105 a year.

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It will be thus seen that whereas the average balance in favor of the colony during the seven years preceding 1877 was £678,817 a year, the exports during the following three years appear to have made a sudden bound, amounting to £613,288 a year, or, in other words, the balance of trade in favor of the colony was nearly double. The explanation of this is not difficult. When the currency was based upon the English standard, the rates of exchange for drafts on Europe did not exceed 2½ per cent. premium; but when the rupee became the basis of the currency the exchange rose to 20 and sometimes as high as 27 per cent., against the colony.

When goods are entered for payment of duty at the custom-house the values are declared as per invoice. Thus, say a merchant buys £100 worth of goods in London, or 2,500 francs in Paris, he would in both cases enter the value at Mauritius as 1,000 rupees; that is, 10 rupees are taken to represent 20 shillings or 25 francs. But if he has to pay the banks 1,200 rupees for his £100 and 2,500 francs, it is clear that the abnormal rates of exchange, which sometimes go up as high as 27 per cent., should be added to the declared value of imports if strict accuracy is to be obtained.

But there is also another point to which attention should be directed. For a long series of years it has been the custom to declare all kinds of Indian grain, such as rice, dholl and gram, at 10 shillings, or 5 rupees, per bag. As a matter of fact, however, the average is much higher; and it is estimated that, if the actual cost in India were declared, the value of the imports would be raised to the extent of 3,000,000 rupees. Therefore, if to that sum be added the exchange on bills for remittance to Europe and other gold-using countries, I estimate that the difference between the declared values of imports and the declared values of exports would be lessened by one-half. The government, I believe, have now the matter under consideration, with the view to enable the responsible officers to put forward more reliable figures. It is to be observed that the fault has not been intentional; it was simply an oversight.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts during the year under notice amounted to 7,637,295.50 rupees, and the total expenditures reached 7,461,993.61 rupees.

SHIPPING.

The number of vessels entered inwards was 610, with an aggregate tonnage of 258,209 and 10,257 men. Of these vessels 537 brought cargoes, and 73 arrived in ballast. The nationality of these ships was as follows: 354 British, 175 French, 40 North German, 16 Italian, 9 Danish, 7 American, 4 Dutch, 2 Swedish, 1 Austrian, 1 Belgian, 1 Spanish. Form No. C will show the ports from whence they sailed.

The number of vessels cleared outwards during the same period was 627; gross tonnage, 270,171; number of men, 10,697. Of these, 503 took away cargoes, and 124 sailed in ballast. Their nationality was 366 British, 175 French, 42 North German, 20 Italian, 8 Danish, 4 American, 4 Dutch, 4 Swedish, 1 Austrian, 1 Belgian, 1 Norwegian, and 1 Spanish.

It is to be observed that 13 vessels, both inwards and outwards, are the Messageries Maritimes (French) mail steamers, and 7 vessels, inwards and outwards, are the Donald Currie (British) mail steamers, running between England and Mauritius via Cape of Good Hope. This

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line was run for eighteen months, at a loss of about $5,000 a month and, as the local government declined to pay the subsidy asked f (£7,500 a year), the steamers have been withdrawn. It is worthy note that, of this large number of ships, 610 inwards and 627 outward only two arrived at Mauritius from, and seven left for, the United State of the latter, two left in ballast. From this it will be seen that—

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

is almost nil. The question is, Can it be increased? The United Stat ought to produce many things suitable for a community that spen $12,000,000 a year in British and foreign markets. Although I shou hesitate to make recommendations which might influence shippers, may be as well if I state a few facts which have come under my notic leaving merchants and others to draw their own conclusions. In t first place, timber for building purposes is dear, and is likely to rise price. The dwelling-houses, with a few rare exceptions, are built wood, whilst wood or charcoal is the only fuel used for cooking purpos for some 375,000 persons. Deforestation has been carried on to so gre an extent that both the conditions of the climate and the fertility of t soil have undergone great changes during quite recent years. Ev as I write a law is being passed that will virtually stop wood-cutti for some years to come. In addition to this, the government is abo to purchase large areas for conservancy purposes, and to replant mou ain reserves which have been denuded of trees. Besides house-buil ing purposes and fuel, timber is required by the various docks for pairing ships and replacing masts and spars; and a considerable crease may be expected to take place in the importation of timber. present, the principal imports consist of teak, Singapore planks and lo (pune) and pine, both red and white. Only hard woods are adapted house-building, owing to the destructive tendencies of the white a which abounds in the island. It is therefore probable that shipmen of American timber would pay, especially if the proper sorts were se Heavy hard woods might be used as ballast; and assorted cargo cou be easily found to complete the shipment. Lard, butter, cheese, s beef, preserved meats, &c., are largely consumed here, and would c tainly sell if not thrown upon the market in excessive quantities. is used in the colony, though not, I believe, in such quantities as to ma its manufacture a lucrative investment; and there is some talk of cl ing the factory. If a suitable building could be constructed at a mo erate outlay for storing American ice, and if it could be retailed at fo cents per pound, a quantity might be packed with lard, butter, &c which would effect the twofold object of keeping those articles cool du ing the passage, and of forming an additional item of commerce.

With respect to general merchandise, I should not like to comm myself to a decided expression of opinion. Consignments sent as me ventures might or might not pay. The safest way, I believe, and o which I think would pay, would be for some one to open a general who sale and retail warehouse, and keep it well stocked. I think a thing that kind would pay if properly conducted. Petroleum and lamps, wi their fittings, well-made chairs, ironmongery, and drugs would meet ready sale. The agriculture of the island must absorb a vast numb of "pioches"—an implement half adze, half hoe—whilst coach ironmo gery and harness is in great demand for so small a community. In fa I have never been in so small a place where so many carriages are use The annual importation of horses may be set down at between 800 a

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900, every one of which is for carriage use, except a very few for mounted police, besides which, many planters use mules for carriages. With respect to the general class of goods suitable for this market, that knowledge would probably have to be gained by experience.

AGRICULTURE

is almost exclusively confined to the growth of sugar. Mauritius sugar is undeniably amongst the finest in the world. No expense is spared in the acquisition of the most improved machinery, and the government botanist has quite recently returned from a three years' tour in search of the finest and newest specimens of canes.

The sugar industry is carried on at high pressure. There are 160 estates, the finest of which are from 1,000 to 1,500 acres in extent, and employ from 700 to 900 hands, and in average seasons produce from four to five million pounds of sugar, French weight. Owing to the stony nature of the soil, plows cannot be used. Everything in the way of culture is done by hand, not because the people are behind the age, but for the reason just mentioned. Mules and oxen are used to cart manure to the cane-fields, and canes from the fields to the sugar-mills. They afterwards draw the manufactured article, as quickly as it is made, to the railway, or direct to the port of shipment. There is probably not one planter who does not work under advances from one of the banks, credit companies, or mercantile firms. The capital required to work these large estates is enormous; and, hence, as the sugar is made it is sent to the docks to be stored until sold. There are several fine vanilleries, and the pods grown are of good quality. Aloe fiber is also produced, out of which good rope is made. This industry might, and probably will, become of considerable importance in the island.

At the present time not more than one-third of the land is under cultivation. With the exception of portions of the Savanne district, a broad belt around the seaboard, once under sugar crops, has become sterile and is abandoned to whatever will grow thereon. In these districts the aloe luxuriates; and experience has proved that it thrives better in a wild state, upon these lands, than when grown upon cultivated grounds. Up to this time the difficulty has been the want of suitable machinery for the purpose of extracting the fiber. The pulpy leaf of the plant is more than three-fourths juice and refuse. There is, therefore, against the development of this industry defective machinery and an immense waste of power. To remedy these defects the government some time since offered $2,500 as a bonus to any manufacturer who should produce the best machine for dressing aloe fiber. But the amount appears to have been too small to tempt inventors. What seems to be required is a light traction engine capable of getting from place to place where the leaves may be crushed at given points, so that the transport of a mass of useless matter may be avoided. A proposition has just been made, however, by a London engineer to supply a semi-portable engine and machinery, such as he manufactures for the preparation of the Sisal hemp, grown in large quantities in Mexico. The Chamber of Agriculture has taken the matter up, and it is just possible that what has been so long wanting has been at last discovered.

Coffee of fair quality is cultivated to a small extent in Mauritius, but the industry has not yet taken firm root in the soil. Probably the periodical cyclones which pass over the islands are as great a drawback to the development of this industry as anything else.

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Rum is very extensively distilled from molasses of low quality; so low in fact, that tons of it are spread upon the ground for manure. The rum is, in my opinion, inferior to that produced at Bourbon, and of course far behind the products of Jamaica and Demerara. One reason of its inferior quality may perhaps arise out of the circumstance that it is put in the market and consumed here as soon as it is distilled.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Labor is plentiful and wages reasonable. Coolies have for years past been imported from India, under contracts of service for five years, the engagements being entered into before an agent of this government resident at the port of departure. Planters requiring fresh hands have been accustomed to indent upon the government for the number desired and when these indents are sufficient to fill the 'tween decks of a ship they are forwarded to Mauritius. On arrival here they are taken charge of by the immigration department, and distributed amongst the planters who have indented for them. The duration of contract is five years upon a fixed scale of wages and rations. Upon most well-managed estates these people have many privileges not included in their contracts. They are allowed to keep cows, goats, pigs, fowls, &c., by the rearing and sale of which they are enabled to make considerable additions to their earnings. It is optional with the women whether they work or not. They are under no contract, but sometimes during the season they go out to cut canes at day wages. Vernacular schools were established a few years since for the education of the children of estate laborers, but from some cause or other they have not been successful and are to be gradually discontinued, and the children are to be gathered into the ordinary government schools, the education imparted in which is of a high standard. If on the expiration of their term of engagement immigrants desire to return to India, free passages are provided for themselves and families at the expense of the state. Most of them take home what for them are considerable sums of money; enough in fact, to make them persons of some importance in their native villages.

Emigration to Mauritius is thus rendered somewhat popular in cases wherein caste prejudices do not prevent from crossing the sea Hindus of certain sects. But, although many Indians return to their native country, by far too great a number remain in Mauritius. It is generally admitted that the island is overcrowded, and that there are on the spot sufficient hands to do the work of the country; and well-informed persons consider that immigration should be suspended. The habits of these people are at the best far from cleanly, and fever and diseases have been increased, if not engendered, by their presence. Every sugar mill is built as near a stream as possible, and from some strange oversight the laborers' camps—sometimes containing 1,000 persons—are constructed upon the banks of such stream. The rest need not be told.

If, therefore, we take into consideration that Mauritius is rapidly becoming an Asiatic settlement, we need not feel greatly surprised if the general health of the place should assimilate to that of Asiatic countries generally. Out of a total population of 357,339 at the end of 1879 243,386 were Asiatics—Arabs, Hindus, and Chinese. As the remaining 113,953 covers persons of African descent, of all degrees, it will be seen that the white population is by no means numerous. As every negro was either introduced into the island, or born in it, a slave in times past the fact that some of the richest families in the country belong to what

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is termed the colored population goes far to prove that they were not devoid of energy and perseverance not so long since. It is, however, an undoubted fact that, in commerce at least, they are being outstripped in the race by the Asiatics. The entire grain trade between the East and Mauritius is in the hands of Arab and Hindu merchants, who also ship the sugar that goes to India. The grain imports in 1879 may be roughly stated at 5,780,075 rupees. This amount fell to their share, exclusive of other articles imported by them; whilst in return they sent sugar amounting in value to 9,907,817 rupees. The lower class retail soft-goods trade is also in the hands of Asiatics, whilst the retail grocery and oilmen's stores business is almost monopolized by Chinamen, every one of whom holds a wine, spirit, beer, and tobacco license. The ordinary creole of African descent cannot compete with the Asiatic.

BANKING FACILITIES.

There are two banks at Port Louis—one a colonial institution, the other a branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation. Both do a remarkably good business. A third banking establishment is just starting—a branch of the Franco-Egyptian Bank.

LEGISLATION.

The principal enactments of 1879 were ordinance No. 3, to provide to the government facilities towards the economical and speedy construction of a certain railway in the Island of Mauritius; ordinance No. 4, for preventing the progress of contagious diseases among cattle and other animals; ordinance No. 5, to remove doubts resulting from certain provisions of the code of commerce, at present applicable to anonymous companies; ordinance No. 6, to authorize the raising of the sum of £105,000 upon debentures for the construction of a certain railway in the Island of Mauritius; ordinance No. 7, to authorize the raising of a loan of £220,000, on the credit of the revenues of Mauritius, for the purpose of redeeming the debentures issued under ordinance No. 19 of 1862; ordinance No. 10, to authorize the raising of £700,000, on the credit of the revenues of Mauritius, for the purpose of converting and consolidating the public loans of Mauritius and to defray the expenses incident to such conversion.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Of these there are twenty-seven, exclusive of those wholly maintained at government expense. Of these twenty-seven, all except three are connected with the Catholic Church. Sixteen out of the twenty-three are chiefly supported by grants of public money. The remaining seven are supported by voluntary contributions. The remaining three institutions belong to the Protestant Church. Two of these receive state aid, and the third is maintained by voluntary contributions. Besides these are the government establishments, the chief of which is under the supervision of a paid poor law commissioner. The headquarters are the Barkly Asylum, situated in a healthy part of the country. On the 31st of December, 1879, there were 278 persons in the asylum, exclusive of some 500 paupers who had passed through the establishment during the year. Connected with Barkly Asylum are six poor law hospitals, situated in various parts of the island. The number of patients in these six hospitals on December 31, 1879, was 266, exclusive of about

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6,000 persons who had passed through during the year. • Again, there are ten poor law dispensaries scattered about the island for the convenience of out-door paupers. In these dispensaries medicines were furnished gratis to 16,474 persons during the year. An analysis of these patients shows that 13,533 belonged to what is here called the general population, *i. e.*, whites and colored people of African descent, whilst only 2,941 belonged to the Asiatic population. These figures are significant, as showing the disinclination of Indians to submit to regular medical treatment. The cost of the government charitable institutions, exclusive of the sums given to those under private management, was 279,669 rupees.

In connection with poor law hospitals and dispensaries, it may not be out of place to make a few remarks respecting the fever, for the prevalence of which Mauritius has of late years obtained an unenviable notoriety. In considering the state of

PUBLIC HEALTH,

we have to remember that, from having been one of the most salubrious places near the tropics, Mauritius has, of late years, become exceedingly unhealthy. Various theories have been put forward to account for the change in this respect. Generally speaking, however, deforestation on a large scale, the presence of an immense number of Asiatics, the discharge into streams of water of the refuse from sugar houses and distilleries, and a certain amount of carelessness on the part of the general inhabitants, may be accepted as the cause of the spread of malarial fever—the germs of which are believed to have been imported from abroad. For more than a year past a committee, appointed by the government, has been conducting inquiries with the view to ascertain the real cause of the fever, and devise if possible means for its abatement. I have been permitted to see a yet unpublished report drawn up and sent in to the committee by an eminent medical man. As the report will be published long before these remarks meet the eye of the public, there can be no impropriety in my quoting one or two of the results of the doctor's interesting researches. Although the malarial fever only began to assume an epidemic form towards the end of 1865, the health of the colony had been highly unsatisfactory during the four previous years.

THE FIRST WAVE OF THE EPIDEMIC—1865–'66.

The epidemic commenced about the end or middle of November, 1865, at Petite Rivière, Albion, and Gros Cailloux, in the district of Black River, became more prevalent during the first and second quarters of 1866, and subsided somewhat during the third and beginning of the fourth quarters. In November and December, 1866, the disease started afresh, gathered force, extended the range of its ravages, and culminated in the great epidemic of 1867. The epidemic of 1866, starting from Petite Rivière, a country and thinly populated place, extended northwards in succession to Grand River, Pailles, Cassis, Port Louis, Rochebois, the village of Pamplemousses, the arsenal, and southwards as far as the village of Bambous. In this period of its progress the disease was more or less limited to low and unhealthy localities, and chiefly affected the Indians and the poorer class of creoles. The mortality, excepting in the vicinity of Petite Rivière, was comparatively slight.

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THE SECOND WAVE—1866–'67.

The great epidemic wave of 1867 spread over all that district which had been already visited by the wave of the previous year. It extended in January to those parts of Pamplemousses district that had hitherto escaped, reached Riviére due Remport in February, and Flacq in the end of April and May. In the same way it gradually spread toward the southern extremity of Black River, and also invaded the lower parts of Moka and Plaines Wilhems. During this period the epidemic was at its height, and within the comparatively limited area to which it was then confined the mortality was appalling. It spared no class; Europeans and natives, rich and poor, were struck down by the same invisible enemy. Nearly a third of the population of Port Louis died, and above 30,000 perished during the year in the affected districts. During a part of this time quinine sold at $150 an ounce!

THE THIRD WAVE—1867–'68.

The third wave commenced in the end of 1867, or the beginning of 1868. Although less fatal than that of 1867, it extended its range, passing from Flacq down the east coast to Grand Port, and from Black River to Savane, so as to encircle the island and overflow the whole country, except the high lands in the interior. (It may be here noticed in passing that this year (1868) also witnessed the outbreak of the same fever in the neighboring island of Réunion—three years after its appearance in Mauritius.) The epidemic thus advanced in three distinct annual waves, with two periods of recession. Its progress was slow, but it was steadily onwards. It could readily be traced from week to week advancing both to the north and south. Cases of the disease, more or less numerous, occurred in advance of the epidemic wave and heralded its approach.

After 1868 the disease may be said to have subsided as an epidemic, but it has lingered on as an endemic, continuing to be more or less prevalent in different localities, and more or less fatal in different years; taking the place of some diseases which formerly prevailed, modifying the course of others, dominating over all, adversely affecting the constitution of that part of the population subjected to its influence, and proving in itself the cause of nearly one-half of the total deaths registered in the colony since 1869.

There is an immense amount of interesting matter in the report I have already referred to, did space admit of its introduction here. I will, however, briefly state the conclusions arrived at. Malarial fever was not endemic in the island before the year 1865, and was unknown, even as a sporadic disease, until 1857. The steadily increasing number of cases of malarial fever met with after 1857 indicate that between that year and 1865 changes had been going on favorable to the spread of malaria. The most material circumstance that has led to Mauritius becoming the *habitat* of malaria is the extensive destruction of the forests in the interior of the island, which has caused large tracts of land on the sea-coast to be thrown out of cultivation, fluctuations in the humidity of soil and air, and more frequent and severe inundations and droughts. The running to waste of fertile and formerly cultivated land and the fluctuations in the humidity of the soil and air prepared the lower lands—naturally miasmatic—for the propagation of the fever germ; while the severe inundations and droughts of 1865 actually determined the outbreak of the epidemic. The pollution of rivers and

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streams by organic matters (derived from the discharges of sugar-mill and distilleries)—which readily undergo chemical changes, and have besides, the property of determining change in organic substances sub mitted to their action—is not only injurious to public health, but cal culated to favor the spread of malarial fever. Meteorological condi tions effect a variation of about 16 per cent. in the mortality of th endemic fever; and the insanitary conditions in Port Louis increase the mortality about 5 per cent. The disease is intimately connecte with the soil and altitude of different localities; and there are limite *foci* of malaria in otherwise comparatively healthy localities, as, fo instance, in Port Louis. A single house, a small cluster of houses, ma be subject to the malarial influence, while the neighboring house escape. In these concentrated *foci* family after family entering upo the occupation of the infected premises succumb to the malady an either die or have to leave the spot.

I cannot close this report without recording my deep sense of th kindness and courtesy which have been extended to me since my arriva at Mauritius, both by his excellency the governor, the lieutenant-gover nor, and the heads of departments with whom I have been brought i contact. On every side I have met with the greatest willingness t afford me such information as I needed, and every assistance that wa in their power to render.

THOMAS T. PRENTIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Port Louis, July 10, 1881.

Statement showing the imports at Mauritius for the year ending December 31, 1879.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	
Acid:				
Carbolic		852.00		United Kingdom.
Muriatic		19.00		France, United Kingdom.
Sulphuric... kilograms..	23,089	2,101.00		do. do.
Ammonia:				
Carbonate of..kilograms..	313	249.00		United Kingdom.
Liquor of		507.90		Australia, United Kingdom, France.
Salts of		280.00		United Kingdom and France.
Sulphate of..kilograms..	1,044,027	198,683.50		United Kingdom, France and Australia.
Superphosphate of ..do..	21,858	775.00		France.
Ammoniacal salts..... do..	293	237.50		United Kingdom.
Animals:				
Asses.....number..	273	7,960.00		India, Muscat, Persia.
Birds		60.00		France.
Cows and oxen..number..	7,004	154,788.00		Madagascar.
Deer .....do....	1	30.00		India.
Dogs .....do....	26	1,230.00	137.50	France, United Kingdom, Uruguay, &c.
Gazelles .....do..	1	50.00		France.
Goats .....do...	15	122.00		India and Muscat.
Horses .....do...	865	72,895.00		Australia, Sandalwood, &c.
Mules .....do ..	2,138	199,980.00		Uruguay, Argentine Confederation, &c.
Peacocks .....do...	2	10.00		Réunion.
Sheep .....do ..	745	6,461.00		Australia, Uruguay, France, &c.
Swine .....do....	343	3,634.00		Madagascar, India, &c.
Turtles .....do....	597	643.00		Madagascar, Réunion.
Apothecary wares.....		238,259.18	13,757.54	France, United Kingdom, India, Réunion, &c.

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Statement showing the imports at Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	
Apparel		239,551.48	12,152.83	United Kingdom, France, Pondicherry, India, &c.
Arms, &c:				
Caps		310.50	18.93	United Kingdom.
Cartridges		4,275.55	54.50	United Kingdom and France.
Fowling-pieces..number..	170	6,313.80	465.56	Madagascar, United Kingdom, France, &c.
Gunpowder..kilograms..	49,721	25,031.00	440.40	United Kingdom, Cape, and France.
Guns.....number..	10	31.00	1.62	Java, Réunion.
Pistols.....do....	278	1,502.38	91.13	France, United States, Réunion, Java.
Rifles.....do....	7	277.00	18.70	France, United Kingdom.
Muskets.....do....	344	1,291.76	6.20	Cape, Réunion, &c.
Shot, head...kilograms..	10,143	2,124.00	107.94	United Kingdom, France.
Swords and cutlasses No	22	29.00	196.00	Réunion, India, Java.
Arrowroot.....kilograms..	2,035	308.22	27.56	Madagascar, India, France, United Kingdom.
Asphalt.....do....	17,144	360.50	24.34	United Kingdom.
Bacon and hams.....do....	44,606	38,115.97	1,980.73	United Kingdom, Australia, France, Cape, &c.
Bags, empty:				
Gunny.....number..	976,508	112,489.81	6,934.25	India, Réunion, Java, &c.
Linen.....do....	603,105	51,719.60	3,445.56	France, United Kingdom, Peru, Argentine Confederation.
Straw.....do....	1,573,259	93,503.75	.....	Madagascar, Réunion, France, Peru.
Cacao.....do....	176,384	11,193.41	.....	Seychelles, Réunion.
Bark, tanners...kilograms..	22,468	1,659.50	112.02	Australia.
Baskets and basket-work, do..	.....	469.50	31.69	France, United Kingdom.
Beads, ornamental.....	.....	2,565.00	62.11	United Kingdom, France, India.
Beef, salted.....kilograms..	505,209	138,514.50	9,479.94	Australia, United Kingdom, Réunion, United States.
Beer and ale, all sorts.....	.....	140,205.30	31,063.29	United Kingdom, Ceylon, Australia, France.
Bellows, smiths'...number..	46	906.00	59.70	United Kingdom.
Betel nuts.....	.....	15,969.86	1,129.38	Ceylon, India, Pondicherry, France.
Blacking.....	.....	8,677.32	583.10	United Kingdom, France.
Blocks, shipping...number..	604	565.00	32.29	United Kingdom, Java, India, United States.
Boats.....do..	45	3,434.43	231.84	India, United Kingdom, Seychelles, &c.
Books, printed.....	.....	55,256.21	.....	United Kingdom, France, Australia, &c.
Bran.....kilograms..	1,500,715	134,082.04	9,019.00	Australia, India, Cape, &c.
Bread and biscuits.....do....	28,287	4,938.65	204.81	Australia, Cape, United Kingdom, Peru, &c.
Bricks and tiles.....do....	411,075	26,065.00	.....	United Kingdom, France.
Brimstone.....do....	81,764	7,921.00	538.65	do. do.
Brushes and brooms.....	.....	6,959.36	367.04	United Kingdom, France, &c.
Beating.....meters..	2,218	750.82	27.54	United Kingdom, France, Réunion.
Butter.....kilograms..	72,415	65,022.16	2,663.76	France, Madagascar, Australia, United Kingdom, &c.
Cabinet and upholstery.....	.....	36,616.23	2,454.34	France, United Kingdom, India, Réunion, &c.
Camphor.....kilograms..	83,669	45,636.70	3,075.37	United Kingdom, France, Réunion, India, &c.
Candles:				
Tallow.....kilograms..	3,120	1,484.58	100.13	France.
Composition.....do....	8,149	8,197.00	543.18	India, Pondicherry, United Kingdom.
Wax and sperm...do....	7,170	6,189.25	417.78	United Kingdom, France, India.
Canes and sticks...number..	880	335.20	18.45	France, Singapore, India.
Caoutchouc.....kilograms..	30,837	33,166.00	4.05	Madagascar.
Caoutchouc, manufactured..	.....	7,090.66	474.91	United Kingdom, France.
Cards, playing.....	.....	1,455.22	98.23	France, United Kingdom.
Carriages.....number..	14	9,775.00	659.82	France, United Kingdom, Australia.
Carts and wagons.....do....	10	1,754.00	2.70	United Kingdom, Réunion.
Casts of statues.....do....	19	674.00	44.28	France, Pondicherry.
Cement.....kilograms..	589,443	16,561.50	845.52	United Kingdom, France, Réunion, &c.
Cheese.....do....	57,227	39,698.31	2,517.98	United Kingdom, France Australia, Cape.

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Statement showing the imports at Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	
Chocolate, &c.....do....	6,421	7,128.70	447.59	France, United Kingdom Réunion.
Clay.....do....	13,914	402.00	26.55	United Kingdom, France.
Clocks and watches, number..	1,467	19,118.53	1,280.32	France, United Kingdom.
Coals.....kilograms..	31,036,232	512,061.39	.....	United Kingdom, Australia India, Peru, &c.
Coffee.....do....	1,125,659	504,038.73	22,372.24	Java, Ceylon, Madagascar &c.
Confectionery.....	.....	39,189.28	2,534.22	United Kingdom, France Australia, Singapore.
Coonac, &c.....	179,380	7,807.00	.....	India.
Copper:				
Old.....kilograms..	28,871	12,604.07	279.16	Java, Réunion, Cape, &c.
Rods.....number..	390	316.00	21.34	France, United Kingdom.
Sheets and nails...kilos..	124,765	77,036.88	5,175.51	United Kingdom, France India.
Cordage:				
Coir.....kilograms..	135,826	23,916.00	1,599.99	India, Cape, Ceylon.
Hemp.....do....	217,591	70,685.69	4,280.10	United Kingdom, France India, Australia, &c.
Cordials and liquors..liters..	19,423	22,046.74	15,156.52	France, United Kingdom Madagascar, &c.
Cork.....kilograms..	8	8.00	.54	United Kingdom.
Corks and bungs.....gross..	54,978	19,703.11	1,330.18	France, United Kingdom Réunion.
Corn:				
Grain, meal, and barley, kilograms.	54,585	3,646.80	436.68	India, Australia, Uruguay &c.
Beans.....kilograms..	224,764	40,924.34	1,718.12	Cape, France, Australia Madagascar.
Dholl.....bags..	77,374	388,864.00	28,891.17	India, Madagascar, France Ceylon.
Grain.....do...	128,801	631,698.00	48,763.36	India, Pondicherry, Persia.
Lentils.....do...	3,200	16,165.00	1,142.51	India, Réunion.
Maize.....kilograms..	1,463,643	54,600.13	8,103.58	Cape, India, Uruguay, Argentine Confederation.
Oatmeal.....do....	132	36.00	2.44	United Kingdom.
Oats.....do....	4,912,388	473,741.00	39,044.32	India, Australia, Cape, Uruguay.
Pease.....do....	201,082	19,904.78	1,608.05	Réunion, India, Cape.
Pollard.....do....	92,529	8,037.00	740.23	Australia, Cape.
Rice.....bags..	871,765	4,404,964.98	348,540.65	India, Madagascar, Cape.
Wheat.....do....	125,839	174,416.44	15,389.89	Uruguay, India, Persia, Australia.
Wheat flour..kilograms..	3,657,632	487,497.13	28,555.22	Australia, Urugnay, India Réunion.
Cotton manufactures:				
Plain.....meters..	3,335,516	424,058.96	30,477.03	United Kingdom, France India, Pondicherry.
Colored.....do....	3,469,120	555,066.11	31,292.35	United Kingdom, Pondicherry, France, India.
Counterpanes, &c...No..	322	866.00	58.45	France, United Kingdom.
Hosiery.....	.....	38,265.72	3,512.82	United Kingdom, France India.
Cotton, sewing....kilos..	6,870	28,881.90	1,856.17	United Kingdom, France India.
Wicks, waste, &c..do....	5,476	1,733.34	114.83	India, United Kingdom France.
Wool.....do....	196,249	44,871.79	289.85	India.
Diamonds.....	.....	150.00	.....	France, United Kingdom.
Earthenware and china, pieces.	861,350	54,582.76	3,558.44	India, United Kingdom France, Singapore, Pondicherry, &c.
Eggs.....number..	2,400	19.00	1.28	France.
Feathers, ornamental.....	.....	1,102.50	72.40	United Kingdom, France India.
Fiber:				
Aloe.....kilograms..	14,450	3,440.00	1.35	Madagascar.
Rapid.....do....	59,218	14,648.50	30.92	Do.
Fireworks.....	.....	4,600.30	285.78	Singapore, United Kingdom France.
Fish:				
Dried and salted..kilos..	1,824,281	275,335.04	16,331.30	Cape, India, United Kingdom, Newfoundland
Pickled salmon....do....	210	216.00	2.10	United Kingdom.
Other kinds.....do....	277,973	34,044.00	2,779.73	Newfoundland, United Kingdom, France, Réunion.
Flowers, artificial.....	.....	11,339.16	759.99	France, United Kingdom

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Statement showing the imports at Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	
Fruits:				
Dried almonds ....kilos..	10,816	3,960.70	267.36	India, Australia, France.
Apples .....do....	25	14.00	.95	United Kingdom.
Cocoanuts .....number..	717,327	18,888.57	.....	Seychelles, Johanna, Madagascar.
Dates.....kilograms..	192,537	10,873.65	742,57	India, Muscat, Persia, France, Cape.
Figs.....do....	75	43.00	2.90	United Kingdom.
Pistachio nuts.... do....	281	41.00	.75	India, Johanna.
Raisins .....do....	6,645	2,391.80	161.44	India, Cape, United Kingdom, Persia, France.
Walnuts .....do....	761	206.00	13.93	France, India.
Not enumerated...do....	1,747	922.50	62.01	United Kingdom, India, France.
Fresh.....	.....	1,885.50	.....	Seychelles, Australia, Reunion.
Ghee .....kilograms..	122,295	74,527.31	5,009.64	India, Pondicherry.
Ginger .....do....	3,739	301.69	20.37	India.
Glass:				
Window.....panes..	104,083	11,240.56	749.95	France, United Kingdom.
Bottles, empty....gross..	44	446.00	30.12	United Kingdom, India, Australia.
Mirrors, &c....number..	42,245	7,493.52	458.57	France, India, Singapore, United Kingdom.
Glassware..... .....do....	337,715	34,821.50	2,273.86	France, United Kingdom, Ceylon, India.
Glue .....kilograms..	1,673	1,071.38	70.03	France, United Kingdom.
Grease .....do....	59,037	4,636.33	298.77	United Kingdom.
Groceries.....	.....	10,033.19	657.27	United Kingdom, Cape, France, India, &c.
Gum:				
Arabic .....kilograms..	2,303	1,454.74	98.14	France, India, United Kingdom.
Copal .....do	18,518	14,451.00	9.39	Madagascar, Singapore.
Haberdashery, &c	.....	369,323.40	23,953.88	France, United Kingdom, India, &c.
Hair:				
Horse .....kilograms..	1,061	739.50	49.91	France, United Kingdom.
Ornamental	.....	1,605.50	71.32	Madagascar, France, United Kingdom.
Hardware and cutlery	.....	697,526.23	31,452.29	United Kingdom, France, India, Réunion, &c.
Hats:				
Felt..... ...number..	23,540	32,589.14	2,239.87	United Kingdom, France.
Silk ....do....	361	1,161.04	78.34	France, United Kingdom.
Straw.....do....	32,301	14,792.87	886.53	India, France, Madagascar, United Kingdom, &c.
Solah ....do	2,525	2,191.50	127.67	India, Pondicherry.
Other sorts.....do	7,878	7,202.50	518.58	United Kingdom, France, India.
Hay and straw.....bales..	2,657	7,492.00	.....	Australia, Uruguay, Madagascar, &c.
Hemp, undressed kilograms..	57,986	7,430.61	.....	India, Madagascar, Philippines, &c.
Hides, raw .....do	2,901	3,521.25	45.01	Java, Madagascar.
Honey..... liters..	146	86.97	5.86	Réunion, Singapore, Australia.
Hops ....kilograms..	92	61.00	4.13	United Kingdom, France, Réunion.
Horns..... ... number..	19,485	679.16	28.36	Madagascar, Peru.
Hulls of vessels abandoned. number	11	28,220.00	1,904.39	India, Java, and five other countries.
Indigo .... kilograms..	15,019	6,312.10	399.49	United Kingdom, France.
Iron:				
Wrought anchors .kilograms.	8,275	651.00	43.95	India, Philippines, Peru, Java, &c.
Bar ....kilograms..	1,079,239	47,516.21	2,879.13	United Kingdom, France.
Cast ....do	437,538	25,295.41	1,573.15	Do. Do.
Nails ... ...do	224,621	43,781.49	2,947.48	United Kingdom, France, Madagascar.
Sheet.. .. ..do	507,425	70,348.31	4,706.60	United Kingdom.
Other sorts ....do....	262,672	18,208.25	1,229.06	Do.
Old..... .....do	99,300	883.36	59.60	United Kingdom, Java, France.
Sulphate of.. ....do....	5,960	224.12	.....	United Kingdom, France.
Ironware	.....	76.00	5.13	France.
Jewelry..	.....	85,676.78	5,670.85	France, India, United Kingdom, Pondicherry.

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Statement showing the imports at Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence impor
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	
Juice, lemon or lime..liters..	1,636	480.03	32.44	Seychelles, United Kingd India.
Jute.....kilograms..	134,834	9,966.66	212.58	India.
Lard.....do....	472,045	299,427.20	18,704.28	India, France, United K dom, Réunion, &c.
Lead:				
Old.....kilograms..	55	7.60	.52	Madagascar, France.
Sheets and pipes..do....	134,299	18,604.90	1,255.84	United Kingdom, Franc
Leather:				
Unwrought..kilograms..	34,167	37,121.27	2,489.40	Australia, Pondiche United Kingdom, Fra
Boots and shoes...pairs..	147,640	246,064.79	16,213.20	France, India, United K dom, Pondicherry, &c
Gloves.....gross..	1,401	16,155.08	1,090.47	France, United Kingdo
Other sorts.....	.....	26,572.46	1,785.91	United Kingdom, Fra Australia, &c.
Leeches.....	10,000	248.44	.....	India, France, Pondiche
Lime.....kilograms..	146,683	1,877.00	.....	India, France, Seychell
Carbonate of.....do....	133	48.00	.....	United Kingdom.
Nitrate of.....do....	10,000	1,400.00	.....	France.
Phosphate of.....do....	175,143	16,468.00	.....	Do.
Superphosphate of do....	1,735,941	124,897.26	.....	Australia, France, U Kingdom.
Linen:				
Manufactured, plain, meters.	26,619	7,539.50	506.92	United Kingdom, Franc
Manufactured, colored, meters.	12,219	2,150.00	145.13	Do. Do.
Sails.....meters..	1,148	7,846.50	528.64	Réunion, India, &c.
Sailcloth.....do....	118,559	63,212.10	3,518.04	United Kingdom, France dia, Muscat, &c.
Thread.....kilograms..	6,008	11,660.58	804.03	United Kingdom.
Machinery and mill work.....	.....	469,146.79	.....	France, United Kingdo
Manure:				
Guano.....kilograms..	27,996,146	305,846.00	.....	Peru, Australia, Cape, U Kingdom.
Other sorts.....do....	742,224	53,106.15	.....	Australia, France. I United Kingdom.
Maps and charts.....	.....	360.75	.....	France, United Kingdo
Matches of all sorts.....	.....	32,757.40	2,211.15	United Kingdom, France
Mathematical instruments...	.....	6,720.89	409.70	France, United Kingdo
Mats and matting.....	.....	3,579.65	206.87	India, Madagascar, U Kingdom.
Molasses.....kilograms..	25	1.24	.09	Australia.
Moss.....	.....	204.20	13.78	Singapore, Seychelles.
Musical instruments.....	.....	12,364.20	811.94	France, United King Australia.
Music, printed.....	.....	3,320.64	.....	France, United Kingdo
Oakum.....kilograms..	978	291.30	19.67	France, Cape.
Oil:				
Cloth.....meters..	4,319	2,831.00	191.12	United Kingdom, Franc
Castor.....kilograms..	348,072	88,082.74	5,939.09	India, Pondicherry.
Cocoanut.....liters..	744,876	146,191.43	9,024.68	Seychelles.
Gingely.....kilograms..	11,651	2,498.82	182.45	Pondicherry, India.
Mustard.....do....	114,293	33,561.34	2,265.39	India.
Neat's-foot.....liters..	4,456	1,799.50	121.47	United Kingdom, Aust
Olive.....do....	52,075	29,602.25	2,050.09	France, United Kingdo
Petroleum.....do....	447,899	40,078.82	2,474.47	Réunion, United State dia, Newfoundland.
Pistachio....kilograms..	911,399	214,375.02	14,398.91	Pondicherry, India, Réu
Sperm.....liters..	4,637	1,355.00	91.46	United Kingdom, Seych
Other sorts.....do....	330,282	30,219.27	1,861.35	Madagascar, United dom, France, India.
Onions and garlic..kilograms..	64,132	5,234.00	.....	India, Réunion, Cape.
Opium.....do....	3,209	73,826.00	41,164.38	India.
Painters' and dyers' colors...	.....	95,058.32	5,784.20	United Kingdom, Franc dia, Réunion.
Paper:				
Stationery.....	.....	12,061.67	796.88	France, Singapore, U Kingdom, India.
Hanging.....rolls..	57,214	10,070.40	712.96	France, United Kingdo
Pearl and Scotch barley, kilograms.	4,779	858.94	57.97	United Kingdom.
Perfumery.....	.....	56,135.94	3,684.58	France, United King Singapore, India.
Pickles and sauces.....	.....	24,827.89	1,578.15	United Kingdom, Fr Cape, Singapore, &c.
Pictures, oil paintings.....	.....	5,119.00	.....	France, Réunion, U Kingdom.
Pitch and tar.....barrels..	619	3,107.50	209.66	United Kingdom, Sw France.

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Statement showing the imports at Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	
Plants and roots		2,755.40		France, United Kingdom, Australia.
Plaster of Paris . kilograms	3,050	119.00	8.03	France.
Plated and gilt wares		14,164.88	881.01	France, United Kingdom, Australia.
Plated and wrought silver		591.00	39.89	France, United Kingdom.
Pork, salted .....kilograms	173,974	69,298.20	3,319.48	United Kingdom, France, Australia, Cape, United States.
Potash, nitrate of.....do	208,050	36,124.00		India, United Kingdom.
Potatoes ..... do	737,963	37,762.38		Réunion, Australia.
Prints and engravings		4,559.58		France, United Kingdom.
Printing types and materials		2,622.00	176.99	United Kingdom, France.
Provisions, preserved		85,298.07	5,262.53	France, United Kingdom, Réunion, Newfoundland, &c.
Rabanas..... pieces	74,694	11,022.17	590.77	Madagascar.
Rattans		10,870.13	618.86	Singapore.
Resin:				
Red .....kilograms	5,422	482.00	32.55	France.
Rough.....do	12,100	716.50	47.37	United Kingdom, France, India.
Saddlery and harness		18,774.63	1,260.70	United Kingdom, France, India, Australia.
Sago .....kilograms	30,389	3,434.24	231.04	Singapore, United Kingdom.
Sal ammoniac..... do	105	50.00		United Kingdom.
Salt .....do	2,961,783	85,547.52	2,398.64	France, Sweden. Muscat, United Kingdom, Réunion.
Saltpeter ..... do	192,116	43,568.00		France, India, United Kingdom.
Sand .....do	103,340	1,473.40	98.47	France, Cape.
Sausages ..... do	3,794	5,045.40	166.68	France, India, United Kingdom, Sweden.
Seeds:				
Garden .....kilograms		5,045.30		France, United Kingdom, India, Ceylon, &c.
Unenumerated		25,877.06	1,688.02	India, Pondicherry, &c.
Sheathing paper, or felt		1,387.00	93.62	United Kingdom, France.
Silk:				
Manufactured . meters	50,475	46,378.06	3,043.57	India. United Kingdom, France, Pondicherry.
Sewing		516.00	32.14	India, United Kingdom.
Soap		193,378.35	13,094.33	France, Australia, India, United Kingdom, &c.
Soda:				
Carbonate of. ..meters		326.50		United Kingdom.
Nitrate of .....do	50	5.00		Do.
Phosphate of.....do		6,602.00		France.
Solder	1,320	969.50	66.44	United Kingdom.
Specie:				
Gold		43,824.00		United Kingdom, Cape, France.
Silver		3,158,946.50		India, France, Seychelles, &c.
Specimens natural history		1,253.00		Madagascar, Australia, &c.
Spelter or zinc...kilograms		295.00	19.92	France, United Kingdom.
Spices:				
Cinnamon....kilograms	818	294.90	16.88	India, Singapore.
Cloves.....do	1,976	926.80	62.56	Seychelles, India.
Pepper .....do	19,014	5,065.89	341.70	India, Singapore, Java.
Of other sorts .....do	65,662	7,594.75	509.62	Pondicherry, India.
Spirits:				
Brandy..... ....liters	96,116	112,606.58	114,432 74	France, United Kingdom, Réunion, &c.
Gin.....do	11,773	7,909.34	10,831.37	France, United Kingdom, Peru.
Rum .....do	106,402	34,002.29	41,301.26	Madagascar, Jamaica, United Kingdom, &c.
Whisky .....do	3,942	3,003.46	3,585.37	United Kingdom.
Of wine.....do	563	293.81	541.14	France, United Kingdom.
Sponge .....kilograms	124	2,343.00	129.97	Do.
Starch.....do	5,801	696.81	45.15	Madagascar, India, United Kingdom, Singapore.
Stationery		141,049.88	7,668.64	United Kingdom, France, India, &c.
Steel, unwrought. kilograms	10,199	2,835.59	170.67	United Kingdom.
Stones:				
Filtering .....number	164	982.42	66.12	France, United Kingdom.
Grindstones ..... do	825	1,486.38	96.75	France, United Kingdom, &c.
Marble ... .slabs	188	1,053.80	71.13	France, United Kingdom.
Paving..... number	1,251	588.00	39.60	France.
Slates .....do	6	15.00		Do.
Tombstones ..... do	6	1,484.50	96.83	France, United Kingdom.

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Statement showing the imports at Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence impor
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	
Straw ware	.....	387. 11	22. 58	France, Madagascar. chelles.
Sugar:				
Candy .....kilograms..	257	88. 00	11. 31	Singapore, United King &c.
Refined..... do....	309	90. 50	13. 60	United Kingdom,
Raw.....do....	1, 821, 900	345, 821. 57	1, 292. 25	Johanna, Java, Peru, gascar, &c.
Tallow .....do....	94, 633	34, 145. 16	2, 032. 16	Australia, France, U Kingdom, India.
Tamarinds .....do....	455, 114	24, 541. 08	1, 610. 57	Pondicherry, India, Réu
Tarpaulins.....number....	90	1, 026. 15	23. 16	India, United Kingdom.
Tin:				
Unwrought	....	13, 313. 00	513. 01	United Kingdom, Singa India.
Plates	.....	34, 132. 78	2, 352. 48	United Kingdom, I France.
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured ...kilo- grams.	393, 754	112, 059. 06	499, 019. 44	India, Java, Pondich Réunion. &c.
Manufactured. kilograms.	53, 407	47, 973. 03	89. 999. 00	United Kingdom, Fr Singapore, Réunion, U States, &c.
Cigars.....do....	3, 973	6, 255. 88	4, 512. 63	India, Cape, Madagasc
Snuff.....do....	11	57. 00	23. 86	France, United Kingdo
Pipes.....gross..	1, 180	3, 668. 22	238. 11	United Kingdom, Fran
Tongues	.....	6, 105. 00	268. 62	Uruguay, United King Madagascar.
Tea.....kilograms..	.....	25, 869. 11	1, 728. 97	Singapore, United King France, Ceylon, &c.
Tortoise shell.....	.....	98. 00	.....	Madagascar.
Toys.....	.....	47, 920. 63	3, 147. 09	France, United Kingdo dia, Australia, &c.
Turmeric .....kilograms..	120, 334	11, 867. 65	781. 37	India, Pondicherry.
Twines.....do....	74, 096	21, 778. 90	1, 455. 33	India, United King France, Cape, Ceylon
Umbrellas, parasols:				
Cotton .....number..	11, 349	12, 218. 48	680. 03	United Kingdom, Fr Cape.
Silk ....do....	20, 586	35, 840. 64	2, 335. 81	France, United Kingdo
Other sorts .....do....	251	106. 00	7. 16	United Kingdom.
Vanilla .....kilograms..	126	875. 00	26. 33	Madagascar.
Vegetables, fresh.....do....	.....	131. 00	.....	Réunion, France.
Vermicelli, macaroni ..do....	11, 780	3, 671. 04	247. 18	France, Singapore.
Vinegar .....liters....	83, 720	14, 146. 60	953. 13	France, United Kingdo dia, Australia.
Wax, bees'.....kilograms..	50, 779	37, 806. 38	130. 89	Madagascar, France, union.
Wine.....	.....	627, 189. 11	233, 303. 29	France, United King Cape, and Réunion.
Wood:				
Boards, &c. cubic meters.	11, 169	249, 476. 52	16, 830. 12	Singapore, United King Sweden, France, &c.
Casks, empty ..number..	12, 264	36, 035. 24	2, 431. 95	Uruguay, Cape, United dom, Java, &c.
Firewood .cubic meters..	20	136. 00	.....	France, &c.
Masts and spars. number..	532	20, 796. 00	1, 400. 39	Pondicherry. United dom. India, &c.
Oars.....do....	106	457. 92	24. 17	United Kingdom, Réu Australia.
Shingles.....do....	1, 374, 500	19, 909. 50	1, 283. 15	United Kingdom, Singa
Timber ...cubic meters..	2, 971	115, 512. 03	7, 791. 81	Singapore, India, Seych
Woodenware	.....	20, 178. 94	830. 10	United Kingdom, Franc dia.
Woolen manufactures:				
Cloth .....meters..	26, 969	57, 866. 71	3, 152. 33	France, United Kingdo dia.
Blankets .....number..	21, 323	18, 958. 20	1, 173. 08	India, United King France.
Carpets .....do....	8, 478	2, 512. 18	169. 58	United Kingdom, Fran
Mixed ..... meters..	272, 141	173, 723. 25	11, 682. 18	United Kingdom, Franc dia.
Shawls.....number..	15, 058	20, 226. 20	1, 372. 45	France, United Kingdo dia.
Total.....	.....	23, 551, 199. 48	2, 119, 492. 20	

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Statement showing the exports from Mauritius for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Description.	Quantity.*	Value.	Countries whither exported.
		Rupees.	
Acid, sulphuric ..... kilograms..	847	370.00	Madagascar, Johanna.
Animals:			
Asses ..... number..	1	200.00	Seychelles.
Calves and oxen ..... do....	2	120.00	Cape.
Fowls ..... do....	5	15.00	France.
Horses ..... do....	7	4,600.00	India, Réunion, Seychelles, &c.
Turtles ..... do....	548	798.00	Réunion, Madagascar.
Apothecary wares	.....	13,126.01	Madagascar, Seychelles, Cape, &c.
Apparel	.....	25,724.64	Cape, United Kingdom, Madagascar, Réunion.
Arms:			
Ammunition, fowling pieces. kilos..	1	85.00	Madagascar.
Rifles ..... do ..	302	1,280.00	Cape, United Kingdom.
Caps	.....	3.00	Seychelles.
Gunpowder ..... kilograms..	34,983	17,975.50	Réunion, Seychelles.
Cartridges	.....	8.00	Seychelles.
Shot, lead ..... kilograms..	240	76.00	Seychelles, Madagascar.
Arrowroot ..... do....	75	33.00	United Kingdom.
Artificial flowers	.....	200.00	Madagascar.
Asphaltum ..... kilograms..	200	20.00	Seychelles.
Bacon and hams ..... do....	1,151	1,236.00	Réunion, Seychelles, Madagascar.
Bags:			
Empty, gunny ..... number..	1,216,000	15,956.00	India, Cape, Madagascar, Cape.
Straw ..... do ..	791,450	61,718.00	Australia, Madagascar, Cape.
Vacou ..... do ..	82,775	12,001.00	Johanna, Australia, Cape, &c.
Baskets and basket work	.....	461.12	Cape, Madagascar, &c.
Beads, ornamental	.....	1,645.00	Madagascar.
Beef, salted ..... kilograms..	12,265	2,864.00	Cape, Seychelles, Réunion.
Beer and ale (H. L. & L. in B.) 76.08....	35,015	15,126.74	Réunion, Madagascar, Seychelles.
Bellows, smiths' ..... number...	1	1.00	Seychelles.
Betel nuts ..... kilograms..	13,701	5,018.24	Réunion, Cape, India.
Blacking	.....	301.00	Seychelles, Madagascar, Johanna.
Blocks, for ship-rigging ..... number..	58	70.00	Réunion, Seychelles.
Boats ..... do....	4	920.00	Madagascar, Johanna.
Books, printed ..... kilograms..	5,249	11,261.00	Madagascar, United Kingdom, Ceylon.
Bran ..... do....	9,085	987.50	Sandalwood, Seychelles, &c.
Bread and biscuits ..... do....	3,211	1,515.00	Madagascar, Seychelles, &c.
Bricks and tiles ..... number..	30,630	3,010.00	Madagascar, Johanna, Seychelles.
Brimstone ..... kilograms..	207	61.00	Do.
Brushes and brooms	.....	5.50	Johanna, Cape.
Bullion, silver ..... kilograms..	92	6,453.00	France.
Butter ..... do....	594	816.40	Seychelles, Madagascar.
Cabinet ware and upholstery	.....	3,964.00	Seychelles, Cape, Madagascar.
Camphor ..... kilograms..	806	956.00	Cape, Réunion, Seychelles.
Candles:			
Composite ..... kilograms..	1,143	855.00	Seychelles, Madagascar.
Tallow ..... do....	51	30.00	Seychelles, Réunion.
Wax and sperm ..... do....	312	1,000.00	Seychelles.
Canes and sticks ..... number..	25	62.00	Madagascar.
Caoutchouc ..... kilograms..	35,477	48,495.00	United Kingdom.
Caoutchouc, manufactured	.....	192.00	Seychelles, Johanna.
Carriages ..... number..	6	1,670.00	Australia, &c.
Carts and wagons ..... do....	24	1,215.00	Cape, Madagascar.
Cement ..... kilograms..	6,200	535.00	Madagascar, Johanna, Seychelles.
Cheese ..... do....	1,446	1,702.20	Réunion, Madagascar, &c.
Chocolate ..... do....	17	30.00	Madagascar.
Choorah ..... do....	105	18.00	Cape.
Clocks and watches ..... number..	43	2,550.00	France, Madagascar.
Coals ..... kilograms..	197,000	4,700.00	Seychelles, Réunion, Johanna.
Coffee ..... do....	141,783	244,661.84	United Kingdom, Cape, Seychelles, &c.
Confectionery	.....	3,744.20	Seychelles, Madagascar, Cape.
Copperah and poonac ..... kilograms..	665	120.00	Pondicherry, India.
Copper:			
Old ..... kilograms..	128,589	66,427.69	Do.
Rods ..... do....	50	40.00	Madagascar.
Sheets and nails ..... do....	10,287	4,233.87	Pondicherry, Réunion, &c.
Cordage:			
Aloe ..... kilograms..	1,475	500.00	Cape.
Coir ..... do....	650	270.00	Cape, Seychelles, Réunion.
Hemp ..... do....	23,735	4,553.98	United Kingdom, Cape, Réunion.
Cordials and liquors ..... liters..	1,564	1,486.40	Seychelles, Madagascar.
Corks and bungs ..... gross..	25,086	2,851.00	Seychelles, Cape, Madagascar.
Corn:			
Grain and meal (barley) ..... kilos..	150	15.00	Sandalwood.
Beans ..... do....	9,615	1,296.00	Réunion, Seychelles, &c.
Chol ..... bags..	4,500	32,426.50	Cape, Réunion, Seychelles, &c.
Gram ..... do....	4,779	16,112.00	Réunion, Cape, Seychelles.
Lentils ..... do....	571	5,130.00	Réunion, Cape, Madagascar.
Maize ..... kilograms..	258,170	14,712.60	Réunion, Sandalwood, Muscat.

* The quantities exported come in the order of the places named.

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Statement showing the exports from Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
		Rupees.	
Corn—Continued.			
Malt ..... do....	1,800	180.00	Cape.
Oats ..... do....	10,925	1,484.00	Réunion, Cape, India.
Pease ..... do....	15,924	1,314.50	Réunion, Madagascar, Cape, &c.
Rice ..... bags..	25,198	149,908.58	Seychelles, Cape, Réunion, &c.
Wheat ..... do...	4,073	24,092.50	Réunion.
Wheat flour ..... kilograms..	107,332	19,065.88	Seychelles, Réunion, Madagasca
Cotton:			
Manufactures, plain ..... meters..	790,055	95,965.40	Madagascar, Seychelles, Réuni &c.
Colored ..... do ...	985,612	163,893.67	Madagascar, Seychelles, Cape, hanna, &c.
Hosiery	.....	545.70	Madagascar, Seychelles.
Wick	.....	1.00	Madagascar.
Sewing thread ..... kilograms...	100	1,000.00	United Kingdom.
Wool ..... do....	182,005	62,577.74	United Kingdom, India.
Diamonds	.....	35.00	France.
Drawings	.....	70.00	Madagascar.
Earthen and China wares .... number..	54,123	8,322.50	Seychelles, Madagascar, Cape,
Feathers, ornamental	.....	210.00	United Kingdom, Cape.
Fiber:			
Aloe ..... kilograms..	863,870	144,260.00	United Kingdom, Australia.
Rafia ..... do....	22,307	4,912.00	United Kingdom, France.
Fireworks	.....	2,853.73	Réunion, Seychelles.
Fish:			
Dried and salted ..... kilograms..	440,679	67,276.30	Réunion, Singapore, Cape, S chelles.
Not described ..... do....	2,945	683.00	Réunion, Madagascar, Seychelle
Fruits:			
Dried almonds ..... kilograms..	422	170.00	Réunion.
Cocoanuts ..... number...	35,607	3,200.76	Cape, Réunion, India, United Ki dom.
Dates ..... kilograms..	87,823	8,626.10	India, Cape, Réunion, Seychel &c.
Raisins ..... do ...	30	32.00	Madagascar.
Not enumerated ..... do ...	955	159.00	Seychelles, Cape.
Fresh	.....	22.00	Cape.
Ghee ..... kilograms..	9,354	7,040.50	Cape, Seychelles, Madagascar,
Ginger ..... do....	1,250	218.00	Australia, Réunion, Cape.
Glass:			
Bottles, empty ..... number..	1,855	290.00	Madagascar.
Broken ..... kilograms..	8,250	132.00	India.
Looking, and mirrors	8,524	1,074.00	Madagascar, &c.
Glassware, pieces ..... number..	7,719	1,618.00	Madagascar, Seychelles, Johann
Glass, window panes ..... do....	16,659	1,131.00	Madagascar, Réunion, Pondiche
Grease ..... kilograms..	250	10.00	Seychelles.
Groceries	.....	4,269.00	Cape, Madagascar, Seychelles,
Gum copal ..... kilograms..	18,636	14,478.00	United Kingdom.
Haberdashery	.....	78,540.27	Madagascar, Seychelles, Cape,
Hair, horse	.....	99.00	Madagascar.
Hardware and cutlery	.....	62,533.97	Madagascar, Seychelles, Uni Kingdom, Cape, &c.
Hats:			
Felt ..... number..	158	392.00	Madagascar.
Straw ..... do ...	5,045	3,447.00	United Kingdom, Singapore.
Of other sorts ..... do ...	528	452.00	Madagascar, Cape, Seychelles.
Hay and straw ..... bales..	162	275.00	India, Madagascar, Muscat, &c.
Hemp, undressed ..... kilograms..	40,020	9,380.00	United Kingdom.
Hides, raw ..... number..	14,778	53,309.27	United Kingdom, India.
Hoofs ..... kilograms..	7,200	1,365.00	United Kingdom.
Horns, cow or bull ..... number..	85,988	2,069.74	Do.
Indigo ..... kilograms..	868	949.00	India, Seychelles, &c.
Iron:			
Bar ..... kilograms..	175,673	4,775.40	Singapore, Pondicherry, Ind Seychelles.
Cast ..... do....	9,650	1,882.40	Réunion, Pondicherry.
Sheet ..... do....	16,125	4,536.56	Seychelles, Réunion, Madagasc
Sulphate of ..... kilograms..	62	5.00	Madagascar.
Anchors, &c ..... number..	4	415.00	Madagascar, Seychelles.
Wrought, and nails .... kilograms..	9,636	1,829.00	United Kingdom, Madagasc Sychelles, Johanna.
Of other sorts ..... do....	1,711	308.00	Seychelles, Madagascar.
Old, for remanufacture ..... do....	518,135	13,623.89	Pondicherry, India, Réunion.
Jewelry	.....	10,457.00	France, Australia, Cape, &c.
Juice of lemons or limes	.....	20.00	India.
Jute ..... kilograms..	259,515	13,797.22	United Kingdom.
Lard ..... do....	42,385	25,924.00	Réunion, &c.
Lead:			
Sheet and pipe ..... kilograms..	4,086	1,573.00	Seychelles, Madagascar, Johan
Old, for remanufacture ..... do....	3,560	658.00	Pondicherry, India, &c.
Leather:			
Unwrought ..... kilograms..	1,765	841.75	United Kingdom, Pondiche Madagascar, Seychelles.
Boots and shoes ..... pairs..	3,358	4,429.98	Seychelles, Cape, Madagascar.

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Statement showing the exports from Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
Leather—Continued.		*Rupees.*	
Other sorts		121.00	Madagascar, Réunion.
Lime ..... kilograms..	137,725	4,803.00	Madagascar, Cape.
Lime, phosphate of ..... do....	252	100.00	Réunion.
Linen:			
Manufactured, plain ..... meters..	416	533.00	Madagascar.
Sail cloth ..... do....	11,266	8,915.12	India, Réunion, Madagascar.
Thread ..... kilograms..	50	50.00	Madagascar.
Machinery and millwork		50,601.00	Madagascar, Cape,
Manure:			
Guano ..... kilograms..	376,918	90,768.00	United Kingdom, Réunion, Madagascar.
Of other sorts ..... do....	149,166	7,792.00	United Kingdom, Réunion, Madagascar, Cape.
Mathematical and optical instruments		254.00	Madagascar, France, Seychelles.
Matches, all sorts		2,878.00	Madagascar, Seychelles, Johanna, &c.
Mats and matting		2,266.00	Australia, Réunion.
Molasses ..... kilograms..	958,196	27,223.00	United Kingdom, Cape, India, Réunion.
Musical instruments		674.00	Madagascar Seychelles.
Music, printed		4.00	Seychelles.
Oakum ..... kilograms..	300	79.00	Madagascar, Seychelles.
Oil:			
Castor ..... kilograms..	34,001	12,168.20	Cape, Réunion, Seychelles, Madagascar.
Cocoanut ..... liters..	782,169	229,838.97	United Kingdom, India, Cape, Réunion.
Gingely ..... kilograms..	2,674	1,050.00	Cape, Réunion, Seychelles.
Cloth		81.00	Madagascar.
Mustard ..... kilograms..	20,230	6,677.00	Cape, &c.
Olive ..... liters.	1,519	1,131.00	Seychelles, Madagascar, &c.
Pistachio ..... kilograms.	41,200	23,213.00	Cape, United Kingdom, Réunion.
Petroleum ..... liters..	52,815	3,363.00	Réunion, Seychelles, Madagascar.
Other sorts ..... do....	88	32.00	Madagascar, Réunion.
Onions and garlic ..... kilograms..	19,403	2,708.50	Cape, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion.
Opium ..... do....	140	3,412.50	Cape, Réunion.
Painters' and dyers' colors		4,872.00	Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion.
Paper:			
Manufactures of		743.00	Madagascar, Cape, &c.
Stained, hanging ..... rolls..	2,345	388.00	Madagascar, Réunion.
Pearl and Scotch barley ... kilograms..	40	14.00	Seychelles.
Perfumery		1,904.00	Madagascar, Cape, Réunion.
Pickles and sauces		2,343.80	Madagascar, Seychelles, Johanna.
Pictures, oil paintings		285.00	France, United Kingdom, Cape.
Pitch and tar ..... barrels..	126	1,734.25	Seychelles, Madagascar.
Plants and roots		3,528.00	Madagascar, Réunion, &c.
Plated and gilt wares		2,051.00	United Kingdom, Madagascar.
Plate, wrought silver		100.00	France.
Pork, salted ..... kilograms..	734	337.00	Réunion, Madagascar, &c.
Potatoes ..... do....	57,880	4,484.00	Cape, Seychelles, Madagascar, India.
Prints and engravings		25.00	United Kingdom.
Printing types and materials		118.00	Seychelles, United Kingdom.
Provisions, preserved		12,857.67	Madagascar, Australia, &c.
Rags and paper stuffs ..... kilograms..	875	2,009.00	United Kingdom.
Rahanas ..... pieces..	12,414	3,154.00	Pondicherry, Réunion, &c.
Rattans ..... kilograms..	20,962	2,808.00	Cape, Australia, Réunion, &c.
Resin:			
Red ..... kilograms..	45	35.00	Seychelles.
Rough ..... do....	445	123.00	Madagascar, Seychelles, &c.
Saddlery and harness		1,759.50	Cape, Seychelles, Réunion.
Sago ..... kilograms..	7,422	1,063.00	United Kingdom, Seychelles, &c.
Salt		10,460.40	Madagascar, Seychelles, &c.
Saltpeter		80.00	Seychelles.
Sausages ..... kilograms..	6	10.00	Do.
Seeds:			
Garden		314.00	Madagascar, &c.
Unenumerated		6,565.65	Cape, Réunion, Seychelles, &c.
Sheathing paper, or felt		89.40	Réunion.
Silk:			
Manufactures ..... meters..		2,072.60	Réunion, Madagascar, Cape.
Sewing ..... kilograms..	5	40.00	Madagascar.
Soap ..... do....	50,233	12,108.00	India, Réunion, Seychelles.
Specie:			
Gold		19,688.50	Sandalwood, France.
Silver		1,705,763.21	India, Madagascar, Réunion, &c.
Copper and bronze		250.00	Cape.
Paper currency		8,400.00	Seychelles, France.
Specimens, natural history		9,404.00	United Kingdom, France.

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Statement showing the exports from Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
Spices:			
Cinnamon ..... kilograms..	83	53. 00	United Kingdom.
Cloves ..... do....	2, 515	1, 110. 00	Pondicherry, Cape.
Nutmegs ..... do....	50	25. 00	India.
Pepper ..... do....	8, 389	3, 051. 00	Réunion, Cape, Madagascar.
Of other sorts ..... do....	12, 337	2, 171. 00	Do.
Spirits:			
Brandy ..... liters..	5, 125	4, 633. 25	Seychelles, Madagascar, &c.
Geneva ..... do....	45	60. 00	Johanna, Seychelles.
Rum ..... do....	3, 856, 093	384, 706. 67	United Kingdom, Madagascar, union, &c.
Stationery	.....	3, 887. 61	Madagascar, Seychelles, &c.
Steel, unwrought ..... kilograms..	105	52. 00	Seychelles.
Stones:			
Building ..... number..	600	500. 00	Madagascar.
Filtering ..... do....	1	23. 00	Do.
Grindstones ..... do....	25	284. 00	Seychelles, Johanna.
Marble ..... do....	3	46. 00	Do.
Tombstones ..... do....	3	160. 00	Seychelles, Madagascar.
Straw ware	.....	89. 00	Cape, United Kingdom, Réunio
		Export duty.	
Sugar ..... kilograms..	11, 641, 045	2, 187, 692. 29	34, 023. 89 United Kingdom.
Do ..... do....	47, 273, 467	11, 702, 647. 91	137, 482. 78 Australia.
Do ..... do....	8, 997, 287	2, 527, 486. 96	26, 239. 43 Cape Colonies.
Do ..... do....	34, 575, 785	9, 907, 817. 14	103, 046. 17 India.
Do ..... do....	88, 870	25, 878. 76	250. 86 Seychelles, &c.
Do ..... do...	77, 355	15, 620. 00	209. 39 St. Helena.
Do ..... do....	997, 281	258, 305. 60	2, 991. 88 France.
Do ..... do....	715	210. 00	2. 15 Argentine Confed tion.
Do ..... do....	59, 593	17, 180. 52	180. 84 Madagascar.
Do ..... do....	55, 401	14, 539. 40	166. 20 Pondicherry.
Do ..... do....	2, 031	432. 20	6. 10 Réunion.
Do ..... do....	2, 507, 191	594, 938. 00	7, 521. 58 Spain.
Do ..... do....	1, 092, 400	170, 000. 00	8, 277. 52 United States.
Total sugar	107, 867, 461	27, 422, 748. 42	315, 398. 74
Sugar, candy ..... kilograms..	2, 500	625. 00	Pondicherry.
Tallow ..... do....	1, 324	804. 00	Réunion, Seychelles, Madagasc
Tamarinds ..... do....	69, 065	6, 459. 70	Cape, Réunion, Seychelles.
Tea ..... do....	986	1, 096. 00	Seychelles, Réunion, Madagas
Tin:			
Unwrought ..... kilograms..	2417	1, 595. 00	Madagascar, Réunion, Seychell
Plates	.....	2, 461. 00	Réunion, Seychelles, Madagas
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured ..... kilograms..	55, 076	11, 838. 90	United Kingdom, Seychelles, In
Manufactured ..... do....	574	620. 97	Seychelles, Johanna, &c.
Segars ..... do....	1720	3, 268. 60	Cape, Madagascar, Johanna, &c
Pipes ..... gross..	152	418. 70	Madagascar, Seychelles.
Tongues ..... kilograms..	45	36. 00	Madagascar.
Tortoise and pearl shells ..... do....	816	2, 794. 00	United Kingdom, France.
Toys	.....	3, 212. 00	Madagascar, Réunion, &c.
Turmeric ..... kilograms..	12, 909	3, 010. 50	Cape, Réunion, Seychelles.
Twines, of all sorts ..... do....	10, 841	2, 315. 50	Cape, Réunion, Seychelles.
Umbrellas:			
Cotton ..... number..	1, 400	2, 224. 00	Madagascar.
Silk ..... do....	128	328. 00	Madagascar, Seychelles.
Vanilla pods ..... kilograms..	18, 110	344, 293. 37	United Kingdom, France.
Vegetables, fresh ..... do....	.....	10. 00	Cape.
Vermicelli ..... do....	861	517. 00	Réunion, Madagascar, Seychel
Vinegar ..... liters..	2, 693	601. 00	Seychelles, Madagascar, India.
Wax, bees ..... kilograms..	53, 795	41, 386. 22	United Kingdom, Réunion, Si apore.
Whalebone ..... do....	16	40. 00	United Kingdom.
Wine	.....	22, 656. 80	Madagascar, Seychelles, Cape,
Wood:			
Planks ..... cubic meters..	180	4317. 26	Madagascar, Johanna, &c.
Casks, empty ..... number..	3, 327	15, 537. 00	Seychelles, &c.
Ebony ..... cubic meters..	26	665. 00	United Kingdom.
Masts and spars ..... number..	6	600. 00	Madagascar.
Oars ..... do....	12	24. 00	Johanna.
Shingles ..... do....	10, 000	280. 00	Madagascar.
Timber ..... cubic meters..	203	4, 779. 00	Johanna, Cape, United Kingdo
Wooden ware	.....	3, 159. 00	Cape, Madagascar, Réunion, Ind
Woolen manufactures:			
Blankets ..... number..	132	473. 00	Madagascar, Réunion, &c.
Cloth ..... meters..	871	1, 864. 00	Madagascar.
Mixed ..... do....	4, 777	2, 203. 88	Madagascar, Cape, Seychelles.
Shawls ..... number..	47	84. 00	Madagascar.
Total exports	.....	32, 877, 462. 91	

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Statement showing the navigation at the port of Port Louis, Mauritius, for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

Flag.	From—	Entered.						Cleared.						To—
		Steamers and sailing vessels.				Total.		Steamers and sailing vessels.				Total.		
		With cargoes.		In ballast.				With cargoes.		In ballast.				
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
British	United Kingdom	45	25,931	.....	.....	45	25,931	27	11,516	.....	.....	27	11,516	United Kingdom.
Foreign	do	3	755	.....	.....	3	755	9	2,945	.....	.....	9	2,945	Do.
British	Australasia	51	16,797	.....	.....	51	16,797	103	37,823	1	170	104	37,993	Australasia.
Foreign	do	13	4,094	.....	.....	13	4,094	28	8,513	4	3,022	32	11,535	Do.
British	Cape Colonies	27	9,047	29	10,936	83	19,983	24	8,212	1	442	25	8,654	Cape Colonies.
Foreign	do	16	2,501	24	4,501	40	7,002	29	5,042	.....	.....	29	5,042	Do.
British	Ceylon	4	1,333	.....	.....	4	1,333	1	887	16	16,259	17	17,146	Ceylon.
Foreign	Continental India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,227	2	1,227	Do.
British	do	73	58,935	4	4,068	77	63,003	47	30,557	30	29,158	77	59,715	Continental India.
Foreign	do	25	12,247	.....	.....	25	12,247	24	8,867	9	6,338	33	15,205	Do.
British	Dependencies of Mauritius.	46	6,243	.....	.....	46	6,243	43	5,983	.....	.....	43	5,983	Dependencies of Mauritius.
Foreign	do	10	1,639	.....	.....	10	1,639	10	1,975	.....	.....	10	1,975	Do.
British	Newfoundland	1	373	.....	.....	1	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Newfoundland.
Do	Singapore	11	4,295	.....	.....	11	4,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Singapore.
Foreign	do	8	3,578	.....	.....	8	3,578	4	2,589	1	359	5	2,948	Do.
British	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	520	1	520	St. Helena.
Do	France	1	377	.....	.....	1	377	1	510	.....	.....	1	510	France.
Foreign	do	25	9,678	.....	.....	25	9,678	2	710	.....	.....	2	710	Do.
Do	Sweden	3	1,332	.....	.....	3	1,332	1	838	.....	.....	1	838	Germany.
British	Johanna	6	1,240	.....	.....	6	1,240	6	1,110	.....	.....	6	1,110	Johanna.
Do	Madagascar	26	6,992	.....	.....	26	6,992	27	7,673	1	459	28	8,132	Madagascar.
Foreign	do	26	9,800	.....	.....	26	9,800	32	10,415	1	895	33	11,310	Do.
British	Réunion	2	1,016	7	3,958	9	4,974	6	2,122	.....	.....	6	2,122	Réunion.
Foreign	do	43	14,642	7	2,902	50	17,544	53	19,982	10	3,361	63	23,343	Do.
Do	Cochin-China	1	328	.....	.....	1	328	1	1,152	.....	.....	1	1,152	China.
British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,987	3	1,987	Java.
Foreign	Java	3	2,312	.....	.....	3	2,312	1	452	3	2,162	4	2,614	Do.
British	Manilla	1	324	.....	.....	1	324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manila.
Foreign	Muscat	2	752	.....	.....	2	752	1	371	.....	.....	1	371	Muscat.
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	312	.....	.....	1	312	Holland.
British	Persia	1	684	.....	.....	1	684	1	899	.....	.....	1	899	Do.
Foreign	Philippine Islands	1	1,004	.....	.....	1	1,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
British	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,616	4	3,616	Philippine Islands.
Foreign	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7,560	10	7,560	Do.

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Statement showing the navigation at the port of Port Louis, Mauritius, for the year ending 31st December, 1879—Continued.

Flag.	From—	Entered.						Cleared.						To—
		Steamers and sailing vessels.				Total.		Steamers and sailing vessels.				Total.		
		With cargoes.		In ballast.				With cargoes.		In ballast.				
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Do	Pondicherry	12	4,125			12	4,125	7	2,278	16	7,226	23	9,504	Pondicherry.
Do								1	358			1	358	Sandalwood Island.
British	Sandalwood Island	1	459			1	459							
Do										5	2,241	5	2,241	Spain.
Foreign	do	1	358			1	358							
Do								3	1,663			3	1,663	Spain.
Do	Argentine Confederation	4	2,141			4	2,141							
Do	Brazil			2	501	2	501			1	451	1	451	Mozambique.
British	Peru	5	3,306			5	3,306			4	3,616	4	3,616	Peru.
Foreign	do	16	11,872			16	11,872							Do.
British	United States	2	543			2	543	5	1,663	2	1,707	7	3,365	United States.
Foreign	do	2	1,133			2	1,133	3	1,741	2	1,576	5	3,317	Do.
British	Uruguay	4	2,011			2	2,011			1	255	1	255	Zanzibar.
Foreign	do	16	7,146			16	7,146			1	327	1	327	Uruguay.
Totals		537	231,343	73	26,866	610	258,209	503	179,309	124	90,826	627	270,171	

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RÉUNION.

Statement showing the imports from the United States at Réunion Island for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Description.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
3,566* cases, of 2 tins each, petroleum = 7,162 tins, containing *in toto* 13,550 liters, equivalent to	$8,204 63	†$1,916 85	New York, per American bark Charles Stewart, H. R. Powers, master.
200 cases lard, out of which: 150 cases of 10 tins, 10 kilograms each, = 15,000 kilograms; 50 cases of 20 tins, 5 kilograms each, = 5,000 kilograms, weighing *in toto* 20,000 kilograms	8,127 42	‡303 25	
Total	16,332 05		

*Out of which 3,497½ cases have been entered at customs, duties paid; 60 cases shipped for Madagascar; 8½ cases empty, having leaked; total, 3,566 cases.
†10,092.80 francs, at rate of exchange, 19.3 = $1,916.05.
‡1,571.20 francs, at rate of exchange, 19.3 = $303.25.

Statement showing the imports and exports between the Island of Réunion and the United States for the year 1881.

Articles.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
Petroleum, 3,566 cases = 13,550 liters	$8,204 63	Nil.
Lard, 200 cases, weighing 20,000 kilograms	8,127 42	
	16,332 05	

A. LANGLOIS,
Consular Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

(FROM THE CANARY ISLANDS AROUND BY THE BARBARY STATES TO THE GULF OF ADEN.)

MOROCCO.

Report by Consul Mathews on the trade, commerce, and navigation of the Empire of Morocco for the year 1880–'81.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tangier, September 21, 1881.

The improvement in trade which was looked forward to for the year 1880–'81 has not been realized to any great extent; early crops of wheat, barley, and beans, which from the time of sowing promised to be abundant, were subsequently destroyed by heavy falls of rain and stormy winds in the spring; the damage done being so great that many agriculturists barely secured the seed put in the ground, while maize, millet, and dary seed, which were sown after the rains of spring, and promised to give good result, have in many districts been damaged by worms and blight. The inclemency of the weather was not without its effect on

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fruit, of which most of the trees in full bloom at the time suffered co
siderably.

But the greatest drawback to trade in general has been the want
confidence experienced by most foreign traders who seem loath to specu
late in any branch of trade, finding it almost impossible to get their ow
back from the natives, who are so ground down by exorbitant taxatio
as to find all their products have disappeared before they have the valu
of them in hand; that the poor agriculturist is on the one side dunne
by his government for taxes, and on the other by his foreign creditor
who also has to suffer from the results of the government's rapacious pr
pensities.

In many cases where the native is willing to acquit himself honorabl
towards his foreign creditors, he dreads to show his resources for fea
of having his properties confiscated by the unsalaried authorities, i
whose eyes the greatest crime a man can commit is to possess propert
of any consideration. Under these circumstances and in the absence
any proper tribunal wherein redress is likely to be obtained, foreig
traders are chary about placing their wonted confidence in natives whos
solvency may from one day to another become *nil* by a stroke from th
functionary who has jurisdiction over them.

It is therefore not surprising that many of the tribes are in open re
volt, and many who were formerly honest and thrifty plowers of lan
have been converted into bands of marauders whom all the Sultan'
efforts cannot subjugate. During the whole year divisions of the Su
tan's armies are sent to different parts of the empire, carrying devasta
tion wherever they go, but instead of subjugating the tribes, such step
only serve to irritate them all the more, as instead of inquiring int
grievances and endeavoring to redress wrongs by introducing salutar
reforms, the Sultan's government policy seems that of wishing to weake
the already overwhelmed tribes, who in their turn resume their lawles
practices as soon as the armies leave their district; and in many case
where the faults of the guilty parties are visited upon the innocent thes
also become infuriated and join in the rebellious movement when the
see their property unlawfully confiscated or destroyed.

Up to the present the Sultan and his army have not arrived at th
southern capital, Morocco City, on account of the daily sanguinary en
counters they have to sustain; but what is worse is that every part
the country they go through bears the mark of their passage in the shap
of ruin, misery, and rebellion.

Under such government it is not to be reasonably expected that trad
and industry can flourish, especially when its autocratic system give
the population no chance of turning to account the rich resources
the country; many of the rich articles being prohibited to trade in whil
the less valuable produce is so hampered with taxation that the pro
ducer must give his produce for nothing in order to allow shippers t
realize cost after paying taxes, duties, and expenses.

Attempts are being made to induce this government to adopt a mor
equitable system, and to encourage trade so as to enrich its treasury b
more legitimate contributions, likely to result from the extension
commerce; but little hopes, as yet, are entertained of successful issu
for these wise suggestions, the Sultan's government being composed
men who only look to their own private benefit, and so long as thei
pockets are filled during their term of office, little care what becomes
the multitude, who, in their eyes, only exist to be fleeced by their su
periors.

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Owing to the foregoing reasons, there has been a falling off in trade during the last year as compared with the previous one, and although some allowance should be made for the cessation of import in breadstuffs, yet the deficiency ought to have been made up by an increase in other goods.

On the other hand, the damage suffered by the crops of cereals cannot have affected the export to the extent of making the total inferior to that of the preceding year when there was hardly any crop at all of cereals, while the oil crop this year has been most abundant.

IMPORTATIONS.

The total import during 1880–'81 is $3,638,895, against $4,714,863 in 1879–'80. Deficiency in 1880–'81, $1,075,968.

The total export during 1880–'81 is $3,381,770, against $3,747,685 in 1879–'80. Deficiency in 1880–'81, $365,915.

Subjoined is a review of the various articles which form the staple trade in the country, and others which would prove a means of prosperity to it being prohibited to trade:

Raw cotton.—The quantity imported has slightly increased, being 1,051 cwts., value, $23,155, in 1880–'81, against 996 cwts., value $20,310, in 1879–'80. Prices ruled about $18 per 30 kilograms for middling or lean.

Cotton goods.—Gray, bleached, and printed cotton cloths from Manchester form an important item of the trade, and of late years English manufacturers have so successfully imitated the Pondicherry blue dyes, as to secure for English dyed cottons a preference over the original goods from India.

The staple articles are T-cloths, gray, white, croydons, bleached long cloths, dyed bafts and muslins of all descriptions, plain, embroidered, and printed, from Manchester and Glasgow. Prices vary according to quality and fluctuation of producing markets.

Woolen cloths.—The original Yorkshire goods are now almost superseded by German and Austrian manufactures, particularly in the low-priced goods, but in the better classes, England still holds her own. The values run from $1.25 to $3 per yard.

French textures of all descriptions are imported in small quantities, excepting silk goods, in which no other country has been able to compete with any success against Lyons and Nismes.

Iron and hardware.—Birmingham and Sheffield are the chief sources of supply, notwithstanding German and Belgian competition in the lower qualities. Swedish and English iron in bars is largely imported from England, chiefly for agricultural implements, but of late years some of these being imported ready made, the quantities of these metals are not so large. Besides, the little encouragement given to agriculturists makes the demand for implements considerbly smaller, the land under culture being in some districts less than one-half that in former years. Other metals, chiefly brass, copper, bar tin, tin, zinc, brass and copper in sheets, are imported in small quantities for native manufacture, chiefly from England.

Loaf sugar is the principal item of French importation to this country, Marseilles having completely annihilated Belgian and Dutch competition in these markets. This article amounts to nearly one-half of the total import from France. Brown and crushed sugar in small quantities from England and France.

Coffee.—Rio quality is imported second-hand from Marseilles and

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Havre and London in rather small quantities; the local value runs fro
$13 to $15 per cwt.

Teas.—Green hyson, young hyson, and gunpowder are imported fro
England in large quantities, prices varying from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* pe
pound English.

Drugs, spices, and chemical products are imported in fair quantitie
from England and France, but the articles are so numerous and varie
that it would be impossible to enumerate them with any likelihood
precision.

Raw silk is imported in quantities from Marseilles and Genoa for n
tive textures at Fez.

Cotton yarns.—Manchester supplies these, gray, bleached, and dye
for the use of native weavers at Rabat.

Petroleum.—Owing to the abundant oil crop, the natives find it cheap
to consume the latter, but among the better classes petroleum is gettin
daily into more general use.

Planks.—Since the civil war in the United States this country h
adopted Swedish planks or deals which they could at the time get
lower prices; still several cargoes have been landed in Morocco, and pre
erence would be given to American pine when such can be obtaine
The present price is as follows:

	Per 168 × 9 × 3 fe
Swedish red deals, 6 to 26 feet long	$12 50 to $14
American red deals	12 50 to 13
White deals	10
Pitch pine deals, 12 to 40 feet	16

The various articles imported into Morocco during the year 1880–'8
their quantities and values, are exhibited in the annexed table marked

It may, perhaps, be of interest to show, in a tabular form, the tot
value of imports to Morocco during the last ten years:

	Total valu of import
1870–'71	$3,386,4
1871–'72	3,905,2
1872–'73	4,253,8
1873–'74	4,172,3
1874–'75	5,238,0
1875–'76	5,057,9
1876–'77	4,888,0
1877–'78	6,413,3
1878–'79	4,492,7
1879–'80	4,714,8
1880–'81	3,638,8

EXPORTATION.

As before observed, there is an important falling off in the tot
chiefly attributable to the difficulties with which trade in general
hampered by the ill-advised government, but partly also to the depre
ation in value of several of the most important articles, such as oli
oil, beeswax, almonds, &c.

Almonds.—The crop has been fair and prices ruled at an average
from $11 to $13. The quantity exported is 28,766 cwts., valued at abo
$421,075.

Beeswax.—The quantity exported was 3,236 cwts., of the value
$228,240.

Birdseed.—For several years past the crops of birdseed have decline
The exportation during the year 1880–'81 was 5,465 cwts., of the value
$13,475.

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Bones.—The quantity exported during the past year was 44,541 cwts., of the value of $30,195. The prohibition is now again in force.

Cattle.—Further concessions having been granted by the Sultan to the Austrian and German ministers, on the same terms as those made to England for her military supplies of the fortress of Gibraltar, private speculators seized the opportunity and turned the grant to their own account by buying the licenses, and shipping a large number of oxen from Tangier to Gibraltar, Spain, Marseilles, Lisbon, &c. The Sultan has, therefore, very sensibly lowered the duty on dead carcasses in proportion to the reduced duties paid by the "concessionnaires," by which means shippers of dead meat are able to compete on equal terms with the favored few.

Carpets.—Of this article, 182 bales were exported during the past year, of the value of $31,180.

Dates.—The crops have been smaller than the previous years, and although values are equal, say from $13 to $20 per cwt., the total of what has been shipped is only about two-thirds of last year, 1879–'80.

Esparto.—Ever since English paper manufacturers have adopted this article, it became a means of subsistence for many of the poorer classes, country laborers and others, as it grows perfectly wild, and the men and women had it only to collect and bring it into port for sale; but the government has lately put such taxes and tolls upon the article that the poor laborer often finds it difficult to make the money he gets adequate to what he has to pay for tolls and taxes. The article is therefore abandoned, and the Sultan cuts off one of the best resources in the country, and at the same time stops the means of livelihood of many thousands of his subjects.

Goat-skins.—This article forms the most important item of export to France, but it nevertheless gives no profit to this country, there being only one great French tanner who buys up the Morocco classes, and finding no one able to compete with him, takes all at his own prices, and consequently shippers, who have to pay many taxes and duties before the goods leave the country, often operate to a loss. In former times large quantities of these skins were sent to America, but since Marseilles began to sell them ready tanned, direct shipments have ceased. In 1880 several orders for Morocco skins and hides were sent from America and Canada to Marseilles, but the French tanner and some of the commission houses in Marseilles sent up prices to such an extent as to cause American and Canadian buyers to lose money, and give up the idea of buying the article in the raw state.

Grains of all descriptions.—The few articles allowed to be exported have been bought up for the Canary Islands and Madeira at higher prices than they are likely to fetch in Europe.

Gums.—Arabic brown, Morocco, and sandarac have been shipped in very small quantities, the roads leading to sea-ports from places of production being unsafe for conducting the goods.

Olive oil.—There has been no export, owing to the low prices ruling in England, the fall in value being no less than about 75 to 100 per cent. over previous years.

Orris root.—Of this article the quantities shipped are exceedingly small at present, and though in previous years large quantities were gathered for shipment abroad, the recent tariffs of duties on produce which is brought into sea-ports so hampers all the low-priced articles as to render speculation for shipment almost impracticable. Up to last year this article could be bought at about $2.25 free on board, but this year, owing to additional duties and taxes, it costs nearly twice as much.

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Palmetto leaves would also be a great source of riches to the country people for its unlimited abundance all over the country, but this is one of the prohibited articles, the Sultan thus absurdly losing quite a great revenue.

Wools.—Owing to the mortality of sheep in the previous years, the clip had not been so large and consequently prices had risen considerably, being from $16 to $20 per cwt. against $12 to $16 the year before.

The various articles exported from the ports of Morocco during the year 1880–'81, their quantities and values, are exhibited in the annexed table marked B.

I also subjoin a comparative statement of the total value of exports from Morocco during the past ten years:

	Total value of exports.
1870–'71	$3,136,840
1871–'72	4,566,305
1872–'73	6,142,885
1873–'74	7,777,330
1874–'75	5,396,755
1875–'76	6,466,766
1876–'77	5,424,940
1877–'78	6,074,410
1878–'79	3,491,850
1879–'80	3,747,685
1880–'81	3,381,770

NAVIGATION.

The shipping return which is subjoined shows a decrease in the number of vessels entered and cleared during the year by 65 vessels, whereas the aggregate tonnage appears larger by 3,231 tons than the previous year. This is owing, no doubt, to the cessation of the "Hispano-Marroqui Steam Navigation Company," which had three small steamboats plying daily between Gibraltar, Tangier, Tetuan, Cadiz, Malaga, Larraiche, and Rabat, while on the other hand the introduction of a new English line of steamers running between London, Lisbon, Spain, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and the coast of Morocco, with a fleet of four large steamers, renders the total tonnage larger, although not making up for the decrease in number occasioned by the withdrawal of smaller crafts, as shown by the following figures:

1879–'80: Vessels entered and cleared, 1,425; tonnage, 366,787.

1880–'81: Vessels entered and cleared, 1,360; tonnage, 369,918.

However, the remarkable increase of tonnage is no indication of a healthier state of things (trade in general being if anything worse than in the previous years), but a keener competition on the part of shipowners in England, who, regardless of the small scope offered, are now working at a loss, having reduced freights to nearly one-half of their normal type without benefiting either shippers or ship-owners.

AGRICULTURE.

The labor of agriculture is carried on in the most primitive style by the natives, as the want of civilization opposes the introduction of all kinds of machinery; and foreign improved implements of agriculture which have been tried have failed, as the country has not yet sufficiently issued from its normal state of barbarism and old, prejudiced ideas to admit of their use. This country is unfortunately subject to frequent

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visitations of droughts and locusts that also in a great measure check the prosperity and increase of trade.

The real friends of the Sultan among foreign representatives are unceasingly urging upon him to remove the prohibitive measures, and give legitimate trade and agriculture greater scope for development, but so far their representations have proved unsuccessful, and this rich country is making retrogressive instead of progressive steps towards civilization, owing to its misguided government.

FELIX A. MATHEWS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tangier, September 21, 1881.

Return of foreign shipping at each port of Morocco in the year 1880–'81.

ENTERED.

Towns.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			Value of cargoes.	Amount of specie.
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.		
Tangier	479	73,600	5,321	169	20,825	1,421	648	94,425	6,742	$1,500,230	$167,500
Tetuan	60	1,326	269	94	1,733	513	154	3,059	782	200,275	.....
Larache	26	6,357	289	22	4,110	267	48	10,467	556	67,780	.....
Rabat	39	14,720	674	27	10,274	479	66	24,994	1,150	283,885	18,920
Casablanca	47	27,570	1,026	73	40,869	1,239	120	68,459	2,265	500,720	227,500
Mazagan	110	58,736	2,185	44	4,532	342	154	63,268	2,527	289,225	189,415
Saffi	64	42,662	1,461	20	1,946	138	84	44,608	1,599	107,585	25,000
Mogador	62	45,620	1,396	24	15,018	531	86	60,638	1,927	689,195	117,220
Totals	887	270,591	12,618	473	99,327	4,930	1,360	369,918	17,548	3,638,895	755,555

CLEARED.

Tangier	569	68,480	5,459	78	25,549	1,272	647	94,029	6,731	$795,840	$200,000
Tetuan	144	2,316	617	37	796	165	151	3,112	782	93,715	20,000
Larache	23	7,116	330	25	3,351	226	48	10,467	556	99,965	.....
Rabat	55	19,476	910	11	5,497	240	66	24,973	1,150	300,850	78,550
Casablanca	75	41,015	1,253	45	27,444	1,012	120	68,459	2,265	353,050	72,860
Mazagan	148	62,580	2,484	5	449	34	153	63,029	2,518	678,390	70,750
Saffi	84	44,423	1,575	3	185	24	84	44,608	1,599	214,600	.....
Mogador	71	50,837	1,589	15	9,801	338	86	60,638	1,927	845,360	12,100
Totals	1,169	306,243	14,217	219	73,072	3,311	1,357	369,315	17,528	3,381,770	354,260

Return of foreign shipping at all the ports of Morocco in the year 1880–'81.

ENTERED.

Nationality of vessels.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			Value of cargoes.	Amount of specie.
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.		
British	468	127,282	5,903	179	49,386	1,817	647	176,668	7,720	$2,328,850	$284,580
French	206	128,364	5,253	67	39,516	1,603	283	16,880	6,856	1,072,410	423,375
Spanish	173	9,453	1,122	187	7,231	1,208	360	16,684	2,330	199,735	47,660
Portuguese	19	854	139	32	1,977	235	51	2,831	374	(*)	.....
Jerusalem	.....	.....	.....	1	44	5	1	44	5	(*)	.....
Danish	.....	.....	.....	1	239	9	1	239	9	(*)	.....
Moorish	.....	.....	.....	1	14	5	1	14	5	(*)	.....
Swedish	.....	.....	.....	1	140	8	1	140	8	(*)	.....
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	1	324	14	1	324	14	(*)	.....
Netherlands	2	257	12	1	160	8	3	417	20	3,750	.....
German	8	3,832	167	.....	.....	.....	8	3,832	167	11,025	.....
Belgian	1	549	22	.....	.....	.....	1	549	22	1,735	.....
Italian	.....	.....	.....	2	296	18	2	296	18	(*)	.....
Totals	887	270,591	12,618	473	99,327	4,930	1,360	369,918	17,548	3,638,895	755,555

*Amounts not given by the consul.

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Return of foreign shipping at all the ports of Morocco in the year 1880–'81—Continued.

CLEARED.

British	584	145,455	6,672	61	30,914	1,035	645	176,369	7,707	$1,731,220	$194,295
French	217	131,462	5,249	66	31,418	1,607	283	167,880	6,856	1,292,150	239,965
Spanish	294	14,459	1,941	64	2,255	387	358	16,714	2,328	267,925	20,000
Portuguese	31	2,136	236	18	655	133	50	2,791	369	51,305	.....
Jerusalem	1	44	5	.....	.....	.....	1	44	5	2,400	.....
Danish	1	239	9	.....	.....	.....	1	239	9	2,000	.....
Moorish	1	19	5	.....	.....	.....	1	19	5	1,785	.....
Swedish	1	140	8	.....	.....	.....	1	140	8	1,000	.....
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	1	134	14	1	134	14	.....	.....
Netherlands	1	160	8	2	257	12	3	417	20	8,500	.....
German	4	2,072	75	4	1,760	92	8	3,832	167	9,705	.....
Belgian	.....	.....	.....	1	549	22	1	549	22	.....	.....
Italian	2	296	18	1	130	9	3	426	27	13,780	.....
Totals	1,137	296,482	14,226	219	73,072	3,311	1,356	369,554	17,537	3,381,770	454,260

A.—*General returns of imports into Morocco,* 1880–'81.

Articles.		Quantities.	Values.
Alum	cwts.	868	$1,870
Amber beads	boxes.	3	1,000
Aniseed	cwts.	97	970
Bagging	bales.	6	1,150
Beams, iron	number.	76	150
Benzoin	cwts.	131	4,095
Biscuits	do.	20	300
Books	boxes.	20	550
Brassware	do.	66	3,990
Bricks	number.	125,000	1,450
Butter	barrels.	12	180
Campeachy wood	cwts.	400	1,780
Candles	do.	3,667	58,545
Canvas	bales.	93	8,985
Caps, red	dozen.	646	3,530
Cards, playing	boxes.	5	100
Carpets	bales.	22	800
Cassia	cases.	3	60
Celtic	cwts.	67	670
Cement	barrels.	325	1,550
Chemicals	do.	255	2,970
Chinaware	boxes.	125	6,175
Cloth	bales.	245	133,800
Clothes	boxes.	49	825
Coal	tons.	13	200
Cochineal	cwts.	82	5,060
Coffee	do.	1,352	22,965
Confectionary	boxes.	36	705
Copper and brass	cwts.	291	7,865
Copperas	do.	252	400
Coral	boxes.	3	400
Cotton goods:			
Manufactured	bales.	8,014	1,928,185
French	boxes.	227	82,900
Raw	cwts.	1,051	23,155
Thread	boxes.	98	23,660
Yarn	do.	128	16,250
Crockery	do.	175	7,425
Cummin seed	cwts.	4	40
Drugs	packages.	1,168	49,050
Dyes	do.	231	4,700
Earthenware	boxes.	174	6,520
Flour	cwts.	3,748	11,880
Fruit			13,250
Furniture	boxes.	83	5,050
Glassware	do.	556	18,015
Gold lace and thread	lbs.	22½	475
Hardware	boxes.	524	22,145
Hides, Buenos Ayres	cwts.	836	12,110
Iron	do.	15,033	36,415
Kidney beans	do.	40	160
Leather	do.	170	2,535
Linen manufactures	boxes.	36	11,100
Marble slabs	do.	319	995
Matches	gross.	27,675	14,870

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A.—*General returns of imports into Morocco*, 1880-'81—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Oil:		
Cotton-seed ..... cwts..	1,834	$11,910
Linseed ..... do....	.....	1,460
Olive ..... do....	395	3,535
Petroleum ..... boxes..	4,043	9,025
Paint ..... cwts..	179	2,565
Paper:		
Brown ..... reams..	19,558	4,800
Writing ..... do....	4,426	3,860
Perfumery ..... cases..	19	225
Planks ..... dozen..	485	7,160
Potatoes ..... cwts..	608	935
Provisions ..... packages..	2,385	11,995
Rice ..... cwts..	661	2,255
Sarsaparilla ..... do....	21	710
Silk:		
Manufactured ..... boxes..	119	15,925
Raw ..... cwts..	516	104,725
Soap ..... do....	643	4,845
Spices ..... do....	1,664	29,955
Silver-plated goods ..... boxes..	2	100
Stationery ..... do....	158	1,200
Steel ..... do....	920	3,945
Sugar:		
Brown ..... cwts..	4,613	32,155
Crushed ..... do....	1,235	9,490
Loaf ..... do....	51,059	473,035
Sundries ..... packages..	.....	82,040
Tea ..... chests..	6,560	200,260
Tiles ..... cases..	192	450
Tin ..... boxes..	732	8,995
Tobacco ..... cwts..	537	7,945
Wine and spirits, &c ..... packages..	1,453	36,110
Woolen stuffs ..... bales..	17	3,350
Total	.....	3,638,895

RECAPITULATION.

From Great Britain	$2,617,130
From France	991,570
From Spain	19,600
From Holland	3,750
From Germany	3,025
From United States of America	2,175
From Portugal	1,645
	3,638,895

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B.—*General return of exports from Morocco*, 1880–'81.

Articles.		Quantities.	Values.
Almonds	cwts.	28,766	$421,0
Amber	do.	292	2,9
Birdseed	do.	5,465	13,4
Beans	quarters.	17,268	117,3
Biscuits	cwts.	37	3
Bones	do.	44,541	30,1
Caraway seed	do.	120	5
Carpets	bales.	182	31,1
Citrons	casks.	248	3,7
Crockery	boxes.	135	4,5
Dates	cwts.	1,704	24,3
Dyes	do.	3,190	12,5
Eggs	dozens.	564,875	54,5
Esparto	cwts.	24,077	25,6
Fenugreek	do.	5,256	9,7
Fowls	dozens.	4,094	10,1
Fruits			1,3
Fullers' earth	cwts.	1,037	2,4
Gingelly seed	do.	78	3
Goat skins	dozens.	24,603	396,7
Gums	cwts.	6,866	100,9
Hair	do.	655	6,1
Hair stuff	bales.	119	3,4
Henna	cwts.	1,165	6,1
Hides	do.	8,850	98,7
Horns	packages.	126	4
Leather	cwts.	266	2,7
Linseed	do.	1,979	6,0
Lentils	quarters.	455	3,1
Maize	do.	41,076	216,5
Marjoram	cwts.	342	1,5
Mats	bales.	88	3
Meat	cwts.	4,321	43,2
Millet, Dhoura	do.	350	1,6
Onions	do.	1,688	3,3
Oranges	number.	3,797,678	14,9
Orris root	cwts.	235	1,8
Ostrich feathers	do.	41	82,5
Oxen	head.	7,104	177,6
Pease, chick	quarters.	13,006	143,9
Porcupine quills	number.	16,010	3
Raas	cwts.	1,707	9,6
Raisins	do.	8,974	35,8
Rope, (palmetto cord)	bundles.	25,300	7
Rose leaves	cwts.	80	7
Sesame seed	do.	25	1
Sheep skins	do.	2,646	22,8
Slippers	pairs.	288,148	308,3
Snuff	cwts.	8	4
Sundries			35,0
Trays	number.	1,200	2,6
Tripes	bundles.	1,086	1
Wax	cwts.	3,236	95,2
Wool, in grease	do.	19,098	228,2
Wool, washed	do.	16,727	472,0
Woolen stuffs	bales.	400	90,1
Total			3,381,7

RECAPITULATION.

To Great Britain	$1,760,3
To France	1,315,3
To Spain	209,1
To Portugal	74,3
To Italy	21,2
To Germany	1,2
Total	3,381,7

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRADE OF MOROCCO BY PORTS, DURING THE YEAR 1880–'81.

[A. Tangier. B. Tetuan. C. Laraiche. D. Rabat. E. Casablanca. F. Mazagan. G. Saffi. H. Mogador.]

A. TANGIER.

Return of foreign shipping at the port of Tangier during the year 1880–'81.

ENTERED.

Nationality of vessels.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			Value of cargoes.	Amount of specie.
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews	No.	Tons.	Crews.		
British	282	27,898	2,593	95	12,521	731	377	40,419	3,324	$371,255	$60,000
French	71	34,707	1,727	11	4,258	239	82	38,965	1,966	551,740	86,500
Spanish	112	6,401	780	52	3,470	366	164	9,871	1,146	66,885	21,000
Portuguese	4	116	28	9	238	66	13	354	94	1,840	.....
German	7	3,672	159	.....	.....	.....	7	3,672	159	3,025	.....
Netherlands	2	257	12	.....	.....	.....	2	257	12	3,750	.....
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	1	324	14	1	324	14	.....	.....
Belgian	1	549	22	.....	.....	.....	1	549	22	1,735	.....
Moorish	.....	.....	.....	1	14	5	1	14	5	.....	.....
Totals	479	73,600	5,321	169	20,825	1,421	648	94,425	6,742	1,500,230	167,500

CLEARED.

British	360	29,294	3,023	16	10,803	286	376	40,097	3,309	$420,500	$60,000
French	56	23,450	1,348	26	10,515	618	82	38,965	1,966	252,725	120,000
Spanish	150	8,824	1,021	14	1,047	125	164	9,871	1,146	61,410	20,000
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	13	354	94	13	354	94	.....	.....
German	3	1,912	67	4	1,760	92	7	3,672	159	1,205	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	2	257	12	2	257	12	.....	.....
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	1	134	14	1	134	14	.....	.....
Belgian	.....	.....	.....	1	549	22	1	549	22	.....	.....
Italian	.....	.....	.....	1	130	9	1	130	9	.....	.....
Totals	569	63,480	5,459	78	25,549	1,272	647	94,029	6,731	795,840	200,000

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Return of imports at the port of Tangier in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	From Great Britain.		From France.		From Spain.		From Germany.		From Holland.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Beams, iron ..... number..			76	$150							76	$150
Benzoin ..... cwts..	5	80									5	80
Books ..... boxes..	12	250	8	300							20	550
Bricks ..... number..			80,000	1,000	45,000	$450					125,000	1,450
Campeachy wood ..... cwts..	140	500	180	800							320	1,300
Candles ..... do....	120	2,100	1,296	27,680							1,416	29,780
Canvas ..... bales..	40	2,000	5	420							45	2,420
Carpets ..... do....	8	300	3	225							11	525
Caps, red ..... dozen..	400	2,130	246	1,400							646	3,530
Cement ..... barrels..	25	100	280	1,200							305	1,300
Chemicals ..... do....	20	1,250	11	700	1	100					32	2,050
Chinaware ..... cases..	40	2,000	59	2,950							99	4,950
Cloth ..... bales..	75	65,000	40	30,000							115	95,000
Cochineal ..... cwts..	65	3,500									65	3,500
Coffee ..... do....	420	8,400	80	1,200	45	925					525	10,525
Copper and brass ..... do....	104	3,120	64	1,920							168	5,041
Cotton goods:												
Manchester ..... bales..	2,340	615,685									2,340	615,585
French ..... boxes..			180	76,300							180	76,300
Raw ..... cwts..	105	2,250	350	7,875							455	10,125
Thread ..... boxes..	45	10,000	10	1,150							55	11,150
Crockery ..... do....	48	2,700	40	1,900	5	250					93	4,850
Deal planks ..... dozen..	82	1,500	10	125							92	1,725
Drugs ..... barrels..	101	8,200	340	33,740							441	41,940
Earthenware ..... do....	65	2,450	15	1,500							80	3,950
Flour ..... cwts..	340	1,500	2,249	6,500	240	1,000	45	$200			2,874	9,200
Fruit		7,250		4,250		1,750						13,250
Glassware ..... boxes..	69	4,200	38	2,450							107	6,650
Groceries		2,800		7,000								9,800
Hardware ..... boxes..	84	4,125	140	6,000	1	40					225	10,165
Iron ..... cwt..	780	3,200	450	1,570							1,230	6,770
Leather ..... do....	68	1,020	96	1,460							164	2,460
Linen, manufactured ..... boxes..	20	6,500	8	2,015							28	8,515
Marble slabs ..... do....	150	500	151	420							301	920
Matches ..... gross..	400	300	17,000	9,305							17,400	9,605
Nails ..... barrels..	25	250	8	60							33	310
Oils:												
Linseed ..... do....	12	200	45	660							57	860
Olive ..... cwts..	162	1,450	132	1,185	101	900					395	3,535
Cotton ..... do....	554	3,325									554	3,325
Petroleum ..... boxes..	999	1,750					10	20			1,009	1,770

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Return of exports at the port of Tangier in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	To Great Brita in.		To France.		To Spain.		To Germany.		To Portugal.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Almonds ..... cwts.	16	$240	6	$90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	$330
Birdseed ..... do....	2, 320	5, 800	207	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 527	6, 320
Biscuits ..... do....	31	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	$60	.....	.....	37	370
Bones ..... do....	1, 820	1, 365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 820	1, 365
Caraway seed ..... do....	120	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	590
Carpets ..... bales..	10	1, 650	21	3, 150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	4, 300
Crockery ..... boxes..	40	2, 000	46	2, 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	4, 800
Dates ..... cwts..	1, 393	20, 895	51	765	20	$300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 464	21, 960
Dyes ..... do....	.....	3, 150	.....	2, 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 750
Eggs ..... baskets..	2, 400	48, 000	40	800	200	4, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6, 600, 000	52, 800
Fowls ..... dozen..	3, 764	9, 410	.....	.....	240	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 004	10, 010
Fuller's earth ..... cwts..	.....	.....	1, 037	2, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 037	2, 400
Goats' skins ..... do....	.....	.....	3, 046	68, 535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 046	68, 535
Hair stuff ..... bales..	.....	.....	30	1, 500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1, 500
Hair, goats' and horse ..... cwts..	.....	.....	406	4, 060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	4, 060
Henna ..... do....	.....	.....	17	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	170
Hides ..... do....	1, 142	14, 275	580	7, 250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 722	21, 525
Leather, Filaly ..... do....	76	800	160	1, 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	2, 400
Linseed ..... do....	15	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	140
Marjoram, wild ..... do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	1, 490	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	1, 490
Meat ..... do....	4, 321	43, 210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 321	43, 210
Millet, Dhurra ..... do....	350	1, 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	1, 600
Oranges ..... number	.....	.....	4, 678	30	.....	.....	68, 000	375	.....	.....	72, 678	405
Oxen ..... head..	2, 980	74, 500	1, 550	38, 750	2, 366	59, 150	.....	.....	208	$5, 200	7, 104	177, 600
Porcupine quills ..... cases..	.....	.....	4	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†13, 010	250
Rags ..... cwts..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	190	.....	.....	74	190
Rope ..... bales..	74	230	.....	.....	8, 700	250	30	200	.....	.....	‡22, 100	680
Sesame seed ..... cwts..	8	65	9	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	140
Slippers ..... bale..	1, 325	231, 875	441	66, 150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	§267, 698	298, 025
Sundries	.....	4, 710	.....	6, 750	.....	420	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	12, 260
Trays, brass ..... number..	235	590	100	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	840
Tripes ..... bundle..	786	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786	120
Wax, bees' ..... cwts..	101	3, 535	98	3, 430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	6, 965
Wool:												
Washed ..... do....	.....	.....	364	8, 190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	8, 190
Greasy ..... do....	.....	.....	41	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	500
Woolen stuffs ..... bales.	11	1, 650	216	32, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	34, 050
Total merchandise	.....	470, 710	.....	252, 515	.....	66, 210	.....	1, 205	.....	5, 200	.....	795, 840
Specie	.....	80, 000	.....	120, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200, 000
Grand totals	.....	550, 710	.....	372, 515	.....	66, 210	.....	1, 205	.....	5, 200	.....	995, 840

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B.—TETUAN.

Return of foreign shipping at the port of Tetuan in the year 1880–'81.

ENTERED.

Nationality of vessels.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			Value of cargoes.
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	
British	29	926	145	5	495	36	34	1,421	181	$143,910
Spanish	31	400	124	89	1,238	477	120	1,638	601	56,365
Totals	60	1,326	269	94	1,733	513	154	3,059	782	200,275

CLEARED.

British	27	899	143	6	545	40	33	1,444	183	$47,170
Spanish	87	1,417	474	31	251	125	118	1,668	599	46,545
Totals	114	2,316	617	37	796	165	151	3,112	782	93,715

Return of imports at the port of Tetuan in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	From Great Britain.		From France.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Aniseed ..... bags..	29	$370	.....	.....	37	$370
Brass and copper ..... cwts..	117	2,675	6	$150	123	2,825
Butter ..... barrels..	12	180	.....	.....	12	180
Campeachy wood ..... cwts..	80	480	.....	.....	80	480
Candles ..... boxes..	42	1,050	.....	.....	lbs., 10,500	1,050
Canvas ..... bales..	11	275	.....	.....	pieces, 11	275
Carpets ..... do....	11	275	.....	.....	cwt., 11	275
Cloth ..... do....	15	3,750	.....	.....	75	3,750
Coffee ..... bags..	222	4,845	.....	.....	277	4,845
Cummin seed ..... do....	3	40	.....	.....	4	40
Cotton:						
Manufactured, British, boxes and bales	579	121,660	.....	.....	579	121,660
Thread, boxes and baxes....	19	8,460	.....	.....	19	8,460
Crockery..boxes and hampers..	76	2,295	9	280	85	2,575
Drugs	.....	350	.....	100	.....	450
Flour ..... bags..	413	1,475	6	35	419	2,510
Furniture	.....	4,750	.....	.....	.....	4,750
Glassware ..... boxes..	62	1,100	.....	.....	62	1,100
Groceries	.....	160	.....	60	.....	220
Hardware ..... boxes..	66	4,570	.....	.....	66	4,570
Iron ..... cwts..	3,145	4,720	.....	.....	3,145	4,720
Kidney beans ..... bags..	20	160	.....	.....	40	160
Linen manufactures ....pieces..	100	160	.....	.....	100	660
Marble ..... boxes..	18	75	.....	.....	18	75
Matches ..... gross..	14	350	5	120	950	475
Oil, petroleum ..... boxes..	1,225	5,910	.....	.....	1,225	5,910
Old jackets ..... bales..	35	525	.....	.....	35	525
Paint ..... barrels..	20	220	.....	.....	20	220
Paper:						
Brown ..... bales..	65	390	10	60	1,800	450
Writing ..... boxes..	7	250	.....	.....	210	250
Potatoes ..... cwt..	98	90	.....	.....	98	90
Rice ..... bags..	6	50	.....	.....	cwts., 12	50
Silk, raw ..... bales..	4	2,400	.....	.....	" 8	2,400
Spices ..... bags..	73	965	.....	.....	" 84	965
Soap ..... boxes..	20	100	.....	.....	20	100
Sugar:						
Brown ..... bags..	805	12,075	.....	.....	cwts., 1,610	12,975
Crushed ..... barrels..	120	3,060	.....	.....	" 360	30,060
Loaf .....bags and barrels..	294	4,640	.....	.....	" 464	4,640
Sundries	.....	1,000	.....	50	.....	1,050
Tea ..... chests..	36	1,080	.....	.....	36	1,080
Tin, old ..... bales..	16	40	.....	.....	16	40
Wines, spirits, and ale	.....	845	.....	50	.....	895
Total	.....	199,365	.....	910	.....	200,275

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Return of exports at the port of Tetuan in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	To Great Britain.		To France.		To Spain.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Va
Almonds ..... bags..	347	$9,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	cwts., 419	$
Apricots ..... cwts..	.....	.....	56	$85	.....	.....	do. 56	
Beans ..... fanegas..	200	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	quarters, 41½	
Canary seed ..... bags..	62	245	5	20	.....	.....	cwts., 134	
Eggs ..... baskets..	100	1,650	9	135	.....	.....	eggs, 178,500	
Esparto ..... cwts..	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	$750	300	
Fowls ..... dozen..	80	160	10	20	.....	.....	90	
Garlics ..... cwt..	.....	.....	50	125	.....	.....	50	
Hides ..... bales..	31	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	
Leather ..... do....	.....	.....	6	375	.....	.....	6	
Linseed ..... bags..	873	5,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	cwts., 1,964	
Maize ..... fanegas..	32	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	quarters, 6	
Mats ..... bales ..	.....	.....	4	40	.....	.....	4	
Onions ..... cwts..	100	200	1,588	3,175	.....	.....	1,688	
Oranges ..... number..	20,000	80	3,545,000	14,180	.....	.....	3,565,000	1
Pears ..... cwts..	150	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	
Pepper plant ..... do	.....	.....	20	200	.....	.....	20	
Pomegranates .. number..	.....	.....	1,200	90	.....	.....	1,200	
Quinces ..... do.....	.....	.....	100	200	.....	.....	100	
Raisins ..... do ..	1,086	4,545	7,888	31,550	.....	.....	8,974	3
Slippers ..... bales..	17	3,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	pairs, 4,600	
Snuff ..... jars..	23	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	cwts., 8	
Sundries	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Drays ..... pieces..	420	840	140	280	.....	.....	560	
Vegetables	.....	110	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	
Walnuts ..... serons..	14	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	cwts., 28	
Wax	207	11,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	do. 466	1
Carpets, woolen .. bales..	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Sashes, woolen .... do	13	1,075	4	330	.....	.....	17	
	.....	42,030	.....	50,935	.....	750	.....	9
Specie	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	62,030	.....	50,935	.....	750	.....	11

C.—LARAICHE.

Return of imports at the port of Laraiche in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	From Great Britain.		From France.		From Portugal.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Va
Cottons ..... bales..	60	$21,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	$2
Candles ..... cwts..	24	400	53	$825	.....	.....	77	
Coffee ..... do...	.....	.....	150	1,500	.....	.....	150	
Gin ..... casks..	140	1,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	
Iron:								
Bars ..... cwts..	2,579	6,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,579	
Old ..... do...	295	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	
Pepper ..... do...	60	600	50	500	.....	.....	110	
Petroleum ..... boxes..	340	850	.....	.....	70	$170	410	
Rum ..... half pipes..	8	400	6	300	.....	.....	14	
Sugar:								
Loaf ..... cwts..	404	3,650	2,915	24,110	.....	.....	3,319	2
Moist ..... do...	159	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	
Silk	.....	.....	618	875	.....	.....	618	
Tea ..... half chests..	10	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Woolen cloth ..... yards..	2,200	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	
Totals	.....	39,500	.....	28,110	.....	170	.....	6

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Return of exports at the port of Laraiche in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	To Great Britain.		To France.		To Portugal.		To Spain.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Birdseed ..... cwts	584	$1,150	647	$1,275	1,258	$2,475	.....	.....	2,489	$4,900
Beans ..... quarters	195	1,250	.....	.....	93	600	.....	.....	288	1,850
Bones ..... cwts	986	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	986	1,000
Hides ..... do	88	880	942	9,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030	10,300
Skins, goat ..... do	11	200	88	1,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	1,690
Sarguina	.....	.....	780	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	1,750
Pease ..... quarters	300	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	$3,500	650	6,500
Wool:										
Greasy ..... cwts	92	1,350	3,779	49,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,871	51,100
Washed ..... do	18	375	1,044	20,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,062	20,875
Totals	.....	9,205	.....	84,185	.....	3,075	.....	3,500	.....	99,965

Return of foreign shipping at the port of Laraiche in the year 1880–'81.

ENTERED.

Nationality of vessels.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			Value of cargoes.
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	
British	6	1,716	67	4	1,350	58	10	3,066	125	$17,270
French	5	3,646	133	4	2,401	101	9	6,047	234	23,735
Portuguese	3	90	19	4	179	23	7	269	42	4,935
Spanish	12	905	70	10	180	85	22	1,085	155	21,840
Totals	26	6,357	289	22	4,110	267	49	10,467	556	67,785

CLEARED.

British	3	1,635	64	5	1,431	61	10	3,066	125	$11,015
French	7	4,840	190	2	1,207	44	9	6,047	234	76,800
Portuguese	3	161	20	4	108	22	7	269	42	4,900
Spanish	8	480	56	14	605	99	22	1,085	155	7,250
Totals	23	7,116	330	25	3,351	226	48	10,467	556	99,965

D.—RABAT.

Return of foreign shipping at the port of Rabat in the year 1880–'81.

ENTERED.

Nationality of vessels.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			Value of cargoes.
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	
British	19	9,485	399	10	4,673	193	29	14,158	592	$226,430
French	10	4,812	221	11	5,324	255	21	10,136	476	62,335
Portuguese	6	240	30	3	120	15	9	360	45	10,890
Spanish	4	183	21	3	157	16	7	340	37	3,150
Moorish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	39	14,720	671	27	10,274	479	66	24,994	1,150	302,805

CLEARED.

British	22	10,442	440	7	3,716	152	29	14,158	592	$244,840
French	17	8,355	388	4	1,781	88	21	10,136	476	95,670
Portuguese	8	320	40	.....	.....	.....	8	320	40	14,995
Spanish	7	340	37	.....	.....	.....	7	340	37	22,110
Moorish	1	19	5	.....	.....	.....	1	19	5	1,785
Totals	55	19,476	910	11	5,497	240	66	24,973	1,150	379,400

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Return of imports at the port of Rabat in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	From Great Britain.		From France.		Coastwise.		Totals.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities	Value
Candles ..... cwts.	132	$1,980	198	$2,970	.....	.....	330	$4,9
Chemicals ..... barrels.	204	855	19	65	.....	.....	223	9
Chinaware ..... boxes.	4	100	7	305	.....	.....	11	4
Cloth ..... bales.	5	2,500	1	500	2	$1,000	8	4,0
Coffee ..... cwts.	.....	.....	111	2,780	.....	.....	111	2,7
Cotton:								
Raw ..... cwts.	48	960	92	1,840	.....	.....	140	2,8
Thread ..... bales.	14	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2
Yarn ..... do.	22	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	4,4
Manufactured ..... do.	525	188,550	4	1,400	2	600	531	190,5
Drugs ..... barrels.	10	120	35	470	.....	.....	45	5
Dyes ..... boxes.	3	240	6	900	.....	.....	9	1,1
Earthenware ..... crates.	14	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3
Glassware ..... boxes.	8	275	23	565	.....	.....	31	8
Hardware ..... do.	26	1,300	4	200	.....	.....	30	1,5
Hides ..... cwts.	.....	.....	11	250	204	1,225	215	1,4
Iron ..... do.	840	2,260	.....	.....	120	480	960	2,7
Linen, manufactured ..... bales.	6	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,8
Matches ..... cases.	1	30	14	420	.....	.....	15	4
Oil, petroleum ..... boxes.	160	325	.....	.....	130	265	290	5
Paints ..... cwts.	26	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	2
Paper ..... reams.	80	20	1,200	250	.....	.....	1,280	2
Provisions ..... cases.	31	725	3	105	.....	.....	34	8
Rum and gin ..... casks.	34	1,355	4	60	30	1,125	68	2,5
Silk manufactures ..... cases.	.....	.....	19	2,750	.....	.....	19	2,7
Soap ..... barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	345	34	3
Spices ..... cwts.	101	1,415	126	1,940	.....	.....	227	3,3
Sugar:								
Loaf ..... do.	40	400	2,872	28,720	140	1,400	3,052	30,5
Raw ..... do.	550	3,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	3,8
Sundries ..... packages.	86	1,870	152	2,325	44	2,160	282	6,3
Tea ..... chests.	247	7,410	.....	.....	1	30	248	7,4
Tin ..... boxes.	30	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3
Total	.....	226,440	.....	48,815	.....	8,630	.....	283,8
Specie	.....	6,250	.....	12,670	.....	.....	.....	18,9
Aggregate	.....	232,690	.....	61,485	.....	8,636	.....	302,8

Return of exports at the port of Rabat in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	To Great Britain.		To France.		Coastwise.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Valu
Bones ..... cwts.	4,600	$2,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	$2,
Canary seed ..... do.	80	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	
Carpets ..... bales.	41	8,550	49	$10,250	11	$2,250	101	21,
Goats' hair ..... cwts.	.....	.....	170	1,295	.....	.....	170	1,
Goat-skins ..... do.	.....	.....	158	2,370	.....	.....	158	2,
Hides ..... do.	360	3,600	288	3,600	300	3,750	948	10,
Horns ..... bales.	.....	.....	31	60	.....	.....	31	
Mats ..... do.	28	110	55	220	1	10	84	
Melons ..... number.	5,000	85	.....	.....	12,000	185	17,000	
Oranges ..... do.	160,000	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,000	
Pottery ..... casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	270	59	
Rags ..... bales.	47	100	22	75	.....	.....	69	
Slippers ..... pairs.	3,250	1,600	4,000	2,000	6,200	3,000	13,450	6,
Sundries ..... packages.	80	530	119	2,030	285	2,045	484	4,
Wax, bees' ..... cwts.	80	1,935	306	6,740	6	135	398	8,
Wood ..... pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002	660	1,002	
Wild marjoram ..... cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	130	44	
Wool:								
Greasy ..... do.	3,134	47,010	1,528	22,920	.....	.....	4,662	69,
Washed ..... do.	4,048	107,960	377	9,000	.....	.....	4,425	116,
Woolen stuffs ..... bales.	53	22,900	28	8,900	65	21,200	146	53,
Total	.....	197,755	.....	69,460	.....	33,635	.....	300,
Specie	.....	53,295	.....	25,255	.....	.....	.....	78,
Aggregate	.....	251,050	.....	94,715	.....	33,635	.....	379,

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E.—CASABLANCA.

Return of foreign shipping at the port of Casablanca in the year 1880–'81.

ENTERED.

Nationality of vessels.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			Value of cargoes.
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	
British	22	12,458	434	37	23,868	559	59	36,326	993	$466,130
French	23	14,986	578	25	16,234	601	48	31,220	1,179	259,090
Spanish	2	126	14	4	216	30	6	342	44	3,000
Portuguese				6	527	44	6	527	44	
Jerusalem				1	44	5	1	44	5	
Totals	47	27,570	1,026	73	40,889	1,239	120	68,459	2,265	728,220

CLEARED.

British	37	23,868	559	22	12,458	434	59	36,326	993	$171,105
French	25	16,234	601	23	14,968	578	48	31,220	1,179	237,335
Spanish	6	342	44				6	342	44	10,185
Portuguese	6	527	44				6	527	44	4,885
Jerusalem	1	44	5				1	44	5	2,400
Totals	75	41,015	1,253	45	27,444	1,012	120	68,459	2,265	425,910

Return of imports at the port of Casablanca in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	From Great Britain.		From France.		From Spain.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Alum ..... barrels	44	$220					44	$220
Biscuits ..... cases	20	300					20	300
Candles ..... do	40	1,500	120	$4,700			160	6,200
Cloth ..... pieces	24	1,000	12	500			36	1,500
Cochineal ..... bags					10	$1,000	10	1,000
Coffee ..... do	45	860	30	560			75	1,410
Cotton goods:								
Bleached ..... bales	178	66,750	9	3,600			187	70,350
Gray ..... do	420	147,000					420	147,000
Raw ..... do			45	1,800			45	1,800
Crockery ..... crates	8	320	20	800			28	1,120
Cassia ..... cases	3	60					3	60
Cloves ..... serons	20	700					20	700
Copperas ..... barrels	120	375					120	375
Chinaware ..... cases	12	1,200					12	1,200
Cement ..... barrels			20	250			20	250
Cards, playing ..... cases			5	100			5	100
Beads, Swedish ..... dozen			120	1,600			120	1,600
Drugs ..... packages	10	340					10	340
Dyes ..... do	2	400					2	400
Ginger ..... bags	24	400					24	400
Gin ..... hampers	50	500					50	500
Glassware ..... cases	11	1,100	15	1,500			26	2,600
Gum benjamin ..... do	5	500					5	500
Hardware ..... do	42	875	2	40			44	915
Matches, lucifer ..... do			18	280			18	280
Oil								
Cotton-seed ..... casks	77	6,250	18	1,425			95	7,675
Linseed ..... do	16	600					16	600
Petroleum ..... cases	400	1,000					400	1,000
Paper								
Wrapping ..... cases			118	21,000			118	2,100
Writing ..... do			34	1,000			34	1,000
Pepper ..... bags	82	1,120	4	60			86	1,185
Provisions ..... cases	12	500					12	500
Paints ..... drums	63	630					63	630
Rice ..... bags	15	150	25	125			40	275

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Return of imports at the port of Casablanca in the year 1880'-81—Continued.

Articles.	From Great Britain		From France.		From Spain.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Value
Rum ..... casks..	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	$1,500	30	$1,
Sarsaparilla ..... bales..	5	$500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
Silk:								
Raw ..... bales..	.....	.....	10	$6,000	.....	.....	10	6,
Wares ..... cases..	1	600	45	2,500	.....	.....	46	3,
Spica celtica ..... barrels..	.....	.....	30	150	.....	.....	30	
Spices ..... bags..	16	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
Sugar:								
Loaf ..... cases..	.....	.....	4,300	63,000	.....	.....	4,300	63,
Moist ..... bags..	145	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	2,
Steel ..... cases..	10	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Sundries ..... do...	63	1,500	20	500	.....	.....	83	2,
Thread ..... do...	5	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,
Tea, Hyson ..... do...	1,159	23,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,159	23,
Wine ..... casks..	.....	.....	25	750	.....	.....	25	
Woolen goods ..... bales..	.....	.....	5	2,000	.....	.....	5	2,
Yarn ..... do...	10	2,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2,
Handkerchiefs ..... do...	68	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	50,
Muslins ..... do...	60	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	50,
Prints, cotton ..... do...	20	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	4,
Potatoes ..... bags..	50	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	
Shirtings ..... bales..	20	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10,
Long cloths ..... do...	100	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	21,
Spirits ..... casks..	7	700	10	500	.....	.....	17	1,
Tin plates ..... cases..	50	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	
Total	.....	402,380	.....	95,840	.....	2,500	.....	500,
Specie	.....	63,750	.....	163,750	.....	.....	.....	227,
Aggregate	.....	466,130	.....	259,590	.....	2,500	.....	728,

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Return of exports at the port of Casablanca during the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	To Great Britain.		To France.		To Spain.		To Portugal.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Almonds.....cwts.	74	$740	35	$320					109	$1,060
Beans.....quarters.	7,339	48,970							7,339	48,970
Bones.....tons.	782	11,750							782	11,750
Canary seed.....quarters.	160	1,600							160	1,600
Carpets.....bales.	41	4,200	1	370					42	4,570
Carpets (palmetto).....do.	21	1,050							21	1,050
Chick pease.....quarters.	310	2,325	1,100	7,370	420	$3,150			1,830	12,845
Dates.....cases.	28	560							28	560
Fenugreek seed.....bags.	509	1,500	748	3,000					1,257	4,500
Goat's hair.....bales.			20	425					20	425
Goats' skins.....do.			2,451	66,275					2,451	66,275
Gum (brown).....cwts.	56	1,120							56	1,120
Hides.....do.	340	5,200	992	9,920					1,332	15,120
Lentils.....quarters.			225	1,700	5	40			230	1,740
Maize.....do.	7,552	41,025	50	280	1,216	6,995	850	$4,885	9,668	53,185
Rags.....bales.	72	280							72	280
Sandrac.....packages.	4	225							4	225
Sheepskins.....cwts.	56	560	711	7,110					767	7,670
Slippers.....bales.	1	210							1	210
Trays (copper).....cases.	4	575							4	575
Wax (bees').....cwts.	32	800	225	5,625					257	6,425
Wool, greasy.....do.	2,118	19,605	6,704	62,100					8,822	81,705
washed.....do.	441	6,815	1,546	23,875					1,987	30,690
Woolen stuffs.....bales.	2	500							2	500
		149,610		188,370		10,185		4,885		353,050
Specie		23,895		48,965						72,860
Totals		173,505		237,335		10,185		4,885		425,910

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F.—MAZAGAN.

Return of imports at the port of Mazagan in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	From Great Britain.		From France.		From Spain.		From America.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Alum ..... cwts.	72	$250							72	$250
Candles ..... do.	20	400	170	$2,040					90	2,440
Celtic ..... do.			52	520					52	520
Coffee ..... do.	40	800	20	280					60	1,080
Cotton, raw ..... do.			76	2,280					76	2,280
Cochineal ..... do.					7	$560			7	560
Cloth, woolen ..... bales.			31	15,500					31	15,500
Cotton manufactured goods ..... do.	582	174,600							582	174,600
Cinnamon ..... cwts.	20	320							20	320
Copperas ..... do.	12	25							12	25
Canvas ..... bales.	37	6,290							37	6,290
Cloves ..... cwts.	31	1,085							31	1,085
Deals ..... dozen.	45	675	20	300	20	360	100	$1,500	185	7,835
Earthenware ..... crates.	15	375							15	375
Glassware ..... cases.	2	40	108	2,160					110	2,200
Gum benjamin ..... cwts.	4	120	76	2,280					80	2,400
Iron ..... do.	344	385							344	385
Hides, Buenos Ayres ..... do.			30	510					30	510
Watches ..... gross.			1,350	810					1,350	810
Petroleum ..... boxes.					499	1,320	300	675	763	1,995
Rum ..... pipes.					20	500			20	500
Silk ..... bales.			39	7,800					39	7,800
Spirits ..... casks.					150	1,500			150	1,500
Steel ..... cwts.	80	400	25	125					105	525
Sundries ..... packages.	154	2,200	762	11,430					916	13,630
Sugar, loaf ..... cwts.			3,231	33,925					3,231	33,925
Pepper ..... do.	26	585							26	585
Soap ..... do.	2	5	46	415					48	120
Paper, white ..... cases.	2	15	26	195					28	210
yellow ..... bales.			57	635					57	635
Sarsaparilla ..... cwts.	7	210							7	210
Tin plates ..... boxes.	20	500							20	500
Tea ..... chests.	297	11,880							397	11,880
Tobacco ..... cases.			37	445					37	445
		201,160		81,650		4,240		2,175		289,225
Specie		30,915		91,900		76,600				199,415
Totals		232,075		173,550		80,840		2,175		488,640

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Returns of foreign shipping at the port of Mazagan in the year 1880–'81.

ENTERED.

Nationality of vessels.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			Value of cargoes.
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	
British	47	24,387	913	12	1,682	82	59	26,069	995	$186,535
French	51	22,911	1,159				51	32,911	1,159	227,010
Spanish	12	1,438	113	24	1,736	194	36	3,174	307	75,095
Portuguese				5	579	39	5	579	39	
Italian				2	296	18	2	296	18	
Totals	110	58,736	2,185	43	4,293	333	153	63,029	2,518	488,640

CLEARED.

British	57	25,887	986	2	182	12	59	26,069	995	272,725
French	51	32,911	1,159				51	32,911	1,159	327,735
Spanish	34	3,007	293	2	167	14	36	3,174	307	116,925
Portuguese	4	479	31	1	100	8	5	579	39	15,975
Italian	2	296	18				2	296	18	13,780
Totals	148	62,580	2,484	5	449	34	153	63,029	2,518	747,140

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Return of exports at the port of Mazagan in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	To Great Britain.		To France.		To Spain.		To Portugal.		To Italy.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Amber.....cwts.	158	$2,370	134	$600							292	$2,970
Almonds.....do....	4,068	50,850	860	4,750							4,928	55,600
Bones.....do....	7,395	3,695	3,400	1,700							10,795	5,395
Beans.....quarters..	2,037	13,240									2,037	13,240
Dates.....cwts..	12	65	162	1,620							174	1,685
Gum.....do....	684	7,865									684	7,865
Goat skins.....dozens..			1,265	6,325							1,265	6,325
Fassock.....cwts..	218	870	338	1,350							556	2,220
Hides.....do....	50	725	1,492	20,885					180	$1,400	1,722	23,010
Henna.....do....	14	110	1,134	850							1,148	960
Horns.....do....			68	70							68	70
Fenugreek seed.....do....	2,279	3,985	720	1,260							2,999	5,245
Haimas.....bales..			68	885							68	885
Haiks.....do....	8	1,200									8	1,200
Gingelly seed.....cwts..			78	390							78	390
Rose leaves.....do....			50	500							50	500
Sundries.....packages..	67	2,010	465	6,975				$2,000			532	10,985
Sarghena.....cwts..			652	1,300							152	1,300
Sheep skins.....do....			528	4,225							528	4,225
Lentils.....quarters..	30	240	145	1,085							175	1,325
Maize.....do....	4,020	22,610	89	500	13,980	$78,635	7,670	43,140			25,759	144,885
Pease.....do....	489	4,890	5,158	67,050	3,086	34,450			291	3,200	9,024	109,590
Tortoises.....casks..	51	130									51	130
String.....bales..	2	80									2	80
Wool:												
Washed.....cwts..	3,554	106,620	4,026	120,780					184	5,520	7,764	232,920
Greasy.....do....	717	10,395	318	4,610					660	9,900	1,695	24,905
Walnuts.....do....	72	95									72	95
Wax.....do....			526	17,580					42	1,260	328	18,840
Tackout.....do....	12	50	300	1,500							312	1,550
		232,095		266,790		113,085		45,140		21,280		678,390
Specie		31,250		39,500								70,750
Totals		263,345		306,290		113,085		45,140		21,280		749,140

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G.—SAFFI.

Return of foreign shipping at the port of Saffi in the year 1880–'81.

ENTERED.

Nationality of vessels.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			Value of cargoes.
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	
British	39	26,939	829	10	1,214	54	49	28,153	883	$79,585
French	24	15,563	624				24	15,563	624	45,000
German	1	160	8				1	160	8	8,000
Netherlands				1	160	8	1	160	8	
Portuguese				3	198	28	3	198	28	
Spanish				5	234	40	5	234	40	
Swedish				1	140	8	1	140	8	
Totals	64	42,662	1,461	20	1,946	138	84	44,608	1,599	132,585

CLEARED.

British	49	28,153	883				49	28,153	883	$142,100
French	24	15,563	624				24	15,563	624	46,000
German	1	160	8				1	160	8	8,500
Netherlands	1	160	8				1	160	8	8,500
Portuguese	3	198	28				3	198	28	5,000
Spanish	5	49	16	3	185	24	5	234	40	3,500
Swedish	1	140	8				1	140	8	1,000
Totals	84	44,423	1,575	3	185	24	84	44,608	1,599	214,600

Return of imports at the port of Saffi in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	From England and colonies.		From France.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Alum ..... cwts.	550	$1,100			550	$1,100
Candles ..... do.			400	$4,750	400	4,750
Cotton:						
Manufactured goods ... bales.	347	40,000			347	40,000
Raw ..... cwts.	10	150			10	150
Cloth, superfine ..... yards.	1,000	2,000			1,000	2,000
Iron ..... casks.	400	800			400	800
Rice ..... do.	25	60			25	60
Soap ..... do.			35	175	35	175
Steel ..... do.	25	100			25	100
Sugar (refined loaf) ..... do.			5,500	44,000	5,500	44,000
Tea ..... chests.	120	6,600			120	6,600
Tin plates ..... boxes.	70	350			70	350
Sundries		5,000		2,500		7,500
		56,160		51,425		107,585
Specie		15,000		10,000		25,000
Totals		71,160		61,425		132,585

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Return of exports at the port of Saffi in the year 1880–81.

Articles.	To Great Britain.		To France.		To Portugal.		To Spain.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Almonds.....cwts..	980	$11,760	200	$2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,180	$14,1
Beeswax.....do....	150	3,750	200	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	8,7
Bones.....tons..	220	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	4,4
Beans.....quarters..	7,500	52,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	52,5
Canary seed.....cwts..	75	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1
Goat's hair.....do....	24	240	10	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	3
Goats' skins.....do....	.....	.....	770	11,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	770	11,5
Gum.....do....	2,000	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	22,0
Hides.....do....	.....	.....	70	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	8
Lentils.....do....	.....	.....	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1
Maize.....quarters..	2,000	10,000	.....	.....	2,000	$10,000	1,500	$7,500	5,500	27,5
Pease.....do....	.....	.....	900	9,000	.....	.....	600	6,000	1,500	15,0
Rags.....cwts..	150	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	3
Sheepskins.....do....	.....	.....	250	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	2,0
Wool, washed.....do....	2,500	50,000	250	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750	55,0
Totals.....	.....	155,100	.....	36,000	.....	10,000	.....	13,500	.....	214,6

H.—MOGADOR.

Return of foreign shipping at the port of Mogador in the year 1880–'81.

ENTERED.

Nationality of vessels.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			Value of cargoes
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	
British.....	24	23,473	523	6	3,583	104	30	27,056	627	$562,3
French.....	32	21,739	811	16	11,299	407	48	33,038	1,218	240,2
Portuguese.....	6	408	62	2	136	20	8	544	82	3,7
Totals.....	62	45,620	1,396	24	15,018	531	86	60,638	1,927	806,4

CLEARED.

British.....	27	25,277	577	3	1,779	50	30	27,056	627	$476,0
French.....	37	25,109	939	11	7,929	279	48	33,038	1,218	375,8
Portuguese.....	7	451	73	1	93	9	8	544	82	5,5
Totals.....	71	50,837	1,589	15	9,801	338	86	60,638	1,927	857,4

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Return of imports at the port of Mogador in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	From Great Britain and colonies.		From France.		From Portugal.		From Spain.		Total.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.		Values.
Amber beads ..... boxes			3	$1,000					225	strings	$1,000
Bagging ..... bales	5	$1,150							240	pieces	1,150
Beer ..... casks	30	275	21	100					167	dozens	375
Brassware ..... do	45	2,890	21	1,100					66	casks	3,990
Buffalo hides ..... skins	515	1,850	3,275	9,500					795	quintals	11,350
Candles ..... boxes	3	150	278	8,000					74,900	packages	8,150
Chinaware ..... do	2	100	1	20					3	boxes	120
Clothes ..... bales	9	250	5	50					14	bales	300
Cloth ..... do	26	9,400	6	650					5,768	yards	10,050
Coals ..... bags	250	200							25	tons	200
Coffee ..... do	29	525	17	300					54	quintals	825
Confectionery ..... boxes	18	525	18	180					36	boxes	705
Cotton:											
Raw ..... bales			121	6,000					250	quintals	6,000
Yarn ..... boxes	81	7,500	5	100					86	boxes	7,600
Manufactured ..... bales	2,713	416,705	34	1,600					2,747	bales	418,305
Deals ..... dozens	57	700	31	400					88	dozens	1,100
Drugs ..... packages	151	1,855	409	3,665	7	$210			600	packages	5,730
Dyes ..... do	91	330	11	50			32	$2,750	220	paakages	3,130
Earthenware ..... casks	6	225	31	500					37	casks	725
Flour ..... bags	2	20	10	100					12	rags	120
Furniture ..... packages	11	150	12	150					23	packages	300
Glassware ..... cases	134	3,550	86	1,075					220	cases	4,625
Gold lace and thread ..... pounds	1	100	3	375					22½	yards	475
Gums ..... do	17	840	19	275					36	cases	1,115
Hardware ..... packages	84	4,170	42	515					126	packages	4,685
Iron:											
English ..... bars	1,191	600							17	tons	600
Swedish ..... do	25,123	15,750							287	tons	15,750
Leather ..... bundles			6	75					6	bundles	75
Linen ..... cases	1	125							25	pieces	125
Linen yarn ..... bales			5	250					5	quintals	250
Matches ..... cases			95	3,250					95	cases	3,250
Oil ..... casks	30	900	1	10					31	casks	910
Perfumery ..... cases	14	150	5	75					19	cases	225
Petroleum ..... casks			81	150					81	casks	150
Potatoes ..... bags	10	20	80	125					90	bags	145
Provisions ..... packages	35	245	44	145	258	250	2	5	339	packages	645
Paint (paint oil) ..... tins	4	25	9	50					13	tins	75
Rice ..... bags	15	100	60	500					180	quintals	600

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Return of imports at the port of Mogador in the year 1880-'81—Continued.

Articles.	From Great Britain and colonies.		Fronm France.		From Portugal.		From Spain.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Shoes.....cases..	2	40							2 cases	40
Silks.....do....	3	250	40	2,125					43 cases	2,375
Silver-plated goods .....do....	2	100							2 cases	100
Spices.....packages..	175	2,575	36	425					186 cuintals	3,000
Stationery.....cases..	8	75	150	1,125					158 cases	1,200
Steel .....do....	580	2,250							580 cases	2,250
Sugar:									225 quintals	1,500
Brown .....bags..			61	500	120	1,000				
Loaf.....casks..	39	750	4,582	87,500					8,948 quintals.....	88,250
Sundries .....packages..	71	1,500	26	400	1	15			98 coackges	1,915
Tea .....chests..	2,726	63,600							1,307 cuintals	63,600
Tiles .....cases..			192	450					192 cases	450
Tinware.....do....	421	4,565							421 cases	4,565
Wines and spirits .....casks..	57	1,425	126	1,750			20	500	203 casks	3,675
Woolens.....cases..	8	1,075	4	275					12 cases	1,350
	.....	549,580	.....	134,885	.....	1,475	.....	3,255	.....	689,195
Specie	.....	49,570	.....	58,555	.....	2,250	.....	6,845	.....	117,220
Totals	.....	599,150	.....	193,440	.....	3,725	.....	10,100	.....	806,415

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Return of exports at the port of Mogador in the year 1880–'81.

Articles.	To Great Britain and colonies.		To France.		To Portugal.		To Spain.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Almonds ..... serons..	9,173	$292,500	2,279	$48,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,108 quintals.....	$342,750
Aniseed ..... do....	.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 serons.....	40
Beans ..... bags..	251	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62½ quarters	500
Bones ..... do....	2,071	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300 quintals.....	1,400
Carpets ..... bales..	5	200	2	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 bales.....	700
Citrons ..... casks..	222	3,620	26	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	248 casks	3,820
Cummin seed ..... serons..	6	75	12	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 serons	200
Dates ..... casks..	7	50	1	10	4	$40	12	$75	38 quintals	175
Esparto grass ..... bales..	6,540	21,000	14	40	1,267	3,800	4	10	23,777 quintals.....	24,850
Goat's hair ..... do....	1	25	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 bales.....	50
Goats' skins ..... do....	1	40	8,407	240,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,447 dozen	240,040
Gums ..... casks..	1,427	63,625	140	5,925	10	350	1	40	4,115 quintals	69,940
Guts..... cases..	1	25	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 cases.....	50
Hides ..... bales..	44	750	667	11,250	243	3,850	.....	.....	1,945 quintals.....	15,850
Horns and hoofs ..... serons..	.....	.....	109	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 serons.....	200
Maize ..... bags..	.....	.....	443	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	143½ quarters	900
Orris root ..... serons..	68	1,100	40	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	235 quintals.....	1,850
Ostrich feathers ..... cases..	21	60,000	12	22,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 quintals.....	82,500
Pease ..... bags..	.....	.....	7	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 bags	25
Porcupine quills ..... cases..	5	50	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 cases.....	60
Rags ..... bales..	276	7,500	135	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,270 quintals ...	8,700
Rose leaves ..... do....	.....	.....	15	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 bales.....	200
Sesame seed ..... serons..	4	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 serons.....	50
Slippers ..... cases..	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 cases.....	50
Sheep skins ..... bales..	15	400	345	8,500	.....	.....	2	15	1,202 dozen	8,915
Tortoises ..... casks..	7	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 casks	25
Trays, brass ..... cases..	.....	.....	2	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 cases.....	125
Wax ..... barrels..	170	11,000	505	22,500	.....	.....	6	300	1,265 quintals.....	33,800
Walnuts ..... serons..	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 serons.....	10
Wine ..... casks..	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 cask	10
Wool:										
Greasy ..... bales..	.....	.....	3	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 quintals.....	75
Washed ..... do....	99	4,250	80	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	375 quintals.....	7,500
Total	.....	468,245	.....	367,185	.....	8,040	.....	1,940	.....	845,360
Specie	.....	5,855	.....	1,945	.....	.....	.....	4,300	.....	12,100
Aggregate	.....	474,100	.....	369,080	.....	8,040	.....	6,240	.....	857,460

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TRIPOLI.

Annual report by Consul Robeson.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tripoli of Barbary, July 24, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit the following as my annual report from this consular district for the year ending June 30, 1882.

AGRICULTURE.

I beg to report that the grain crop in this regency for the year 188 has been more abundant than that for years past. Though we have n statistics giving the number of bushels of wheat and barley grown i the regency, yet it is supposed that it will amount to four or five hun dred thousand bushels more than the crop of last year.

It is thought, however, that the importation of grain will not be di minished much, if any, owing to the large number of Tunisian immi grants who settled in Tripoli during last winter, which number is sai to be, by the governor-general, 300,000. The exportation of grain ha been prohibited by the order of the Turkish Government, giving as reason therefor the increase of population by the Tunisians referred t

Speculation has been prohibited in grain grown in the regency fo the time being. Dates, oranges, lemons, and olives have yielded goo crops—above the average.

The increase of the crops is entirely owing to the large quantity of rai that fell during the spring, and not to any improvement of the cultiva tion of the soil or the industry of the people. Dates, oranges, lemons and olives could be raised in almost unlimited quantities if trees wer planted and properly cultivated; but instead of encouraging this in dusty the government collects a tax of 8 cents per annum on each dat tree, and when they are tapped for the juice, which is called lakby, th tax collected on each tree by the Turkish Government is $5. The olive are taxed by an assessor, and the tax collected will average $1 per annu for each tree. This tax is considered so unjust and proved so oppress ive that a few years ago the Arabs occupying the province of Elhan rose in rebellion and destroyed the entire forest of olive trees in tha province. These people were the most extensive olive growers in th regency. Many of the Arabs to-day would be glad if they were rid o their groves on account of the oppressive tax. Dates, in addition t the tax laid on the trees, are taxed 1 per cent. of their gross value whe offered for sale in the markets, and also the export duty is 1 per cen The vegetable crop is considered to be the finest that has been grow for several years, and any fear that may have been entertained of famine is now happily dispelled.

MANUFACTURES.

The goods made by hand in the town, consisting of silk, woolen, an cotton goods, have not been much affected by the disturbed state of th country. While we are not able to get the quantity that is woven, it i very considerable. The goods made are of good quality and comman good prices. The price of wool has been low, and large quantities o bed covers and barracans are being woven now in the town. The sil and cotton weavers are also busy.

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MINES.

In the regency there have been no mines of any importance developed of gold, silver, iron, brass, copper, soda, coal, or other valuable mineral, nor are any known to exist. Large quantities of salt are to be found near the coast in different parts, in the lakes, which is said to be of a fine quality. The salt trade here is a monopoly, and all that is exported goes to Turkey; but the parties (the agent of the six indirect contributions) that have the monopoly are anxious to open the trade with America, and I have been informed that it could be sold at 30 cents per 100 pounds. Lime is found in large quantities almost everywhere (in fact the soil is full of it), and that of a good quality ranging in price from 75 cents to 80 cents per 100 pounds.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries for the last year have not been productive; owing to the rain storms during the winter season the fishermen were not able to successfully prosecute their calling. The capital invested here is small, and the men engaged are few in number, and why this is I cannot understand, as the fish caught find ready market at from 30 to 35 cents per pound. The boats and nets engaged in this business are of the most primitive and inferior kind, and they do not venture any distance at sea. The value of the fish caught last year amounted to $9,000. The duty paid on this article of food is 20 per cent. ad-valorem.

FORESTS.

In the regency of Tripoli we cannot say that we have such a thing as a forest. The great difficulties the people have to contend with are the want of timber and running water. No such thing as a river or creek can be said to exist in the whole of the regency.

COMMERCE.

From the annexed table it will be seen that the total number of vessels entered the port of Tripoli during the year ending June 30, 1882, was 771, with a total tonnage of 271,058. While showing a decrease of 95 in the number of vessels entered this port during the year, the tonnage increased 45,526 over the previous year. Of the number of vessels entered, 319 were steamers and 452 sailing vessels.

I regret much to have to say that amongst this number of vessels not one carried the American flag.

The total number of vessels cleared have been, during last year, 770, of which 324 were steamers and 446 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 267,124.

IMPORTS.

The total imports entered the port of Tripoli for the year ending June 30, 1882, amounted to $3,980,263, showing an increase over the previous year of $1,720,979. The principal increase has been on the importation of the following articles, viz: Cotton goods, $125,535; woolen goods, $120,612; barley, $68,330; oil, $121,851; petroleum, $9,375; charcoal, $9,390; rice, $20,862; flour, $30,671; sundries, $811,220. On the importation of wheat there has been a falling off of $24,152.

A large majority of the goods imported into this place come from Malta. Of course it must be understood that Malta is simply the de-

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pot. Flour, buffalo hides, and petroleum are of American production. Cotton goods almost, if not entirely, come from England and other European countries, as also many other articles that appear to come from Malta. Sixty per cent. of the cotton goods that are entered at this port find their way to the interior and center of Africa.

EXPORTS.

During the past year ending June 30, 1822, the total value of the exports was $2,669,286, showing an increase on the previous year of $792,556. The increase was principally on the export of esparto, ivory, wool, oranges, and lemons.

ESPARTO TRADE.

The esparto trade is increasing in importance every year. The first esparto was shipped to England eleven years ago by the firm of Perry, Bury & Co. For some time it was not known to the people of Tripoli what use was made of the grass, but as soon as it became known that it was for making paper, gradually other firms entered into the trade, and since that time its trade has been increasing, and the value of exports for the year ending June 30, 1882, was $878,310. Before the exportation of esparto began no use was made of this grass; it is a hard grass and unfit for grazing. The system of gathering, packing, and shipping of this article is similar to that of cotton in the Southern States of America. First the grass is pulled by hand by both men and women, tied in small bundles, and piled into piles of about 400 pounds, These piles are sold to camel drivers for from 75 cents to 85 cents, who pack it into rope nets, place it upon camels, and transport it to the market outside of the town of Tripoli on the sea coast, where it is sold to the highest bidder, a camel load of 400 pounds averaging from $2.75 to $3. When it is pressed into bales the average weight of the bales pressed by horse-power is 400 pounds, and the average weight of the bales pressed by the steam presses is 600 pounds. At Tripoli, at present, there are two steam presses engaged in this business and some twelve or fourteen other presses.

In some places the esparto is transported from a distance of about 80 miles. The esparto grass is inexhaustible, so to speak. The land where it is grown belongs to people who have the entire right of gathering and selling the same. It seems to me that this trade is worthy of the consideration of the merchants and paper manufacturers of the United States. It is claimed that the paper made from esparto grass is of a superior quality, which admits of a beautiful finish.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The direct trade between Tripoli and the United States was small for the year ending June 30, 1882, but the increase over the previous year was very great, amounting to about 900 per cent. The total value of goods shipped was $10,253.20, composed as follows: Goat skins, $1,542.66; camel skins, $94.03; ostrich feathers, $7,998; ivory, $608.30; bitter orange peel, orange flower water, and bitter oranges in pickle, $10.21; but this gives no correct idea of the trade between Tripoli and the United States, as a very large quantity of the ostrich feathers and ivory that are shipped to England and France are reshipped from these countries to the United States. Some merchants here claim as high as 60 per

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cent. of the whole that go to Europe are intended for the American trade. If the information received from merchants here can be relied upon, which I have no reason to doubt, if Tripoli had direct trade with America, with reasonable freights, the fees for the invoices of goods would, in my opinion, amount to upwards of $3,000 annually. The trade between Tripoli and America is bound to increase. The exporters of ostrich feathers and ivory here are exceedingly anxious to open a trade with American merchants in these goods, and the importers of flour, wheat, rice, and hardware are also anxious to do business with American merchants direct.

TRIPOLI THE CENTER OF TRADE OF NORTHERN AFRICA.

It is difficult to overrate, in my estimation, the commercial importance of Tripoli. It is, at the present time, the undoubted center of caravan trade of Northern Africa. All efforts to divert the usual route followed by the traders of the desert has been wholly unavailable.

The coast of Tripoli is at least 250 miles nearer the great marts of the interior than either Tunis or Algeria, and therefore Tripoli is the place where the caravans from Ghadames, Morzook, and Wadai will arrive at and depart from. This vast system of inland trade extends even to Bornou, Cashna, Bogo, Timbuctoo, and Sakatoo. The coast line of the regency of Tripoli, which stretches from Biban, on the frontier of Tunis, to Bomba, on the frontier of Egypt, is over 800 miles in length. Besides the ports of Tripoli, Homs, and Benghazi, it includes the natural harbors of Bomba and Tobruk.

SYSTEM OF BUYING AND SELLING GOODS IN TRIPOLI.

The usual terms on which merchandise is generally bought or sold is cash, although sometimes the buyer instead of paying cash mortgages a house or something else, or gives a written obligation, by which he binds himself to pay the amount therein mentioned after a certain time. This is frequently the case when merchandise is bought to be sent to the interior, and then there is always 12 per cent. more in the price of the goods sold, which is a legal rate of interest here. No discount is allowed in consideration of cash payment. No bounties or drawbacks are allowed under any circumstances on articles exported. The customary charge of commission for purchasing and shipping goods is 2 per cent. Brokerage is one-half per cent., paid by the seller, but when ostrich feathers are bought the brokerage is paid by the buyer.

The usual and customary expenses attending the purchase and shipment of merchandise are: Export dues, 1 per cent.; commission and brokerage as above; porterage, lighterage, packing, and weighing vary according to the kind of the goods, scarcity of labor, &c., and therefore no fixed rates. As for other items, they do not exist, and therefore they are not included in the price of the article. Transportation of goods from interior places varies according to the distance of such places. The average rate for 50 or 60 miles is from 70 to 80 cents per 100 pounds. The other expenses attending the shipment are as above.

TRADE WITH THE INTERIOR.

The interior consumes almost 60 per cent. of the cotton goods imported.

The caravans leave Tripoli for the interior generally in July and August, but they also start before and after that time. A caravan takes

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thirty-five days from Tripoli to Morzook; from Morzook to Ghat, twenty six days; from Morzook to Bornou, eighty days; and from Morzook to Wadai, sixty days. The number of people composing the caravan vary from 20 to 100 or more.

Fezzan caravans take goods to Morzook, and retail them there; but other caravans bound for Bornou or Wadai stop only at Fezzan to rest, and usually do not sell any of their goods there.

The prices of goods sold in Bornou, Wadai, and other towns in the center of Africa vary from 200 to 300 per cent. over the cost. The increase and decrease in the prices vary according to the number of caravans there ready to sell their goods. Heavy expenses have to be deducted from the gross proceeds, when reckoning the cost of the camels, and the mortality among the same. The expenses are calculated to amount to 80 cents per piece of cotton goods of 20 yards.

The goods imported from the interior are ostrich feathers, ivory, gold dust, and slaves.

From Egypt large quantities of cotton goods reach the interior of Africa. A railway from Cairo to Darfoor is reported nearly finished.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It occurs to me that amongst many things there are three that are necessary and essential to maintain and increase the trade of our manufactured goods with this and other parts of the world.

1st. My experience teaches me that it is necessary for the success of the American trade to make goods such as the people want; articles that please the consumer are highly important. What might be considered useful and proper in America do not suit the taste of the Arabs, Yuarecks, and negroes in this country, as they like light goods with brilliant colors.

2d. It is important that the markets should be thoroughly canvassed by the merchant, manufacturer, or competent agents speaking the language of the country, at least sufficient to do business with the principal merchants. I may here mention that English, French, and Italian languages are spoken by most of the merchants along the coast of Tripoli. The said agents should be also competent to explain the superiority in the finish, durability, &c., and the advantage that American goods have over most of similar goods manufactured in other countries, and at the same time be able to study the taste of the consumer and make themselves familiar with what the market really demands as well as with the customs of the people and the manner of doing business. I would recommend that American manufacturers do business with the principal merchants of the town, and not with the merchants of the interior. It cannot be denied that the consuls have been and are doing much to maintain and increase the trade of America, but they are not merchants nor have they the right to trade as a rule.

3d. That too much attention cannot be given to the revival of our shipping. I deem it important for the development of our trade that the merchants should have direct communication by American ships with all the important ports of the Mediterranean and the principal ports of the African Continent to successfully compete with the countries of Europe. Africa is said to contain 205,000,000 of people, and all are consumers of all kinds of cotton goods, and many, many other articles manufactured in America. This country is certainly worthy of the attention of the merchants and manufacturers of the United States. England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, and other European

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countries are making great effort to extend and increase their trade with this continent, spending large sums of money annually on the civil service—all the time strengthening and increasing their diplomatic and consular service. The English Government now have a consul in Soudan, the very heart of Africa, so to speak. France, Italy, and other European countries are likely soon to follow and send consular officers into the interior of the dark country, as Central Africa is called.

JOHN T. ROBESON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Tripoli, July* 24, 1882.

Statement showing the imports at Tripoli for the year ending June 30, 1882.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cotton goods		$1,301,000	$110,480	Malta.
Woolen goods		241,200	19,296	Do.
Cotton yarn		94,400	7,552	Do.
Lumber		2,200	176	Do.
Glass beads		16,000	1,280	Do.
Petroleum ... cases	7,446	14,462	1,156	Do.
Vetch ... pounds	26,400	310	25	Do.
Beans ... do	79,200	1,440	115	Do.
Rice ... do	431,200	17,798	1,424	Do.
Sugar ... do	369,600	30,390	2,431	Do.
Coffee ... do	47,176	8,974	718	Do.
Cloves ... do	24,675	16,485	1,319	Do.
Black pepper ... do	49,350	3,688	295	Do.
Indian saffron ... do	179,200	6,832	547	Do.
Cinnamon ... do	6,720	2,796	224	Do.
Paste ... do	112,000	6,302	504	Do.
Flour ... do	35,200	1,190	95	Do.
Wines		20,000	2,600	Do.
Spirits		10,400	1,352	Do.
Oil ... pounds	37,608	2,955	236	Do.
Pig and sheet iron ... do	2,188,480	120,170	9,614	Do.
Steel ... do	6,720	443	35	Do.
Zinc ... do	2,240	300	24	Do.
Sheet copper ... do	56,280	14,320	1,146	Do.
Glassware		9,800	784	Do.
Window glass		3,860	309	Do.
Stearine candles		2,300	184	Do.
Indigo ... pounds	18,000	12,366	989	Do.
Gum lac ... do	13,440	2,647	212	Do.
Cochineal ... do	466	292	23	Do.
Silk (manufactured)		50,000	4,000	Do.
Raw silk		14,400	1,152	Do.
Gold lace		17,000	1,360	Do.
Silver lace		6,400	512	Do.
Cheese		2,000	160	Do.
Olives		370	30	Do.
Herrings and sardines		1,200	96	Do.
Porcelain (fine)		12,000	960	Do.
Earthenware		5,700	456	Do.
Vitriol ... pounds	51,300	654	52	Do.
Alum ... do	82,500	1,796	144	Do.
Paper of different qualities		12,000	960	Do.
Hides		15,480	1,238	Do.
Building stone		3,700	296	Do.
French beans	33,600	1,110	89	Do.
Coal	1,938	9,685	775	Do.
Wheat ... cwt.	4,372	12,356	988	Do.
Barley ... do	4,674	5,250	420	Do.
Sundries		689,400	55,152	Do.
Woolen goods		15,000	1,200	Turkey.
Firewood ... pounds	4,099,200	9,475	758	Do.
Charcoal ... cwt.	16,533	12,843	1,027	Do.
Oil ... pounds	188,047	14,609	1,169	Do.
Hard soap ... do	112,000	6,990	559	Do.
Barley ... cwt.	29,823	58,827	4,706	Do.
Onions		2,700	216	Do.
Raw silk		9,600	768	Do.
Silk (manufactured)		3,000	240	Do.
Sundries		60,000	4,800	Do.
Charcoal ... cwt.	6,000	4,660	373	Italy.

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Statement showing the imports at Tripoli for the year ending June 30, 1882—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Earthen pots		3,000	240	Italy.
Bricks		2,700	216	Do.
Rice ..... pounds	201,600	8,038	643	Do.
Glass beads		3,600	288	Do.
Lumber		19,600	1,568	Do.
Petroleum ..... cases	500	1,029	82	Do.
Woolen goods		10,620	850	Do.
Sundries		39,600	3,168	Do.
Wheat ..... cwt.	3,305	9,267	741	Benghasi.
Barley ..... do	82,621	154,016	12,321	Do.
Oil ..... pounds	25,072	1,971	158	Do.
Wool ..... do	70,000	5,000	400	Do.
Honey ..... do	3,360	582	47	Do.
Sheep ..... No.	310	745	60	Do.
Charcoal ..... cwt.	134	963	77	Do.
Sundries		3,000	240	Do.
Caraway seed ..... pounds	224,000	13,204	1,056	Regency of Tunis
Myrrh ..... do	134,400	6,524	522	Do.
Oil ..... do	1,629,423	133,281	10,662	Do.
Vetch ..... cwt.	943	1,243	99	Do.
Beans ..... do	3,583	8,700	696	Do.
Earthenware (ordinary)		1,470	118	Do.
Firewood ..... pounds	44,800	1,470	118	Do.
Red caps		18,000	1,440	Do.
Almonds ..... pounds	13,440	2,330	186	Do.
Woolen goods		100,200	8,016	Do.
Silk (manufactured)		123,700	9,896	Do.
Flour		31,585	2,527	Do.
Sundries		170,000	13,600	Do.
Total amount of imports		3,980,263		

Total imports for year ending June 30, 1882	$3,980,26
Total imports for year ending June 30, 1881	2,259,28
Increase over last year	1,720,97

Statement showing the exports from Tripoli, Barbary, for the year ending June 30, 1882.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whithe exported.
Woolen goods		$37,400	Malta.
Goat skins		24,000	Do.
Natron ..... pounds	44,800	1,791	Do.
Mats		11,000	Do.
Oranges		1,000	Do.
Lemons		600	Do.
Carobs ..... pounds	18,256	160	Do.
Ostrich feathers		560,000	Do.
Ivory ..... pounds	55,216	73,950	Do.
Dates ..... do	28,000	437	Do.
Wool ..... do	85,120	6,521	Do.
Red pepper ..... do	33,600	2,144	Do.
Sundries ..... do		75,000	Do.
Woolen goods		740	Italy.
Goat skins		6,000	Do.
Old iron ..... pounds	201,600	3,145	Do.
Rags ..... do	234,000	2,718	Do.
Beeswax ..... do	4,480	1,384	Do.
Ostrich feathers		30,000	Do.
Esparto grass ..... tons	200	3,597	Do.
Wool ..... pounds	8,000	667	Do.
Sundries		200	Do.
Woolen goods		11,200	Turkey.
Salt ..... pounds	6,309,520	37,192	Do.
Mats		14,000	Do.
Oranges		740	Do.
Lemons		800	Do.
Dates ..... pounds	123,200	1,918	Do.
Wool ..... do	14,000	1,165	Do.
Baskets		1,000	Do.
Sundries		2,000	Do.

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Statement showing exports from Tripoli, Barbary, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whence imported.
Woolen goods		15, 600	Regency of Tunis.
Natron.....pounds	184, 800	7, 425	Do.
Mats		600	Do.
Oranges		240	Do.
Lemons		2, 000	Do.
Red pepper.....pounds	212, 200	13, 579	Do.
Dates.....do	44, 800	697	Do.
Henna.....do	88, 704	4, 211	Do.
Silk (manufactured)		2. 000	Do.
Sundries		15, 000	Do.
Woolen goods		7, 800	Benghasi.
Natron.....pounds	11, 200	447	Do.
Oranges		400	Do.
Lemons		575	Do.
Silver (manufactured)		995	Do.
Dates.....pounds	25, 200	393	Do.
Soft soap.....do	92, 400	6, 667	Do.
Sundries		7, 000	Do.
Goat skins		10, 000	France.
Oranges		570	Do.
Natron.....pounds	15, 120	1, 350	Do.
Ostrich feathers		687, 000	Do.
Sundries		500	Do.
Ostrich feathers		86, 000	England.
Peel (bitter orange).....pounds	14, 560	1, 615	Do.
Ivory.....do	6, 496	8, 640	Do.
Esparto grass.....tons	45, 558	874, 713	Do.
Sundries		600	Do.
Total amount of exports		2, 669, 286	

Total exports for year ending June 30, 1882	$2, 669, 286
Total exports for year ending June 30, 1881	1, 876, 730
Increase over last year	792, 556

Statement showing the direct exports from Tripoli, Barbary, to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1882.

Articles.	Value.
Goat skins	$1, 542 66
Camel skins	94 03
Ostrich feathers	7, 998 00
Ivory	668 30
Bitter orange peel, orange-flower water, and bitter orange in pickle	10 21
Total	10, 253 20

Total exports to the United States for year ending June 30, 1882	10, 253 20
Total exports to the United States for year ending June 30, 1881	1, 246 46
Increase over last year	9, 006 74

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Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tripoli of Barbary for the year ending June 30, 1882.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English	Malta	30	29,238	11	4,300	41	33,638	1	306	6	348	7	654
	Italy	16	15,871	14	8,451	30	24,322						
	Greece	4	3,926	4	3,974	8	7,900						
	Turkey	2	1,720			2	1,720	2	1,720			2	1,720
	Alexandria	1	719			1	719	1	658			1	658
	Spain	4	3,362	10	7,745	14	11,107	2	1,710			2	1,710
	France	6	6,382	7	3,581	13	9,963						
	Regency of Tunis			3	58	3	58	2	612	4	92	6	704
	Regency of Tripoli	26	28,220	3	96	29	28,316	28	29,750	15	10,157	43	39,907
	England	1	658			1	658	57	57,365	31	20,595	88	77,960
Italian	Malta	63	24,964			63	24,964	53	23,106	3	233	56	23,339
	Italy	1	1,299	44	20,601	45	21,900			6	445	6	445
	France			7	3,220	7	3,220						
	Spain			1	496	1	496						
	Benghasi							13	3,574			13	3,574
	Regency of Tunis	51	22,499	2	959	53	23,458	51	22,499	1	245	52	22,744
	Regency of Tripoli							1	1,299	22	11,406	23	12,705
	England									26	13,058	26	13,058
French	Malta	38	12,873			38	12,873	40	15,015			40	15,015
	Regency of Tunis	52	19,157			52	19,157	50	17,015			50	17,015
Montenegro	Malta			4	385	4	385						
	Turkey			5	746	5	746			9	1,081	9	1,081
Greek	Malta			5	715	5	715						
	Italy			3	982	3	982			1	193	1	193
	Greece			3	393	3	393						
	Turkey			6	943	6	943			9	1,299	9	1,299
	France			2	260	2	260			1	198	1	198
	Russia									2	430	2	430
	Regency of Tripoli									3	1,014	3	1,014
	Benghasi									1	57	1	57
Russian	Spain			1	952	1	952						
	Russia			1	274	1	274			1	274	1	274
	England									1	952	1	952
Norwegian	Malta	1	1,353			1	1,353						
	France			1	661	1	661						
	Regency of Tripoli	1	1,353			1	1,353	1	1,353			1	1,353
	England							1	1,353	1	661	2	2,014

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Ottoman	Malta	4	2,980	16	1,390	20	4,370	4	2,980	9	568	13	3,548
	Italy			2	165	2	165			3	250	3	250
	Turkey	16	11,614	21	2,393	37	14,007	16	11,614	23	2,531	39	14,145
	Benghasi			58	3,822	58	3,822			61	4,190	61	4,190
	Regency of Tunis			65	1,330	65	1,330			67	1,264	67	1,264
	Regency of Tripoli			150	1,972	150	1,972			136	1,698	136	1,690
Austrian	Malta									1	419	1	419
	Italy			1	142	1	142						
	Turkey	2	1,386			2	1,386	1	1,967	1	142	2	1,109

	Tons.
Total tonnage entered during year ending June 30, 1882	271,058
Total tonnage entered during year ending June 30, 1881	225,532
Increase over last year	45,526
Total tonnage cleared during year ending June 30, 1882	267,124
Total tonnage cleared during year ending June 30, 1881	219,557
Increase over last year	47,567
Total number of vessels entered during year ending June 30, 1881	866
Total number of vessels entered during year ending June 30, 1882	771
Decrease on year ending June 30, 1882	95
Steamers entered	319
Sailing vessels entered	452
Total	771
Steamers cleared	324
Sailing vessels cleared	446
Total	770

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ALGERIA.

Annual report by Consul Jourdan.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Algiers, September 12, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit my annual report respecting the imports, exports, and navigation of Algeria for the year 1881, containing four statements, viz:

Statement No. 1 shows the quantity and value of the imports, amounting to $68,450,532.

Statement No. 2 shows the quantity and value of the exports, amounting to $28,716,920.

Annexed to statement No. 1 there is the comparative result of imports and exports between the years 1880 and 1881, and also a report of the revenues of this colony during the said year 1881.

Statement No. 3 shows the country whence the goods were imported and whither exported.

Finally, statements Nos. 4 and 5 are the return of navigation of Algeria, and the trade between Algeria and the United States.

At the beginning of 1881 a considerable decrease was expected in the general trade of the colony. The staple commodity had suffered severely from the drought, the insurrection in the district of Oran was increasing, and the laborers, nearly all Spaniards, were abandoning the country to escape the Arabs and the war. However, that state of things gradually improved by the middle of the year, owing to the numerous arrivals of products for the support of the troops sent from France on account of Tunisian affairs and the troubles in the south of Algeria, as also to the activity in the construction of new railroads for military purposes, and, finally, to the return of those laborers who had fled from the country apparently from fear of the insurrection, but in reality for the desire of returning to visit their homes in Spain at the expense of their government.

The imports, compared with those of 1880, gave in 1881 an increase of $7,763,604, due mostly to a larger import of provisions on account of the movements of troops from France.

The share of the United States in that increase amounted to $508,328, in spite of the French decree of the 18th of February, 1881, which prohibited the admission of American pork.

On the contrary, the exports show a decrease of $5,050,107, which is easily explained by the deficiency in the staple products and the troubles in the south, which restrained the commercial and financial business; the decrease is noticeable in cereals, fodder, vegetables, fruits, and esparto grass, which is principally exported from the district of Oran.

The export of iron ore has been almost the same as in 1880, but lead ore has been exported to a much larger extent.

The treasury revenues have given an increase of $488,499, partly due to the large imports of cereals and provisions.

The statement of navigation shows also an increase in the number of vessels and tonnage, but I regret not to see among them more than one American vessel. Norwegian, Italian, and British shipping continue to carry on the trade from and to the United States, as the French and

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British bankers and merchants keep in their hands nearly all the financial and commercial transactions. To remedy this state of things I do my best to make known and recommend our products, so as to continue to increase yearly the quantity of our imports, which could be made much more extensive. I try to induce the merchants to carry on a direct trade with the United States and hope to succeed, but it requires constant efforts and time.

ALEX. JOURDAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Algiers, September 12, 1882.

1.—*Imports, by articles, into Algeria during the year* 1881.

Articles.		Quantities.	Value.
Salted meats	pounds	2,946,218	$206,225
Grease and butter	do	2,734,600	150,403
Cheese	do	3,779,836	264,588
Salted fish	do	3,293,032	67,861
Flour	do	32,799,422	1,147,980
Rice	do	8,187,354	327,494
Potatoes	do	25,870,076	155,222
Dried vegetables	do	6,906,326	172,658
Fresh fruits	do	1,751,126	83,086
Dried fruits	do	11,337,818	680,269
Oily fruits	do	2,298,412	181,321
Preserved fruits	do	440,042	43,892
Raw sugar	do	4,941,010	296,460
Refined sugar	do	22,668,906	2,720,268
Coffee	do	9,701,180	1,566,589
Pepper of all sorts	do	599,360	83,910
Tobacco in leaf	do	2,709,750	623,242
Tobacco (manufactured)	do	336,298	215,238
Olive oil	do	3,960,682	316,854
Seed oil	do	7,071,010	565,680
Acids	do	1,976,902	988,451
Timber	cubic feet	850,150	121,450
Sawed timber	do	32,689,701	1,089,656
Coal	pounds	2,020,064	304,609
Ordinary soap	do	13,951,042	837,102
Potteries	do	2,524,810	36,125
China, porcelain, stoneware	do	1,957,826	230,066
Crystal, glassware			549,180
Wines of all sorts	pounds	6,309,116	1,597,827
Brandy and spirits	do	1,956,624	473,453
Manufactures of—			
Cotton			11,903,319
Linen			3,865,035
Wool			2,764,650
Silk			657,977
Stationery, paper, pasteboard		5,845,914	1,492,704
Skins (prepared)			2,975,326
Metallic works			2,035,997
Hardware, mercery			581,970
Furniture			438,828
Wood works			279,494
Machinery			974,123
Wearing apparel			3,140,435
Iron, cast iron, and steel	pounds	43,881,500	3,259,575
Materials of all sorts			589,094
Hops	pounds	83,640	10,445
Saffron	do	4,048	20,240
Cordage and nets	do	1,685,598	185,142
Miscellaneous			15,193,625
			64,465,148
Gold and bullion			3,985,384
Total			68,450,532

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Comparative statement.

Imports.		Exports.	
Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1881	$68, 450, 532	1881	$28, 716, 920
1880	60, 686, 928	1880	33, 767, 027
Increase	7, 763, 604	Decrease	5, 050, 107

REVENUES, 1881.

Custom duties	$1, 333, 099
Navigation dues	30, 168
Colonial dues	1, 457, 830
Sundry revenues	83, 322
Total 1881	2, 904, 419
Total 1880	2, 415, 920

2.—*Exports, by articles, from Algeria during the year* 1881.

Articles.		Quantities.	Value.
Horses and asses	number	14, 842	$823, 112
Oxen, cows, calves	do	28, 407	1, 123, 573
Sheep	do	247, 699	1, 896, 796
Leeches	do	195	1, 170
Raw skins	pounds	5, 256, 362	905, 058
Wool	do	7, 737, 086	1, 353, 990
Silk	do	16, 596	27, 550
Wax (unmanufactured)	do	48, 350	9, 270
Tallow	do	389, 100	21, 820
Dried, salted, and smoked fish	do	2, 148, 068	128, 880
Coral (unmanufactured)	do	40, 224	120, 672
Bones, hoofs, horns	do	3, 718, 110	51, 974
Cereals:			
Wheat	bushels	1, 413, 732	3, 184, 956
Rye	do	73	75
Barley	do	900, 109	955, 068
Oats	do	49, 994	255, 970
Flour of all sorts		90, 863	112, 164
Bread and biscuits	pounds	126, 248	3, 156
Fodder		9, 299, 476	37, 195
Wines of all sorts	imperial gallons	411, 868	64, 973
Dried vegetables	pounds	4, 966, 060	124, 151
Fresh vegetables	do	3, 983, 704	59, 756
Dried fruits	do	7, 386, 232	554, 078
Green fruits	do	2, 025, 546	486, 703
Tobacco in leaf	do	8, 590, 486	859, 049
Tobacco (manufactured)	do	398, 068	254, 763
Olive oil	do	1, 530, 318	153, 032
Cork wood	do	7, 699, 466	923, 936
Esparto grass (alfa)	do	21, 687, 700	2, 425, 515
Dwarf-palm leaves	do	63, 318	934
Madder	do	25, 694	1, 927
Tannin	do	30, 901, 932	618, 039
Vegetable hair	do	23, 863, 092	596, 577
Iron ore	do	11, 913, 126	1, 906, 100
Lead ore	do	210, 176	945, 792
Copper ore	do	73, 752	73, 752
Lead in pigs	do	43, 768	196, 956
Rags	do		57, 880
Raw cotton	do	39, 380	10, 276
Marble	do	394, 164	2, 750
Wood-works			393, 203
Collections, antiquities			104, 794
Flax-seed and flax straw	pounds	3, 331, 458	249, 885
Miscellaneous			6, 612, 941
			28, 692, 220
Silver and bullion			24, 700
Total			28, 716, 920

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3.—*Imports and exports of Algeria by countries.*

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
France	$53,616,020	$18,048,187
England	4,336,696	4,610,458
Spain	1,721,427	2,376,106
Belgium	2,177,124	266,598
Italy	1,268,425	460,213
Turkey	1,006,001	815,117
United States	811,825	559,900
Austria	208,060	34,194
Germany	268,199	38,313
Sweden and Norway	264,618	67,831
Russia	766,516	183,007
Switzerland	157,658	51
Greece	141,031	3,880
Portugal	45,137	93,641
Netherlands	26,681	148,031
Brazil	8,606	.....
Egypt	53,256	8,750
Eastern Africa	.....	13,524
Western Africa	.....	108,780
French colonies	9,006	.....
Denmark	.....	4,800
Senegal	.....	9,260
Barbary States	1,539,764	866,276
Sundry places	22,482	.....
Total	68,450,332	28,716,920

4.—*Return of navigation for the year* 1881.

Flags.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
French	1,994	1,195,180
British	565	429,239
Spanish	1,045	108,439
Italian	638	60,090
Barbary States	55	1,424
Austrian	56	22,648
Portuguese	37	3,532
Norwegian	44	18,228
Greek	99	25,387
Belgian	17	15,351
German	16	11,165
Russian	10	3,784
Swedish	11	4,264
Danish	4	1,449
United States	1	429
Dutch	6	2,605
Turkish	1	112
Total (1881)	4,599	1,903,826
Total (1880)	4,086	1,768,107
Increase	513	135,019

5.—*Trade of Algeria with the United States during the year ending* 1881.

A.—IMPORTS.

Place.	Articles.	Quantities.	Amount.	Total.
Algiers	Petroleum.....cans..	142,084	$87,468 00	
	Timber, pitch pine.....cubic feet..	31,183	5,044 50	
	Wheat.....pounds..	1,550,000	5,425 00	
				$97,937 50
Bona		None.		
Oran	Petroleum.....cans..	30,598	26,360 05	26,360 05
	Total of imports			124,297 55

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5.—*Trade of Algeria with the United States during the year ending* 1881—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

Place.	Articles.	Quantities.	Amount.	Total.
Algiers	Fancy goods		$728 50	
	Vegetable hair ..... pounds	949,722	15,863 00	
	Iron ore ..... tons	1,900	4,940 00	
				$21,531 50
Bona	Empty barrels ..... numbers	317	211 80	
	Iron ore ..... tons	76,670	263,665 04	
				263,876 84
Oran	Iron ore ..... do	133,150	214,401 50	214,401 50
	Total of exports			499,909 84

C.—*Navigation.*

ENTERED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

At—	Flags.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Algiers	Italian			5	1,832		
	Norwegian			2	933		
	American			1	429		
	Swedish			1	300	9	3,494
Bona			None				
Oran	Italian			1	242		
	Norwegian			1	221	2	463
	Total					11	3,957

CLEARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

From—	Flags.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Algiers	Norwegian			11	5,476		
	Austrian			2	1,102		
	French			1	1,054		
	American			1	429	15	8,061
Bona	British	26	30,694	4	3,594		
	French	1	894				
	Italian			13	6,269		
	Austrian			2	1,615		
	Swedish			1	483		
	Norwegian			1	349		
		27	31,588	21	12,310	48	43,898
Oran	British	39	73,644				
	French	1	1,400				
	Austrian			3	1,500		
	Italian			2	800		
		40	75,044	5	2,300	45	77,344
	Total	67	106,632	41	22,671	108	129,303

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EGYPT.

Annual report by Consul-General Wolf.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Cairo, October, 1881.

In this report upon the commerce and navigation of Egypt and the transit of the Suez Canal, I have tried to keep from losing myself in endless details that would only perplex the reader to no purpose, and to give, in as concise a form as possible with the material at my disposal, a comprehensive view of the subjects embraced in it in their relative importance to the various countries having commercial dealings with Egypt, and more particularly as to its trade with the United States.

I.—COMMERCE BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Cairo, Egypt, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1880.	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	September 30, 1881.	Total for the year.	Remarks.
Senna	$2,295 00	$4,778 00	$1,670 00	$1,163 00	$9,906 00	From Soudon.
Gum arabic	55,243 00	22,621 00	31,918 06	28,877 00	138,659 00	From Arabia and Soudan.
Skins	42,928 00	52,385 00	49,481 00	16,724 00	161,518 00	Mostly from Arabia, and hence really not belonging to the exports of Egypt proper.
Civet horns	1,191 00	.....	.....	.....	1,191 00	From Soudan.
Sundries	.....	2,845 00	4,899 00	.....	7,744 00	
Coffee	.....	.....	1,185 00	.....	1,185 00	From Arabia.
Rags	.....	.....	.....	2,294 00	2,294 00	From Egypt.
Furniture	.....	.....	.....	352 00	352 00	From Cairo.
Total	101,657 00	82,629 00	89,153 00	49,410 00	322,849 00	
Total preceding year	88,161 00	83,729 00	83,013 00	61,745 98	316,648 98	
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200 02	

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Alexandria, Egypt, to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1880.	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	September 30, 1881.	Total for the year.
Gum	$12,021 08	$23,426 51	.....	.....	$35,447 59
Rags	52,982 97	63,540 22	$77,066 75	$45,694 00	239,283 94
Opium	13,094 50	.....	.....	.....	13,094 50
Hides and skins*	1,559 45	9,804 77	.....	.....	11,364 22
Coffee*	.....	561 00	.....	.....	561 00
Manufactures	.....	12,035 80	299 15	.....	12,333 00
Furniture	.....	120 70	.....	.....	120 70
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	324 00	324 00
Total	79,658 00	109,488 00	77,365 00	46,018 00	312,529 90
Total for the preceding year	114,103 00	89,360 00	64,338 00	48,845 00	266,646 00
	Decrease. 34,445 00	*Increase.* 70,128 00	*Increase.* 13,027 90	*Decrease.* 2,827 00	*Increase.* 45,883 90

*Mostly from Arabia, and hence not coming under the head of exports from Egypt proper, neither from Egyptian provinces.

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The value of declared exports from Egypt to the United States for the years 1873–1881 is as follows:

For the four quarters ending September 30, 1873	$105,987 00
1874	131,697 00
1875	195,604 00
1876	119,064 00
1877	451,378 00
1878	233,377 00
1879	361,019 00
1880	583,294 00
1881	635,379 00

The foregoing figures are taken from the invoice books of the consulate-general at Cairo and consular agency at Alexandria, which books contain records only as far back as the year 1872.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO EGYPT.

There are no means for accurately ascertaining the value, nature, and quantity of the imports from the United States into Egypt. According to the statistical tables for the year ending August 31, 1881, a summary of which is given later on in this report, under the head of general commerce of Egypt, the total value of imports from the United States to Egypt is given at $242,350.75; and the total value of exports from Egypt to the United States is given in the same tables at $163,521.75. But, as has been shown above by the authentic records of the consular invoice books, the total value of declared exports to the United States for the four quarters ending September 30, 1881, was $635,379. So that if the statistical tables are as inaccurate regarding the imports from the United States as they are shown to be as regards the exports to America, then the total value of the articles exported from Egypt to the United States can be roughly put down at about $600,000; and the total value of trade between Egypt and the United States would be thus:

Value of exports	$635,379
Value of imports	600,000
Total	1,235,379

I will here quote a few lines from Mr. Farman's annual report dated February, 1881. Under the section of commerce he says, of the value of exports from Egypt to the United States:

> These are small amounts, but they show a rapid increase, and I have no doubt, from the American goods seen in the market, of there being a corresponding increase in our exportations to Egypt, but they are brought in foreign vessels, and to a large extent through foreign merchants, and entered as coming from the country from which the vessel bringing them sailed; and there are no means of ascertaining the facts as to their amounts. * * * But the real amount of our goods which reach this country is small.

In the absence, therefore, of all authentic information regarding our imports into Egypt, I here give a detailed list of articles and their quantities imported from the United States by Mr. J. F. Milliken, a United States citizen doing business at Alexandria:

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Articles imported into Alexandria from the United States by J.F. Milliken during 1880.

Alcohol	gallons	1,300	Ink corks	dozens	24
Axes	number	189	Jewelry	worth	$400
Axle washers	cases	2	Lamps	dozens	75
Beef, in tins	do	86	Lard	pounds	14,836
Beef	tierces	24	Liver pads	dozen	2
Beds	number	120	Meat-choppers	number	20
Belting	feet	50	Oil, lubricating	gallons	10,033
Billiard table		1	Paper collars	number	1,000
Boot-jacks	number	72	Paints	worth	$20
Boiler fluid	gallons	20	Palmer's lotion	dozens	2
Coal-scuttles	number	24	Papyrographs	number	9
Corn-meal	pounds	3,200	Pipecutters	do	3
Corn-mills	number	6	Plows		11
Books	do	20	Plasters	dozens	1½
Butter	tins	600	Pumps	number	28
Bay rum	cases	12	Rice machinery	set	1
Carriages, &c	number	5	Revolvers	worth	$260
Cards and printing	worth	$100	Saddles and briddle	number	22
Chromos	number	176	Segars	number	80,400
Clocks	do	200	Screws	gross	2,110
Cotton goods	yards	500	Seeds	worth	$50
Cotton thread	dozens	50	Shoe-polish	dozens	180
Coffeemills	number	22	Soap	cases	20
Corn starch	pounds	410	Spirits	gallons	1,374
Cornshellers	number	7	Starch	cases	200
Cotton gin	do	1	Tallow	pounds	70,956
Envelopes	do	3,000	Tinned goods	dozen	1,636
Flour	pounds	320	Tobacco	pounds	3,250
Florida water	cases	65	Toys	number	23
Forges	number	3	Tongues, beef	dozen	58
Gasburners	worth	$50	Trunks	number	155
Glassware	do	$50	Watches	do	58
Hats	number	200	Whips	dozen	10
Ham	pounds	5,798	Wire fencing	pounds	5,400
Harness	sets	7	Windmills	number	12
Harness blacking, &c	dozens	33	Window shades	do	6
Harness accessories	worth	$300	Writing machines	do	1
Hominy	pounds	300	Yellow-pine boards	do	40
Ice-cream freezers	number	10	Cheese	pounds	3,500
Inks	worth	$40	And many other small articles.		

Articles imported into Alexandria from the United States by J. F. Milliken from January 1, 1881, *to September* 15, 1881.

Asparagus	dozens	40	Oil, lubricating	gallons	3,000
Books	number	7	Pumps	number	193
Blankets, horse	do	17	Presses, letter	do	2
Briales	do	6	Revolvers	do	60
Bacon	pounds	1,208	Cartridges	do	4,800
Cigars	number	10,000	Rifle, Smith & Wesson's	do	1
Corn beef	cases	47	Cartridges	do	3,000
Cheese	do	25	Rifle, Winchester	do	1
Chairs	dozen	1	Cartridges	do	1,000
Churns	number	2	*Scales, large	do	13
Clocks	do	64	Sugar mills	do	21
Codfish	pounds	11,640	Sewing machines	do	27
Carriages	number	4	Stoves, cooking	do	2
Duck, sail	yards	253	Saddles	do	5
Flannel, blue	number	50	Tallow	pounds	124,172
Harness, double	sets	9	Trunks	number	15
Harness, single	number	21	Tool-chest	do	1
Hams	pounds	5,890	Varnish	gallons	300
Hominy	barrels	12	Whips	number	25
Lard	pounds	16,032	And numerous other small articles.		
Medicines	worth	$12			

* These scales are now in use by the departments of customs, port, and post-office, and several large companies.

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II.—GENERAL COMMERCE OF EGYPT.

(*a.*) *Value of imports into Egypt during the year ending August* 31, 1881.

From England	$12,036,497 20
Austria	3,006,157 70
France	4,042,310 40
Italy	2,324,263 55
Greece	716,711 40
Belgium	110,134 65
United States	242,350 75
Russia	176,718 90
Turkey	3,466,931 40
Syria	1,617,610 85
Barbary States	1,369,504 35
Total value of imports	29,609,191 35
Total value of imports preceding year	31,884,378 00

(*b.*) *Value of exports from Egypt during the year ending August* 31, 1881.

To England	$34,121,391 10
Austria	2,224,187 30
France	12,278,7 4 40
Italy	2,529,550 50
Greece	71,308 75
Belgium	40,849 50
United States	163,521 75
Russia	5,273,688 00
Turkey	573,097 95
Syria	467,490 65
Barbary States	107,083 00
Total value of exports	57,850,942 80
Total value of exports preceding year	63,775,237 00

(*c.*) *Principal articles imported during year ending August* 31, 1881.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Where from.
Red caps (tarboush)...dozens..	57,515	$594,660 70	Austria, France, Italy, Turkey, Barbary.
Timber for building.	Unknown.	1,867,973 55	England, Austria, France, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Russia, Turkey.
Coal of all kinds.....quintals..	4,417,315	1,490,041 55	England, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria.
Drugs of various kinds.cases..	15,339	445,925 00	England, Austria, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Barbary.
Iron, assorted .....quintals..	214,108	460,332 20	England, Austria, France, Italy.
Fruits, divers .....cases..	197,526	874,963 75	England, Austria, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Barbary.
Oils, divers.....okes..	4,254,446	1,224,396 95	England, Austria, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Barbary.
Marble and stone	Unknown.	881,762 50	England, Austria, France, Italy, Greeee, Turkey, Syria.
Dry goods .....cases..	28,504	8,287,368 00	England, Austria, France, Italy, Belgium, Turkey, Syria, Barbary
Machinery, iron.....do....	12,398	981,853 70	England, Austria, France, Italy, United States of America.
Merchandise, divers.....do....	55,262	2,105,320 85	England, Austria, France, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Russia, United States of America, Turkey, Syria, Barbary.
Petroleum.....okes.	2,075,505	207,550 50	England, Austria, France, Italy, United States of America.
Provisions and eatables.cases.	53,001	932,730 40	England, Austria, France, Italy, Greece, United States of America, Russia, Turkey, Syria, Barbary.
Hardware .....do ..	6,209	495,797 80	England, Austria, France, Italy, Belgium, Turkey.
Silks .....do....	990	465,854 50	Austria, France, Italy, Turkey, Syria.
Raw silk .....okes..	85,214	639,105 00	France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria.
Wines and liquors.....cases .	91,796	1,120,979 00	England, Austria, France, Italy, Greece, Belgium, United States of America, Turkey, Syria.
41 divers articles of trade	.....	6,552,475 40	
Total imports	.....	29,609,191 35	

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(d.) Principal articles exported during year ending August 31, 1881.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Where to.
Wheat.....ardebs..	935, 053	$5, 610, 318 00	England, Austria, France, Italy, Turkey.
Maize.....do....	120, 249	661, 369 50	England, France, Turkey.
Cotton.....quintals..	2, 736, 084	32, 853, 357 00	England, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, Turkey.
Coffee, Mokha.....do....	38, 808	628, 689 60	England, Austria, France, Italy, Greece, United States of America, Turkey, Syria, Barbary.
Horse beans..... ardebs..	705, 608	3, 175, 179 25	England, Austria, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey.
Gums.....quintals..	113, 036	1, 412, 950 00	England, Austria, France, Italy, Turkey, Syria, Barbary, United States of America.
Merchandise, divers....cases..	16, 432	340, 252 05	England, Austria, France, Italy, Greece, Belgium, United States of America, Russia, Turkey, Syria.
Barley.....ardebs..	214, 589	858, 356 00	England, France, Turkey, Syria.
Cotton seed.....do....	1, 972, 590	6, 405, 315 00	England, France, Belgium.
Sugar.....quintals..	777, 539	3, 203, 911 20	Syria, Barbary, England, Austria, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey.
Elephant tusks.....do....	2, 214	221, 400 00	England, Austria, Italy, Turkey.
Wool.....do....	20, 998	209, 980 00	England, France, Italy, Turkey, Syria.
42 various other articles.....	.....	2, 269, 365 20	
Total exports.....		57, 850, 942 80	
Total imports.....		29, 609, 191 35	
Total of commerce.....		*87, 460, 134 15	

* Whereof with the United States, about $1, 235, 379.

(e.) Exports from the equatorial provinces of Egypt.

The products that are exported from the vast regions of the Soudan are gathered at Khartoum, the capital of the equatorial provinces, and thence sent either down the Nile to Cairo and Alexandria or to Berber, on the Nile, and thence across to Souakin, on the Red Sea, from which port they are shipped directly to Europe by way of the Suez Canal. They consist, for the most part, of three articles, of which, during the year ending August 31, 1881, about the following quantities were exported:

Articles.	Quantities.	Value at Khartoum.
	Quintals.	
Elephant tusks	*2, 400	$500, 000
Gum of all kinds	†300, 000	1, 750, 000
Ostrich feathers of all kinds and qualities	‡250	250, 000
Total for twelve months		2, 500, 000

* Whereof about one-half was exported by way of Alexandria and the other half by way of Souakin.
† Mostly sent down the Nile and exported from Alexandria.
‡ Mostly by way of Souakin.

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Comparative table of exports and imports of Egypt for the years 1879 and 1880, showing also the countries whence imported and those whitherto exported.

IMPORTS.				
	Year.	Year.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
Countries whence imported.	1880.	1879.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.
United States of America	$370,375 20	$466,856 05	.....	23. 87
England	17,437,475 85	13,041,056 50	31. 71	.....
Austria	4,494,776 20	3,294,142 55	38	.....
France	5,649,126 10	4,548,935 80	25. 28	.....
Greece	54,110 20	72,563 95	.....	25 45
India and countries of the Far East	1,951,802 00	1,378,409 30	41. 58	.....
Italy	1,337,365 55	1,046,551 75	27. 80	.....
Russia	440,987 45	316,118 30	39. 51	.....
Turkey	658,222 80	590,971 85	11. 40	.....
Various other countries	355,422 75	255,711 00	39. 02	.....
Total	32,749,664 10	25,010,817 05	30. 81	.....
EXPORTS.				
Countries whitherto exported.				
United States of America	$494,277 60	$133,481 40	270. 30	.....
England	45,374,806 65	43,057,356 15	5. 38	.....
Austria	1,781,865 35	2,434,421 80	.....	26. 80
France	5,570,513 50	7,088,281 65	.....	21. 41
Greece	683,455 60	621,753 55	9. 92	.....
India and countries of the Far East	17,483 95	82,778 25	.....	78. 89
Italy	2,742,147 50	5,807,798 80	.....	52. 80
Russia	3,613,330 90	4,498,379 20	.....	19, 67
Turkey	3,686,976 95	2,928,999 15	25. 86	.....
Various other countries	951,260 20	542,042 95	73. 65	.....
Total	64,916,017 60	67,195,292 90	.....	3. 39

If the value of all imports and that of all exports be represented by 10,000, then each country will be found to have shared therein in the following proportion:

Proportion of—	Imports.	Exports.
England	$5,325	$6,990
France	1,725	858
Austria	1,373	275
India and Far East	596	3
Italy	409	423
Turkey	201	568
Russia	134	557
United States America	113	76
Divers countries	108	145
Greece	16	105
Total	10,000	10,000

That is to say, that England furnishes Egypt with more than $53 worth out of every $100 worth of goods brought into Egypt from abroad; and Great Britain takes very nearly $70 worth out of every $100 worth of the produce of Egypt that is exported abroad. The share of the United States in the commerce of Egypt is too small to be taken into account.

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Imports and exports of Egypt for the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	General total.
1876	$21, 265, 955 10	$67, 806, 429 10	$89, 072, 384 20
1877	22, 467, 205 75	63, 751, 160 55	86, 218, 367 30
1878	24, 221, 709 75	40, 486, 385 20	64, 758, 094 95
1879	25, 010, 817 05	67, 195, 293 90	92, 206, 109 95
1880	32, 749, 664 10	64, 916, 017 60	97, 665, 681 70

III.—NAVIGATION.

Arrivals and departures of vessels at the port of Alexandria, Egypt, for the year ending August 31, 1881.

ARRIVALS.

Flag.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.
English	417	417
Austrian	129	198
German	.....	26
American	.....	1
Belgian	.....	4
Danish	.....	11
Egyptian	94	34
French	210	9
Greek	.....	358
Ottoman	17	404
Holland	.....	11
Italian	57	57
Swedish and Norwegian	.....	35
Russian	46	28
Turkish	.....	619
Wallachian	.....	8
Total	979	2, 220

DEPARTURES.

English	401	389
Austrian	124	177
German	.....	20
American	.....	1
Belgian	.....	3
Danish	.....	9
Egyptian	86	27
French	202	8
Greek	.....	334
Ottoman	14	391
Holland	.....	9
Italian	54	48
Swedish and Norwegian	.....	28
Russian	47	22
Turkish	.....	584
Wallachian	.....	5
Total	928	2, 055

Total arrivals, 3,190; in port on the 1st day of September, 1881, 207 sailing vessels and steamers.

The great changes that have come about during the last sixty years in the methods of navigation and the gradual falling off in the number of Italian vessels engaged in the carrying trade between Egypt and Europe (owing to the introduction of steam), as well as the rapid increase in the number of English vessels and steamers that ply between Alex-

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andria and the British Isles, are strikingly shown by comparing the two foregoing tables with the one that follows:

Foreign vessels that arrived at Alexandria in years 1822, 1823, *and* 1824.

Vessels.	1822.	1823.	1824.
Venetian and Tuscan	292	351	600
Roman			2
Sardinian	143	98	77
Sicilian	28	12	14
Total Italian	463	461	693
Danish	15	25	13
French	57	52	111
English, American, and Ionian	223	230	251
Russian	10	59	100
Dutch	3	1	5
Spanish	54	24	70
Swedish	76	81	47
Total	901	933	1,290

In those years the carrying trade was more than one-half of it in the hands of Italian ship-owners and mariners; nowadays, it is in the hands, first, of the English, next, of the French, and third, of the Austrian ship-owners and sailors.

IV.—SUEZ CANAL.

The number of vessels that passed through the canal during the calendar year of 1880 was as follows:

VESSELS PASSING FROM NORTH TO SOUTH.

Number of vessels.	Tonnage.		Crew.	Passengers.	Soldiers.	Guns.
	Real.	Official.				
1,051	2,226,549	1,452,897	66,538	22,316	24,749	1,679

PASSING FROM SOUTH TO NORTH.

966	2,152,415	1,407,551	61,915	34,546	18,505	1,527

PASSING BOTH WAYS OR DIRECTIONS IN 1880.

2,017	4,378,964	2,860,448	128,453	56,862	43,254	3,206



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Table showing the number of vessels of each nation passing the canal in 1880.

Flag.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage. Real.	Tonnage. Official.	Crew.	Passengers.	Soldiers.	Guns.
Egyptian	14	12,739	8,032	2,945	1,355	.....	31
English	1,579	3,460,977	1,247,306	89,901	26,701	36,659	2,256
French	103	274,990	177,771	14,226	9,694	7,445	284
Dutch	69	173,131	124,083	5,108	4,667	1,662	135
Austria-Hungarian	60	116,041	75,820	2,944	6,065	.....	122
Italian	52	105,279	71,039	3,004	1,136	.....	104
German	38	54,127	38,162	1,171	173	373	49
Spanish	35	85,672	56,245	2,706	2,457	1,093	64
Russian	22	46,639	29,607	3,781	643	1,084	124
Turkish	11	11,030	7,203	953	8,654	50	28
Danish	10	13,650	8,720	252	12	.....	12
Norwegian	7	11,077	7,378	184	6	.....	10
Portuguese	6	5,339	3,461	624	.....	888	16
Divers other flags	11	8,335	5,621	654	300	.....	21
Total	2,017	4,378,964	2,860,448	128,453	56,862	43,254	3,206

Table showing the nationality, number, and kind of vessels (whether postal, war, or merchant ship) passing through the canal of Suez during year 1880.

Flag.	Postal vessels. No.	Postal vessels. Official tonnage.	War ships. No.	War ships. Official tonnage.	Merchant vessels. No.	Merchant vessels. Official tonnage.	Total. No.	Total. Official tonnage.	Total. Mean tonnage per ship.
Egyptian	.....	.....	3	4,147	11	3,885	14	8,032	574
British	183	324,441	51	110,068	1,345	1,812,797	1,579	2,247,306	1,423
French	56	111,399	23	43,745	24	22,627	103	177,771	1,726
Dutch	49	97,451	3	1,039	17	25,593	69	124,083	1,798
Austro-Hungarian	59	74,000	1	1,820	.....	.....	60	75,820	1,264
Italian	46	68,088	5	1,927	1	1,024	52	71,039	1,366
German	.....	.....	2	735	36	37,427	38	38,162	1,004
Spanish	4	6,848	.....	.....	31	49,397	35	56,245	1,607
Russian	.....	.....	12	16,119	10	13,488	22	29,607	1,346
Turkish	.....	.....	6	3,243	5	3,960	11	7,203	655
Danish	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8,720	10	8,720	872
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7,378	7	7,328	1,054
Portuguese	.....	.....	5	2,633	1	828	6	3,461	577
Other flags	.....	.....	3	2,009	8	3,612	11	5,621	511
Total	379	682,227	114	187,485	1,506	1,990,736	2,017	2,860,448	1,418

The receipts of the company during the year 1880 were far greater than in any one of the preceding ten years. They consist of the following sums:

1. Receipts from transit dues, to wit:

	Francs.
Transit of vessels	36,492,620.25
Transit of small craft	61,404.32
Transit of passengers	1,015,517.50
Pilotage	2,283,692.00
Towing	48,657.89
Various sources	83,143.68
Total receipts from transit dues	39,985,035.64
2. Receipts from the company's lands	592,214.82
3. Receipts from the water supply	129,530.97
4. Receipts from the works department	32,656.93
Total receipts for 1880	40,739,438.36
Being in dollars	$7,862,711 60

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THE SUEZ CANAL TRANSIT FOR THE FIRST DECADE, FROM 1870 TO 1879.

The opening of the canal was inaugurated during the month of November, 1869. Those vessels that presented themselves at Port Said or at Suez during the four first days of the inauguration were exonerated from the payment of all transit dues, and 130 vessels, measuring in all 89,987 tons, availed themselves of this immunity.

After the inauguration, and before the 1st of January, 1870, ten vessels passed through the canal. These are not included in the following tables and statements, which treat exclusively of the canal traffic between the 1st day of January, 1870, and the last day of December, 1879.

During these ten years 12,454 vessels, measuring in all 23,105,535 tons, and 16,587 small craft, measuring 109,635 tons, have passed through the canal in both directions.

The receipts of the canal company for the same decade amounted to 243,491,327.64 francs ($46,993,826.23), of which 233,168,518.30 francs ($45,001,524.03) were for transit dues; 6,693,663.50 francs ($1,291,877.05) were on account of the lands owned by the company; 930,784.78 francs ($179,641.46) were on account of the water supply; and 2,698,361.06 francs ($520,783.69) were on account of the works.

The number of vessels and their tonnage are as follows:

Years.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1870	486	435,911
1871	765	761,467
1872	1,082	1,439,169
1873	1,173	2,085,073
1874	1,264	2,423,672
1875	1,494	2,940,709
1876	1,457	3,072,107
1877	1,663	3,418,950
1878	1,593	3,291,535
1879	1,477	3,236,942
Total for ten years	12,454	23,105,535

While there has been an almost constant increase in the number and tonnage of large vessels, there has been a nearly steady decrease in the number and tonnage of the small craft, as is seen by the following table:

Table showing the small craft that have passed the canal in ten years.

Years.	Number of small craft.	Tons.
1870	2,730	17,267
1871	2,597	16,294
1872	1,612	11,597
1873	1,879	12,624
1874	1,598	12,959
1875	1,108	9,326
1876	1,113	6,997
1877	929	5,104
1878	1,250	7,637
1879	1,171	9,830
Total for ten years	16,587	109,635

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The receipts, too, have, with slight exceptions, been on the increase, as appears from the following table:

	Total receipts in francs.
1870	6,387,204.71
1871	11,602,284.09
1872	18,966,476.37
1873	24,297,060.80
1874	25,737,298.78
1875	30,109,674.69
1876	30,728,925.68
1877	33,490,435.42
1878	31,810,873.84
1879	30,361,093.26
Total for ten years:	
Francs	243,491,327.64
Dollars	$46,993,826 23
For the year 1880:	
Francs	40,739,438.36
Dollars	$7,862,711 60

The vessels of twenty-six different nationalities or flags have contributed towards making up the number of 12,454 ships that have passed the canal during the ten years under consideration, to wit:

Flag.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	
		Real.	*Mean.*
British	9,154	17,555,497	1,918
French	831	1,991,014	2,396
Austro-Hungarian	522	662,996	1,270
Italian	495	610,088	1,232
Dutch	423	955,484	2,258
German	223	286,678	1,285
Spanish	174	363,648	2,090
Egyptian	158	126,951	803
Ottoman	153	120,022	784
Russian	68	102,014	1,500
Danish	66	94,607	1,433
Norwegian	65	108 148	1,663
Portuguese	37	35,641	963
Swedish	27	27,097	1,003
American	15	21,179	1,412
Belgian	14	21,178	1,512
Japanese	12	14,612	1,217
Greek	7	1,241	177
Servian	2	1,920	960
Zanzibarian	2	1,617	808
Burman	1	677	677
Brazilian	1	857	857
Peruvian	1	1,299	1,299
Sarawak	1	176	176
Siamese	1	168	168
Tunisian	1	726	726
Total	12,454	23,105,535	*1,855

*Tons per vessel.

The British flag holds the first place, and it is the English shipowners that have gained the most by this new route between Asia and Europe. The immense superiority of this flag is incontestable, for it has furnished during this decade a mean of 73½ per cent. on the number of vessels, and 75.48 per cent. on the general tonnage, whilst the other flags come in the following order:

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Flag.	Mean on number of ships.	Mean on tonnage.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
British	73.50	75.98
French	6.67	8.62
Austro-Hungarian	4.18	2.87
Italian	3.98	2.64
Dutch	3.40	4.14
German	1.79	1.24
Spanish	1.40	1.57
Egyptian	1.27	0.55
Ottoman	1.23	0.52
All others	2.58	1.87
	100	100

V.—EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET FOR 1881.

According to the Khedivial decree of the 16th of July, 1881, the total amount of moneys free and in excess of the budget for the year 1880 was as follows:

	English £ sterling.	
Credits allowed by the law of liquidation		4,897,888
Actual expenses of every kind, nature, or sort during 1880		4,503,725
End of 1880, surplus		394,163
Receipts (under art. 15, of law of liquidation)	5,167,124	
Expenses provided for by the law of liquidation	4,897,888	
End of 1880, surplus	269,236	269,236
Total surplus available end of 1880		663,399
Paid into the treasury of the public debt for "amortization"		116,663
Net surplus end of 1880		546,736
Net surplus end of 1880 in United States money		$2,733,680

The same decree authorized this net surplus to be applied as follows:

Extraordinary budget for the fiscal year 1881.*

	English £ sterling.	
1. Public debt:		
Additional interest of one-half per cent. on the total amount of the unified debt (fiscal year 1880)		13,764
2. Ministry of war and marine:		
Repairing the Fort at el-Arish		1,991
3. Ministry of interior:		
Repairing prisons at Alexandria		1,015
4. General and special expenses:		
Public buildings	94,321	
Works of art	45,464	
Nile dams (barrayes)	13,948	
Canals and pumps for Khatalbeh and for Mahmoudieh canals	3,700	
Canal Ibrahimieh	10,500	
Canal Ismailiah (to Suez)	1,000	
Dredging machines	15,000	
Cairo City and road to Pyramids	12,642	
Sundry small items	1,697	
		198,272

* The regular budget for 1881 has been given by Mr. Farman, in his commercial report, dated February, 1881.

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5. Railways and port of Alexandria	115,989
6. Khedivial postal steamers	75,000
7. Governments of equatorial provinces and Red Sea coast districts	100,000
8. Reserved for unforeseen expenses	40,705
Total extraordinary expenses covered by the net surplus end of 1880	546,736
Same in United States money	$2,733,680

VI.—INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT OF EGYPT.

The semi-annual interest due on the 1st day of November, 1881, on the unified debt is £1,555,520 16*s.* 0*d.* sterling.

The sums paid into the treasury of the public debt, between April 26 and September 30, 1881, from the revenues set apart for the meeting of the public debt, were, upon the 30th September, 1881, £1,576,990 sterling. The semi-annual interest due on the 15th of October, 1881, on the privileged debt is £593,318 sterling.

The sums paid into the treasury of the public debt, between the 15th of April and the 30th September, 1881, from the revenues set apart specially for meeting the privileged or preference debt, were, upon September 30, 1881, £360,000 sterling.

RECAPITULATION.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Up to September 30, 1881, paid in for public debt in general				1,576,990	0	0
Up to September 30, 1881, paid in for privileged debt in particular				360,000	0	0
Total on September 30, 1881, in treasury				1,936,990	0	0
Required on October 15, 1881, for semi-annual coupon on privileged debt	593,318	0	0			
Required on November 1, 1881, for semi-annual coupon on unified debt	1,155,520	16	0			
Total required for autumn coupons, 1881				1,748,838	16	0
On September 30, 1881, surplus, after providing for the coupons of the autumn of 1881				188,151	4	0

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AMERICA.

CANADA.

Report, by Consul-General Smith, on the trade and commerce of Montreal and all Canada for the year ending June 30, 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Montreal, December 10, 1881.

TRADE OF MONTREAL.

According to official returns the total exports from the port of Montreal for the year ending on the 30th of June last amounted to $32,282,836, being a decrease as compared with the previous year of $1,404.

Of the total amount of exports, $27,398,850 were to Great Britain, being an increase of $2,483,354. The exports to the United States amounted to $3,582,856, being a decrease of $2,186,647.

The total imports for the year ending on the 30th of June last, exclusive of coin and bullion, amounted to $32,697,801, being an increase from the previous year of $7,145,111, on which duties were collected to the amount of $7,077,793.82, being an increase of $2,025,855.86.

The imports from Great Britain amounted to $17,890,359, being an increase of $4,033,239 as compared with the previous year, and the imports from the United States amounted to $7,560,434, being an increase of $891,808.

This port being the chief exporting and importing port of Canada, a comparison of its commerce during the last year with Great Britain and the United States with a year before trade was affected by the new tariff law of Canada will show how that law has affected our commercial relations with Canada. I, therefore, submit a brief comparative statement of the imports from the United States and Great Britain, and the exports to the same countries for the year 1878 (the last year under the old tariff), and the year ending on the 30th of June last.

The aggregate imports at the port of Montreal for the year 1878 amounted to $25,515,333, being $7,182,468 less than the imports for last year. During the year 1878 the imports from the United States amounted to $9,225,553, being $1,665,119 more than the imports from the same country for the last year. The imports from Great Britain for the year 1878 amounted to $13,860,461, or $4,028,898 less than the imports from the same country for the last year.

The exports from Montreal to the United States during the year 1878 amounted to $1,818,342, being less by $1,764,514 than the exports to the same country for the last year. The exports to Great Britain for the year 1878 amounted to $23,008,937, being $4,389,913 less than the exports to that country last year.

The total imports from and exports to the United States for the year

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1878 amounted to $11,043,895, and for the year 1881 to $11,143,290, being an increase of $99,395.

During the year ending June 30, 1878, the imports from and the exports to Great Britain amounted to $36,869,398, and for the year 1881 to $45,298,209, an increase of $8,428,811. I suppose these figures indicate with considerable accuracy the adverse effect that the new Canadian tariff has had upon our trade relations with Canada, and justify the declarations so freely made by the advocates of the tariff, that it was at least incidentally intended to operate against trade with the United States and in favor of trade with Great Britain.

The total exports from the Dominion for the year ending June 30, 1881, exceed those of 1880 by $5,673,877. And the imports for the year exceeded those of the previous year by $17,718,068.

I have been desirous of obtaining for this report reliable statistics of the manufacturing industries of Montreal, but as yet have been unable to do so. There is no general system here for the collection of industrial statistics, and all statements are mere guessing. I understand that statistics have, however, been collected during the present year more or less extensively by the officers in charge of the census. And I have endeavored, through the kindness of a prominent member of Parliament, to obtain, in advance of their publication by the Dominion Government, those relating to the industries of this city, but so far my efforts have not been successful; but the general impression prevails, and I have no doubt the impression is correct, that an unwonted degree of prosperity has obtained in the general business of almost every description in this city, and particularly in the business of manufacturing.

CENSUS OF CANADA.

The census of Canada was taken during the month of April last. The following tables show the population of the several provinces and also the population by the census of 1871 and 1861:

Provinces.	1881.	1871.	1861.
Ontario	1,913,460	1,620,851	1,396,091
Quebec	1,358,469	1,191,516	1,111,566
Nova Scotia	440,585	387,800	330,857
New Brunswick	321,129	285,594	252,047
Prince Edward Island	107,781	94,021	80,861
Manitoba	49,509	11,953	.....
British Columbia and Northwest Territories	160,000	78,700	34,816
Total	4,350,933	3,670,435	3,206,238

The increase of the population during the last decade was 680,498, and during the preceding decade, 464,187. The rate of increase during the last ten years has been over 18 per cent.

The following table shows the increase and per cent. of growth during the decade of the several provinces:

Provinces.	Actual increase.	Per cent.
Ontario	292,609	18
Quebec	166,953	14
Nova Scotia	52,785	13¾
New Brunswick	35,535	12¼
Prince Edward Island	13,760	15
Manitoba	37,556	414

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The population of the chief cities of Canada in 1871 and under the census of 1881 is shown in the following table:

Cities.	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Per cent.
Montreal	107,225	140,682	33,457	31
Toronto	56,092	86,445	30,353	55½
London	15,826	19,763	3,937	25
Ottawa	21,545	27,417	5,872	27
Hamilton	26,716	35,965	9,249	34
Kingston	12,407	14,093	1,686	14
Quebec	59,699	62,447	2,748	4½
Halifax	29,582	36,102	6,520	22
Saint John	28,805	26,128	2,677	9

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

The changes which will take place in the representation of the several provinces in the Dominion Parliament will be slight. By the British North American act it is declared that Quebec shall have 65 members, and each of the other provinces is to have such a number of members as bears the same relation to its population as 65 bears to the population of Quebec, any fraction over one-half the unit of representation giving an additional member. The House of Commons now consists of 206 members, divided as follows: Ontario, 88; Quebec, 65; New Brunswick, 16; Nova Scotia, 21; Prince Edward Island, 6; Manitoba, 4, and British Columbia, 6. Upon the basis of the present census, Ontario will be entitled to 92 members, a gain of 4, against a gain of 6 members in 1871, while New Brunswick loses one member, her representation being reduced to 15. The net increase in the representation is therefore 3, and the House of Commons, after the next election, will contain 209 members.

The above figures are taken from the Montreal Gazette, and are no doubt substantially correct. I have in a previous report to the Department stated that the crops generally in this portion of Canada were excellent. I have seen no reason to modify my opinion in regard to their general character. The feeling on all sides seems to be that the present year has been one of exceptional prosperity, but it is a matter of great regret that in regard to agricultural as well as all other products of industry there seems to be no means of obtaining accurate and reliable statistics.

BEET SUGAR IN CANADA.

During the present year three quite extensive experimental beet-sugar factories have been built in Canada, one at West Farmington, one at Berthier, and one at Coaticook. In anticipation of the erection of these factories, considerable areas of ground have been devoted during the past summer to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and it is stated that the product is very satisfactory. These factories have already begun operations, or are about ready to do so. It is a matter of considerable interest to know whether Canadians can successfully compete in their own markets, with sugar of local production, against that imported from recognized sugar countries. And the business has been started on a scale, and under such intelligent supervision, that the question will probably be soon determined definitely.

WELLAND CANAL.

I am informed by William J Patterson, esq., the intelligent secretary of the board of trade of this city (whose kindness in furnishing me with

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all the information in his power, I wish to acknowledge), that the Welland Canal improvement is so far completed that, during the period of navigation next summer, there will be a depth of water of 12 feet, admitting the passage of vessels of about 1,500 tons burden. The ultimate depth of water will, when the enlargement is finished, be 14 feet.

The enlargement of the canals around the rapids of the Saint Lawrence is not yet completed, and Mr. Patterson informs me that the date of their completion cannot now be definitely foretold.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

I am informed by a member of the syndicate engaged in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad that satisfactory progress has been made during the past summer, and that it is the expectation of the company to have the road completed between Winnipeg and the Pacific Ocean within five years. I am not advised how soon the completion of the eastern connections of the road is expected.

Canadians are predicting, with great apparent confidence, that the opening of their Pacific road and the enlargement of the Saint Lawrence and Welland canals are destined to divert a very large portion of the transcontinental traffic as well as the traffic from the Northwestern States of the Union, and from Manitoba, to the northern route, and that Montreal is destined to become, even to a much larger extent than it now is, one of the great shipping ports of the continent. How far this supposition may be correct remains to be seen, but every scheme which tends to bring the important States of the Northwest into cheaper and easier communication with foreign countries should be greeted with favor. At all events, it seems certain that the public improvements mentioned above will result in securing to our people in the West more constantly favorable freight rates to Europe, whether the bulk of the freight goes by Montreal or by some other route.

CANADIAN STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

I append to this report a copy of a letter which I have received from the Brazilian consul-general in this city, in regard to the new steamship line about to be started between Canada and France and Canada and Brazil. This letter will be of interest, as stating clearly the most material facts in regard to this new and important enterprise.

J. Q. SMITH,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Montreal, December 10, 1881.

BRAZILIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Montreal, December 2, 1881.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have much pleasure in replying to your inquiries.

The company, as you are aware, is called "La Société Postale Française de Atlantique." The capital is 10,000,000 of francs or 2,000,000 dollars. The president of the company is president of the Société Générale of France and regent of the Bank of France; the other directors are all men of position and wealth. The whole capital is paid up.

The company have in their fleet seven ships; five of these are building, two in England and three in France; the other two are now running in the Brazilian and Canadian line.

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The tonnage of the new ships will be about 2,500 gross, 290 feet long, 37 feet broad, and will carry 2,200 tons dead weight on a draught of 19 feet. They will be built of steel and have every improvement and accommodation for passengers—first-class 40, steerage 100. The two ships building in England will be ready in April and May; those in France, a little later.

The company, as you know, propose having two lines, first, Brazil and Canada; second, Canada and France. The first has already commenced, the second will begin at the opening of navigation.

The route of the first is to leave Montreal in summer, then Halifax all the year round, and touch at St. Thomas (perhaps Barbadoes), Para, Maranham, Ceara, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio, returning by same ports. The service will be monthly from each end. We have $50,000 subsidy from Canada and 100,000 milreis from Brazil, equal in sterling to £20,000 in all. We have also the bounty money from the French Government. For this the company only carry the mails free.

I expect the first ship, the Comte d' Eu, in Halifax on the 20th, and she will leave for Brazil the 1st of January.

The second line will leave Montreal in summer, and Halifax in winter, for Havre and Antwerp, and return monthly (possibly fortnightly). Any other information I can give you, I will be most happy to do so.

W. DARLEY BENTLEY,
Consul-General.

J. Q. SMITH, Esq.,
Consul-General of the United States.

Statement showing the imports at Montreal, Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Whence imported.	1880.	1881.	Increase in 1881 over 1880.	Decrease in 1881 from 1880.
Great Britain	$13,866,120 00	$17,899,359 00	$4,033,239 00	
United States	6,668,626 00	7,560,434 00	891,808 00	
Spanish West Indies	1,375,566 00	1,235,349 00		$140,217 00
British West Indies	581,104 00	1,028,101 00	446,997 00	
France	695,275 00	1,011,803 00	316,528 00	
Germany	318,970 00	757,110 00	438,140 00	
Brazil	171,745 00	593,212 00	421,467 00	
Japan	230,382 00	560,043 00	329,661 00	
Belgium	87,133 00	354,882 00	267,749 00	
Newfoundland	127,999 00	278,732 00	150,733 00	
Spain	145,284 00	228,483 00	83,199 00	
Spanish Possessions, Pacific Ocean		223,130 00	223,130 00	
China	194,803 00	220,414 00	25,611 00	
British Africa	136,483 00	138,771 00	2,288 00	
Holland	96,383 00	119,520 00	23,137 00	
Switzerland	59,080 00	105,418 00	46,338 00	
Dutch East Indies	235,523 00	66,700 00		168,823 00
Asia Minor	26,888 00	57,105 00	30,225 00	
Italy	446,339 00	48,551 00		397,788 00
Portugal	14,048 00	36,283 00	22,235 00	
Greece	7,371 00	35,090 00	27,719 00	
Austria	9,891 00	18,872 00	8,981 00	
Norway	626 00	17,468 00	16,842 00	
Russia	30 00	14,590 00	14,560 00	
Danish East Indies		13,917 00	13,917 00	
Mexico	506 00	12,312 00	11,806 00	
Sweden		11,298 00	11,298 00	
Turkey in Europe	4,616 00	14,005 00	9,389 00	
British East Indies	16,025 00	10,158 00		5,867 00
British Guiana	11,396 00	9,521 00		1,875 00
Venezuela	12,990 00	8,026 00		4,964 00
Turkey in Asia	613 00	6,102 00	5,489 00	
Central America	377 00	1,626 00	1,249 00	
Egypt		1,128 00	1,128 00	
Denmark		288 00	288 00	
Sandwich Islands	9,785 00			9,785 00
Dutch West Indies	721 00			721 00
Total imports	25,552,690 00	32,697,801 00	7,875,151 00	730,040 00

Increase in 1881 of $7,145,111; duties collected 1880, $5,051,937.96; duties collected 1881, $7,077,793.82; increase in 1881, $2,025,855.86; free goods 1881, $6,894,769; total coin and bullion imported in 1881, $606,369.

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Statement showing the exports from Montreal, Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Whither exported.	Value.	Increase in 1881 over 1880.	Decrease in 1881.
Great Britain	$27,398,850	$2,483,354	
United States	3,582,856		$2,186,647
Newfoundland	610,299	66,530	
Belgium	250,120		429,268
Holland	193,044	125,111	
South America	169,483	30,766	
Germany	72,789	71,584	
British West Indies	4,628		7,432
Austria	730	730	
British Guiana	37	37	
France			127,177
Spanish West Indies			4,188
British East Indies			179
Australia			5,647
St. Pierre			6,122
Spain			12,470
Brazil			155
British Columbia			231
Total for 1881	32,282,836	2,776,112	2,779,516
Total for 1880	32,284,240		
Decrease in 1881	1,404		
Coin and bullion exported to United States in 1881	963,000		
Total exports to the United States as per invoices certified at the United States consulate-general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881	2,449,106		

NOVA SCOTIA.

Report by Consul-General Jackson.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Halifax, December 20, 1881.

Nova Scotia has during the past year, 1881, participated in the general revival of trade throughout the Dominion, and in other countries.

Its agricultural productions have found a ready market—principally in the United States—at remunerative prices, while its mining, manufacturing, and lumbering industries have exhibited increased activity.

Some new industries are also springing up. A sugar refinery has recently been established in Halifax, and a cotton factory has been commenced.

HALIFAX.

Statement of the trade of the port of Halifax, Nova Scotia with countries other than the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

Total value of imports:	
Dutiable	$5,115,559
Free	1,114,690
Total	6,230,249
Total imports:	
Produce of the mine	223,233
Produce of the fisheries	2,877,051
Produce of the forest	314,586
Produce of animals	395,203
Produce of agriculture	259,559
Produce of manufactures	508,957
Total	4,578,589

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Total value of imports from Great Britain:	
Dutiable	$2,329,764
Free	401,278
Total	2,731,042
Total value of imports from the United States:	
Dutiable	977,335
Free	237,631
Total	1,214,966
Total value of imports to Great Britain	1,478,223
Total value of imports to United States	999,002
Aggregate exports and imports	10,808,838
The trade of Halifax with other portions of the Dominion in flour, coal, fish, lumber, and agricultural productions during the last fiscal year may be estimated at	4,000,000
Making the total trade of the city for that year	14,808,838

Number of vessels with their tonnage and crews which arrived at and departed from Halifax (not including coastwise) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, showing steamers and sailing vessels.

	Arrived.			Departed.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
British:						
Steamers	297	405,103	15,392	292	396,244	14,984
Sailing vessels	657	96,419	4,657	689	83,113	5,149
Total British	954	501,522	20,049	981	479,357	20,133
Foreign:						
Steamers	69	63,778	2,060	65	61,082	1,933
Sailing vessels	144	36,098	1,521	97	26,056	987
Total foreign	213	99,876	3,581	162	87,138	2,920
Total British and foreign	1,167	601,398	23,630	1,143	566,495	23,053

Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, and the leading city of the British maritime provinces, is the extreme eastern terminus of the railway system of Canada, and the principal connecting link between Great Britain and the Dominion. It is also the last port of call for steamers and sailing vessels crossing the Atlantic. It has long been known as the chief military and naval station of Great Britain on this continent, while for its commercial importance it is conspicuous among the cities of British North America.

MORTIMER M. JACKSON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Halifax, December 20, 1881.

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MANITOBA.

Annual report by Consul Taylor for the year ending June 30, 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Winnipeg, November 22, 1881.

The commerce of this consular district has received a great impulse during the season just closed, not only sharing the general prosperity of the United States and Canada, but accelerated by the consummation of two important public measures, viz, a material enlargement of the boundaries of the province of Manitoba and the transfer by the Dominion of Canada of the enterprise of a Canadian Pacific Railway to a private company.

The area of Manitoba, as defined at the creation of the province in 1870, was 14,340 square miles, comprised within latitudes 49° to 50° 30′, and longitudes 96° to 99. With the late enlargement of boundaries, the area will be 130,000 square miles, extending from longitude 91° to 102°, and from latitude 49° to 53°. There is some dispute in regard to the western boundary of the province of Ontario, with the probability that it will finally be fixed on longitude 88° 58′ west of Greenwich, a point near but east of Thunder Bay on Lake Superior, and, if so, the territory between longitude 91° or the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the western boundary of Ontario as above indicated, will unquestionably be added to Manitoba. With this addition, estimated at 30,000 square miles, the total area of Manitoba will be 160,000 square miles. But without this addition, and as now constituted, New Manitoba exceeds by 30,000 square miles, the entire area of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, but is within the proportions of the other provinces, which are as follows: Quebec 210,000, Ontaria 180,000, British Columbia 315,000 square miles.

Referring to my dispatch of June 6, 1880, for details of the new organization for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I would further state that the summer of 1881 witnessed remarkable progress in the work of construction, with still greater development of all business interests. The Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific, or the link of 80 miles south of Selkirk—the head of sloop navigation on Lake Winnipeg and below the rapids of Red River—to the Minnesota railway system at the international frontier, has been supplied with iron bridges and other permanent structures; 180 miles of track have been completed west of Winnipeg, with 45 miles beyond fully graded and ready for the superstructure, while upon a branch of 63 miles along the west bank of Red River to the international boundary, 45 miles have been graded, and also 30 miles of a spur line westward to the vicinity of Pembina and Turtle Mountains. Other railway organizations have not been inactive. The Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway, aided by New York capital, has been vigorously prosecuted during the last three months, and will probably be constructed fifty miles southwest of Winnipeg before midsummer next year, while ground has been broken and considerable grading accomplished on a line from Portage la Prairie, 60 miles west of Winnipeg, northwestwardly on a proposed route through districts of territory between Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegoosis and the Saskatchewan River.

At a recent banquet in Winnipeg to the governor-general of Canada, Mr. Donald A. Smith, a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, expressed confidence that a further westward construction of 60 miles on

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the main line of that road will be accomplished during 1882; and, in that event, the base of the Rocky Mountains in latitude 51° will doubtless be reached during the following year, thus fulfilling the obligation of the syndicate to construct 1,000 miles west of Winnipeg in three years. There will then remain the further obligations to construct 600 miles from the vicinity of Thunder Bay on the northwest coast of Lake Superior, north of Lakes Superior and Huron, to Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa Valley, and 300 miles through the Rocky Mountains, connecting with a division of 150 miles from Puget's Sound, which the Government of Canada undertakes to complete, the whole to be finished in 1890, with an additional obligation to operate the entire transcontinental line the next following ten years, or until A. D. 1900. The subsidies by the Government of Canada will consist of twenty-five million Canadian debentures, twenty-five million acres of land, and 650 miles of railway. Of this railway bonus the division of 420 miles from Lake Superior to Red River is confidently expected to be finished by August, 1882. It will require an additional year to fully organize it for business, and by that time, or the spring of 1884, it is reasonably certain that the great interior section of the Canadian Pacific Railway (nearly 1,500 miles in length) will be in successful operation.

It is in anticipation of such a system of internal communications and of liberal stipulations by the Dominion Government in aid of provincial administration and the interests of settlers, that a remarkable impulse to business and the value of property is everywhere visible. Town lots in Winnipeg sell readily at the current rates in Saint Paul, and Minneapolis unimproved land, of good average quality, commands corresponding prices; the demand and wages of labor are fully equivalent, and the importations for the year ending June 30 exhibit a marked increase beyond former reports from this consulate. Appended is table A of leading articles of foreign importations and a summary of quantities not exceeding 1,000, of which the following is an abstract:

Table B of exports from this consulate is also inclosed. The shipment of undressed furs exceeds half a million of invoice values, of which nine-tenths are exported by the Hudson Bay Company; the export of buffalo robes has diminished from $55,512 in 1880 to $2,398 in 1881; and the only other noteworthy incident is a shipment to Minneapolis from the Mennonite settlements near the international border of 14,793 bushels of flaxseed, a production for which the soil and climate of Manitoba are well adapted. The total exports of 1881 were $636,197 against $518,665 last year, the bulk of which (the fur product) went mostly to England. The exportation to the United States was $127,436.

The total commerce of this consulate for 1881 has been as follows:

	Imports from.	Exports to.	Total.
Eastern Canada	$5,351,665	$6,342	$5,358,007
United States	1,496,986	127,436	1,624,422
Great Britain	503,937	502,419	1,006,356
Other countries	10,052	.....	10,052
Total	7,362,640	636,197	7,998,837

This aggregate is fully ten-fold the trade of 1870, and, with present railway prospects, will probably reach eighty millions in 1890.

The immigration has not exceeded 20,000 during the year. I estimate, with the efficient agencies now organizing, that it will be doubled in

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1882, and by 1885 will reach 100,000 per annum. In that event, if the railway line from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound is fully constructed and in successful operation in 1890, a million civilized inhabitants will probably be in possession of districts of Northwest British America, where at present such a population does not exceed 100,000.

The tour of the governor-general of Canada through the valleys of the Assiuniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers, from July to October, was admirably organized with a view to arouse an interest in Great Britain and Ireland for the speedy settlement of Central and Western Canada. The advantages of soil and climate have been further demonstrated in the progress of railway explorations and government surveys to be ample for the erection of four provinces of the enlarged area of Manitoba; and the only hazard to the great leading staple of wheat from frosts about the middle of August can be obviated, as shown by simultaneous experiments at various and remote localities, not only by plowing in the autumn, but by seeding in the last days of October. The only instances of injury to the wheat crop on the Saskatchewan and Peace Rivers from summer frosts are where invaluable time was lost in the spring by a neglect of the practice now universal in Minnesota and Dakota, of fully preparing the ground for the seed in the autumn, which is now supplemented in Manitoba, with entire success, by sowing spring wheat subsequent to the 15th of October. In this connection, I recur to the transmission by me to the Department of State early in August last of heads of wheat of unusual size and quality from seed of spring wheat sown in Manitoba on the 2d of November, 1880, which, after resting in the ground through the constant winter of this latitude without injury, germinated at the earliest possible moment last spring, and was harvested August 8, 1881.

In addition to the westward extension of railways, arrangements on an ample scale are completed for regular and frequent steamboat navigation next summer on Lake Winnipeg and both branches of the Saskatchewan River.

JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Winnipeg, November 22, 1881.

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A.—*Table of imports at Winnipeg, British North America, for the year ending June* 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.	Whence imported.			Rates of duty.
				United States.	Great Britain.	Other.	
Ale, &c., in bottles ..... gallons	4,136	$2,823	$744 48	$15	$2,808	.....	18 cents per gallon.
Animals, living:							
Horned cattle ..... number	5,131	141,856	28,351 20	141,856	.....	.....	20 per cent.
Horses ..... do	123	7,621	1,524 20	7,621	.....	.....	Do.
Sheep ..... do	1,255	3,393	678 60	3,393	.....	.....	Do.
Swine ..... do	579	5,931	1,186 20	5,931	.....	.....	Do.
Baking powder	.....	13,399	2,679 80	13,392	7	.....	Do.
Brass manufactures of	.....	2,837	851 10	1,192	1,645	.....	30 per cent.
Breadstuffs, &c.:							
Bran, mill feed, &c	.....	4,443	888 60	4,443	.....	.....	20 per cent.
Flour, wheat ..... pounds	4,118	17,130	2,059 00	13,923	3,207	.....	50 cents per barrel.
Indian corn ..... bushels	4,937	1,996	370 34	1,996	.....	.....	7½ cents per bushel.
Oat meal ..... pounds	26,743	848	133 71	206	642	.....	¼ cent per pound.
Oats ..... bushels	21,482	9,486	2,148 20	9,476	10	.....	10 cents per bushel.
Brick, building ..... M	66	1,334	266 80	1,334	.....	.....	20 per cent.
Candles ..... pounds	32,814	4,046	1,011 50	3,718	301	France $27	2 cents per pound.
Carriages, sleighs, &c	.....	14,532	3,356 60	14,532	.....	.....	30 per cent.
Carriages—parts of	.....	1,079	329 70	1,079	.....	.....	Do.
Clocks and parts of	.....	2,723	953 05	2,685	38	.....	35 per cent.
Coal:							
Anthracite ..... tons	1,391	13,480	695 50	13,475	5	.....	50 cents per ton.
Bituminous ..... do	823	6,976	493 80	6,976	.....	.....	60 cents per ton.
Coffee:							
Green ..... pounds	55,848	8,297	1,946 66	8,297	.....	.....	2 cents per pound and 10 per cent.
Roast ..... do	20,422	3,869	1,000 56	3,869	.....	.....	3 cents per pound and 10 per cent.
Cotton, manufactures of:							
Bleached ..... square yards	85,167	10,731	2,461 32	6,908	3,815	.....	1 cent per square yard and 15 per cent.
Jeans, &c ..... do	71,840	10,846	3,080 11	5,802	5,044	.....	2 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.
Jeans, white, &c	.....	29,923	5,984 60	5,978	23,945	.....	20 per cent.
Hosiery	.....	3,315	994 50	112	3,202	.....	30 per cent.
Seamless bags ..... pounds	12,657	2,512	633 04	2,506	6	.....	2 cents per per pound and 15 per cent.
Clothing	.....	22,892	6,867 60	8,086	14,803	France 3	30 per cent.
Other, n. e. s	.....	46,759	9,352 10	21,759	24,993	France 7	20 per cent.
Essences ..... gallons	346	2,936	1,244 60	2,785	151	.....	$1.90 per gallon and 20 per cent.
Flax, manufactures of:							
Linen duck, &c	.....	8,032	1,609 10	4,528	3,502	France 2	20 per cent.
Fruits, dried, &c:							
Apples ..... pounds	98,232	5,703	1,964 64	5,703	.....	.....	2 cents per pound.
Prunes ..... do	26,022	1,529	380 25	1,521	.....	France 8	25 per cent.
Green:							
Apples ..... barrels	1,103	2,739	441 20	2,739	.....	.....	40 cents per barrel.

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Cranberries	bushels	1,315	3,200	394 60	3,300				30 cents per bushel.
Grapes	pounds	19,722	2,298	394 44	2,296				2 cents per pound.
Peaches	bushels	295	957	118 00	947				40 cents per bushel.
Oranges and lemons			9,163	1,832 60	9,163				20 per cent.
Other, n. e. s			1,713	342 60	1,713				
Fruit, in cans:									
Sweetened	pounds	27,173	2,980	875 69	2,980				3 cents per pound.
Not sweetened	do	148,546	8,579	2,970 92	8,574	5			2 cents per pound.
Glycerine	do	9,896	2,906	581 20	2,900	6			20 per cent.
Gunpowder and explosives	do	9,648	1,391	482 40	44	1,347			5 cents per pound.
Gunpowder and nitro-glycerine	do	116,557	13,245	4,304 65	13,245				10 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
Hops	do	2,727	593	163 62	13,593				6 cents per pound.
Implements:									
Agricultural, n. e. s			4,250	1,062 50	4,250				25 per cent.
Cultivators and plows			27,126	6,781 60	27,126				Do.
Iron and steel, manufacturers of:									
Bridges	cwt	11,247	52,897	12,224 25	52,868	29			Do.
Muskets			7,343	1,478 60	1,422	5,921			20 per cent.
Pig iron	tons	112	2,066	224 00	1,051	1,015			$2 per ton.
Wire rope			2,748	687 00	2,748				25 per cent.
Files and rasps (steel)			2,081	624 30	2	2,079			30 per cent.
Jewelry			3,958	791 60	2,358	1,600			20 per cent.
Leather, manufacturers of:									
Gloves			8,323	2,080 75	4,958	3,361	France	4	25 per cent.
Oil, coal	gallons	5,704	1,069	410 69	1,069				7½ cents per gallon.
Pickles and sauces			5,655	1,131 00	3,787	1,868			20 per cent.
Provisions:									
Butter	pounds	13,094	2,433	523 76	1,962	471			4 cents per pound.
Lard	do	129,855	12,591	2,597 10	12,575	16			2 cents per pound.
Bacon and hams	do	1,382,548	126,133	28,650 96	125,438	695			Do.
Beef	do	199,108	9,836	1,991 08	9,317	519			1 cent per pound.
Pork	do	1,235,258	87,796	12,352 58	85,701	2,095			Do.
Poultry and game			4,812	962 40	4,767	45			20 per cent.
Prepared meats	pounds	58,610	6,767	1,172 20	6,415	352			2 cents per pound.
Sirups, cane juice, &c	gallons	168,065	5,941	2,832 70	5,941				⅝ cent per pound and 30 per cent.
Ships			32,105	3,210 50	32,105				10 per cent.
Soap, common	pounds	105,286	4,824	1,579 30	3,797	1,027	France	2,334	¼ cent per pound.
Spirits, brandy		4,591	8,558	6,656 95	520	5,704			$1.45 per gallon.
Stone, freestone	tons	320	7,198	1,439 60	7,198				20 per cent.
Sugar			5,289	2,494 95	3,942	1,347	France	4	1 cent per pound and 35 per cent.
Sugar candy	pounds	19,507	2,589	1,104 70	968	1,617			½ cent per pound and 35 per cent.
Tents and sails			5,801	1,451 65	5,483	318			25 per cent.
Tin cans	number	63,481	3,594	950 77	3,894				1½ cent each.
Tobacco:									
Cigars, &c	pounds	1,567	4,902	1,920 60	2,465	2,289	Germany	148	6 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
Manufactures, n. e. s	do	41,169	10,210	11,568 54	9,277	933			25 cents per pound and 12½ per cent.
Tomatoes, in cans	do	31,688	1,265	633 76	1,265				2 cents per pound.
Teas:									
Black	do	32,908	5,953	1,848 76	5,953				2 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
Green and Japan	do	27,666	6,686	2,167 58	6,686				3 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
Black	do	178,384	38,725	7,440 20		38,117	Br. W. Ind	608	2 cents per pound and 10 per cent.
Green and Japan	do	3,814	1,126	227 62		1,126			3 cents per pound and 10 per cent.

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A.—*Table of imports at Winnipeg, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.	Whence imported.			Rates of duty.
				United States.	Great Britain.	Other.	
Vegetables, potatoes.....bushels..	3,513	$2,648	$351 30	$2,648	.....	.....	10 cents per bushel.
Wood, manufactures of:							
Furniture	.....	13,235	4,632 25	13,056	$173	France..... $6	35 per cent.
Shingles.....M..	13,513	25,771	5,154 20	25,771	.....	.....	20 per cent.
Manufacturers, n. e. s	.....	183,442	45,862 00	182,565	848	France..... 29	25 per cent.
Lumber and ties	.....	158,644	31,728 80	158,644	.....	.....	20 per cent.
Wool, manufactures of:							
Blankets.....pounds..	104,881	23,242	14,514 29	425	32,914	France..... 3	7½ cents and 20 per cent.
Cassimeres.....do....	26,924	19,422	5,912 89	25	19,379	France..... 18	Do.
Flannels.....do....	6,690	5,294	1,560 69	138	5,156	.....	Do.
Hosiery.....do....	4,519	6,369	1,617 54	101	6,268	.....	Do.
Shawls	.....	11,886	3,034 22	83	11,883	.....	Do.
Dress goods.....yards..	49,491	8,617	1,723 40	.....	8,617	.....	20 per cent.
Manufacturers, n. e. s	.....	15,580	3,116 35	267	15,289	France..... 26	Do.
Clothing, ready made.....pounds..	21,488	27,212	9,579 10	325	26,887	France..... 20	10 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
Carpets, brussels.....yards..	13,897	9,243	1,846 60	.....	9,243	.....	20 per cent.
Miscellaneous	.....	336,901	87,539 02	206,191	114,136	5,488	
Total dutiable	.....	1,814,135	437,590 78	1,381,683	423,717	8,735	

FREE GOODS.

	Value.	From United States.	From Great Britain.	Other.
Animals and their produce	$86,171	$26,226	$59,945	
The fisheries	13,939	13,939	.....	.....
The forest	14,457	14,457	.....	.....
Agriculture	2,891	2,891	.....	.....
Produce of the mine	4,087	2,726	1,361	
Manufactures	11,362	3,585	7,580	France, $197.
Miscellaneous	63,933	51,479	11,334	France, 1,120.
Total free goods	196,840	115,303	80,220	1,317
Total imports	2,010,975	1,946,986	503,937	10,052

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Table of exports from the consulate of Winnipeg, British North America, for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Exported to—		
			United States.	Great Britain.	Canada.
Agricultural products:					
Flax seed.....bushels..	14,793	$13,673	$13,673	.....	.....
Oats.....do....	21	16	16	.....	.....
Wheat.....do....	9,251	7,678	7,678	.....	.....
Animals and their produce:					
Buffalo robes.....	.....	2,398	1,896	.....	$502
Furs, undressed.....	.....	574,423	77,937	$496,038	.....
Hides.....	.....	20,596	20,596	.....	.....
Tongues.....	.....	69	.....	69	.....
Other.....	.....	3,215	.....	3,215	.....
Fisheries:					
Fresh fish.....	.....	2,519	2,519	.....	.....
Fish oil.....gallons..	2,468	1,038	.....	1,038	.....
Skins, marine animals.....	.....	273	.....	273	.....
Manufactures:					
Leather, buffalo.....	.....	3,830	.....	.....	3,830
Leather, other.....	.....	130	.....	130	.....
Lime.....	.....	379	379	.....	.....
Other.....	.....	2,689	1,127	.....	1,562
Products of mine:					
Gold ore.....	.....	1,492	.....	1,492	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	1,779	1,615	164	.....
Total.....	.....	636,197	127,436	502,419	6,342

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Trade and industries of: Annual report by Consul Leland.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamilton, November 1, 1881.

As the city of Hamilton depends largely upon its manufacturing interests for its prosperity and progress, the year 1880–'81 has been a prosperous one for all branches of industry, and manufacturers have witnessed a steady growth and substantial progress. The total value of exports from Hamilton consular district to the United States alone, for the year ending September 30, 1881, was $2,617,470.22, being an increase over the previous year of $729,999.84. The total value of imports for the year ending June 30, 1881, from *all* countries was $4,242,978.

The trade of Hamilton with the new Manitoba region increases each year. Hamilton merchants were pioneers in that new region, and they are not only retaining their hold upon the trade with that province but extending it. There has been quite a large emigration from the province of Ontario to Manitoba this year.

The yield of grains in Ontario this year is considerably larger than last year, both in quantity and quality.

Population of the city of Hamilton, property values, and amount of taxes.

Population, last census	35,359
Real property	$12,945,200
Personal property	2,680,960
Total assessable property	15,626,160
Amount raised for debentures	140,635
Amount raised for city purposes	93,756
Amount raised for school purposes	62,540
Total taxes for the year	296,897

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The following will show the aggregate loans and deposits of the banks and loan societies of Hamilton:

The loans of the banks of the city now aggregate	$7,000,000
Loans of loan societies	3,000,000
Total amount of loans	10,000,000
Total deposits of banks in Hamilton	4,500,000
Total deposits of loan societies	1,500,000
Total	6,000,000

The following statement will show the aggregate business in some of the leading branches of the wholesale trade of Hamilton for the past year:

In dry goods	$1,635,000
In groceries	3,750,000
In clothing	1,500,000
In boots and shoes	1,100,000
In hardware	3,000,000
In drugs and medicines	600,000
In wool	650,000

THE STOVE TRADE.

The leading branch of manufacturing business in Hamilton is stoves. This industry during the past year has used 9,000 tons of pig-iron, which is imported from Scotland and the United States; 3,000 tons of coal were used the past year in this branch of business, and about 40,000 stoves completed; 900 men are employed in the nine foundries of the city; $20,000 worth of tin plate, $25,000 worth of sheet-iron, and $40,000 worth of nickel, bolts, &c., were used in this branch of business alone during the year. The total value of stoves manufactured is $1,040,000 the past year. These stoves are exported to every province in the Dominion, as well as to Australia and several European countries.

MANUFACTURES.

Hamilton gives great attention to its manufacturing interests. The leading articles manufactured are stoves, boilers, engines, agricultural implements, sewing machines, cotton goods, bar iron, clothing, boots and shoes, scales, glass, furniture, lumber, hardware, tinware, tile, iron water-pipes, wire goods, nails, felt hats, vinegar, confectionery, cigars, tobacco, marble, malt, musical instruments, stained glass, furnaces, plated ware, whips, wooden and willow ware, paper boxes, beer, wine, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The wholesale dry goods trade of Hamilton is increasing year by year with the increasing growth of the Dominion. Its wholesale trade extends to every province in the Dominion, including Manitoba and British Columbia; and while the importations from other countries do not show a large increase over former years, the whole volume of the dry goods trade of the city is largely augmented by Canadian domestic manufactures. The aggregate wholesale dry goods trade of Hamilton for the past year is $1,635,000.

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COTTON MANUFACTURE.

The mills in this city and vicinity engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods annually manufacture 4,700,000 yards of cloths, use annually 4,800 bales of cotton and 4,200 tons of coal. These mills have 23,844 spindles, 654 looms, and employ 825 hands, the motive power being 1,040 horse-power.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The magnitude of the lumber trade of Canada with the United States will, to some extent, be realized from the fact that a single raft shipped from this consular district to Boston contained over 250 massive pine logs, varying from 70 to 96 feet in length, and from 20 to 30 inches in diameter. The raft was towed across Lake Ontario to Oswego, thence through Champlain and Erie canals to Troy, thence down the Hudson to New York, and thence to Boston by a tow-boat. The raft was 1,300 feet in length, and was valued at about $25,000. Of course this was an unusually large shipment.

THE SEWING-MACHINE TRADE.

Another leading branch of manufacturing in Hamilton is sewing machines. Fifty thousand machines are annually made, valued at $750,000. Six hundred men are employed in this branch of business. Nearly half a million dollars of capital is invested in this business in the city, and large quantities of the raw material are imported from the United States. These machines are not only exported to Great Britain, but to France, South America, New Zealand, Mexico, Germany, Africa, Turkey, the Bermuda Islands and Barbadoes, and to nearly every portion of the civilized world.

THE WOOL TRADE.

The wool trade for the city of Hamilton for the year ending September 30, 1881, amounts to 2,500,000 pounds of wool, classified as follows:

Canada wool	pounds..	1,300,000
Foreign, washed and scoured	do....	300,000
Foreign, unwashed	do....	900,000
Representing a value of		$650,000

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The general offices of the Great Western Railway are located at Hamilton. This road has 820 miles of as fine road-bed as is to be found on the western continent, with excellent steel rail tracks, 216 engines, 165 passenger cars, 4,991 freight, box, and other cars.

The gross receipts for the six months ending July 31, 1881, were $2,287,723, and the expenses $1,603,829; balance, $683,894; increase in earnings over corresponding six months of last year, $161,800. Of the latter amount $95,630 was for passenger fares, $61,279 freight, and $4,880 for mails.

The road has added nearly 4,000 new car-wheels to its rolling stock, and reduced its running expenses, even with increased receipts, the past year under the present systematic management.

I here give tables showing total freight business, &c., for past year:

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Tons of freight and live stock passing over Suspension bridge and International bridge for the year ending July 31, 1881.

VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Months.	Freight.			Live stock.		
	Tons, east.	Tons, west.	Total tons.	Tons, east.	Tons, west.	Total tons.
1880.						
August	62,037	31,424	93,461	944	.....	944
September	55,339	33,571	88,910	1,402	.....	1,402
October	77,307	35,718	113,025	1,162	.....	1,162
November	67,840	33,325	101,165	1,383	.....	1,383
December	66,722	54,754	121,476	1,315	.....	1,315
1881.						
January	55,342	45,416	100,758	2,064	.....	2,064
February	57,113	42,707	99,820	994	.....	994
March	67,855	52,489	120,344	755	.....	755
April	66,464	34,325	100,789	932	.....	932
May	43,721	23,302	67,023	1,191	.....	1,191
June	26,333	28,581	54,914	198	1	199
July	50,986	39,420	90,406	373	.....	373
Total	697,059	455,032	1,152,091	12,713	1	12,714

VIA INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.

1880.						
August	15,865	11,035	26,900	11,856	.....	11,856
September	14,355	11,212	25,567	7,007	.....	7,007
October	24,077	12,689	36,766	6,758	.....	6,758
November	23,346	15,040	38,386	3,863	.....	3,863
December	22,665	14,624	37,289	4,201	.....	4,201
1881.						
January	18,637	10,110	28,747	4,578	.....	4,578
February	16,670	10,562	27,232	4,307	.....	4,307
March	32,270	19,732	52,002	4,055	.....	4,085
April	41,012	17,639	58,651	4,959	.....	4,959
May	16,264	13,963	30,227	8,892	.....	8,892
June	8,364	11,913	20,277	2,810	.....	2,810
July	23,120	16,307	39,427	5,524	.....	5,524
Total	256,645	164,826	421,471	68,840	.....	68,840

Number of cars passing over Suspension bridge and International bridge for the year ending July 31, 1881.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

East:		
Loaded	59,727	
Empty	7,176	
Total		66,903
West:		
Loaded	51,662	
Empty	19,247	
Total		70,909
Grand total		137,812

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INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.

East:		
Loaded	29,100	
Empty	7,023	
Total		36,123
West:		
Loaded	21,805	
Empty	13,926	
Total		35,731
Grand total		71,854

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Hamilton for the year ending September 30, 1881.

From—	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States and Canada	45	14,933	85	16,767	130	31,700

To—	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States and Canada	45	14,933	85	16,767	130	31,700

Several of the vessels whose actual tonnage is given above are entered and cleared many times during the year; the number being as follows: Total entries, 649; total departures, 649.

Statement showing the number of immigrants arriving and departing at the Hamilton Agency for the year ending the 30th September, 1881.

Remained in the province of Ontario	6,684
Went to Manitoba and Northwest Territories	1,355

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Two hundred and seventy-seven families have left the port of Hamilton from the city and adjacent country within a radius of 20 miles from this city during the year ending June 30, 1881, to become permanent settlers in the United States, mostly for the new and growing West. Upon a basis of five to a family, this would amount to 1,385 persons. They are composed of the better class of farmers and mechanics, intelligent, enterprising, and thrifty, and will form a valuable accession to our population.

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Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1880.	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	September 30, 1881.	Total for the year.
Animals	$148,519 15	$125,681 21	$81,173 11	$135,371 05	$490,744 52
Apples		4,101 73			4,101 73
Barley	327,069 86½	110,038 50	46,206 46	48,907 74	532,222 56½
Barbed wire				7,165 44	7,165 44
Bran	5,243 05				5,243 05
Eggs	75,868 68½	2,298 04	51,228 10	63,229 05	192,623 87½
Flour		2,229 37			2,229 37
Hides and skins	23,974 64	12,520 35	35,480 64	14,905 98	86,881 61
Hay	3,471 72	24,284 73	18,946 93		46,703 38
Lumber	13,717 76	8,321 46	33,153 05	24,815 33	80,007 60
Malt	33,660 72	69,883 21	105,588 48	80,452 30	289,584 71
Machinery	3,923 43				3,923 43
Pease	40,312 17	25,751 62	19,012 19	12,523 94	97,599 92
Potatoes			7,868 95	1,066 85	8,935 80
Rye			4,198 00		4,198 00
Scrap iron	21,632 07	12,406 20	12,644 74	11,131 67	57,814 68
Sewing machines	37,511 11	22,023 29	21,690 83	29,200 95	110,426 18
Wool	92,925 24	51,604 77	11,348 62	58,872 30	214,750 93
Household goods			15,143 00	14,384 60	29,527 60
Miscellaneous	72,036 06	130,393 02	93,771 08	56,585 67	352,785 83
Total	899,865 67	601,537 50	557,454 18	558,612 87	2,617,470 22
Total for the year ending September 30, 1880					1,887,470 38
Increase					729,999 84

Memorandum showing the value of goods imported and entered for consumption at the port of Hamilton, showing also the duties collected thereon, during the year ending June 30, 1881.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

	Imports.	Consumption.	Duty.
Manufactures of—			
Cotton	$335,791	$333,322	$73,758
Iron and steel	551,009	570,322	109,813
Silk	67,204	67,204	20,152
Wool	360,103	358,303	109,282
Wines and spirits	21,185	23,880	21,222
Sugar	308,610	329,220	162,416
Tea	350,976	336,765	84,881
All other dutiable articles, except tobacco	1,519,802	1,517,123	320,963
Total	3,514,680	3,536,139	902,963
Leaf tobacco	186,657	187,255	

FREE GOODS.

Produce of the mine	$9,950	$9,950	
The fisheries	32,827	32,827	
The forest	14,786	14,786	
Animals and their produce	218,443	218,443	
Agricultural products	32,658	32,658	
Manufactured articles	184,071	184,071	
Miscellaneous	48,906	48,906	
Grand total	4,242,978	4,265,035	

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Inland revenue statistics for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1880, ending June 30, 1881, for the division of Hamilton, showing the excise goods manufactured, the raw material from which produced, and the excise goods exported to the United States.

Tobacco:	
Raw leaf used, pounds	1,331,771
Cavendish tobacco produced, pounds	1,014,435
Cigars produced, pounds	34,642.50
Malt:	
Barley used, pounds	8,443.720
Malt produced, pounds	6,571.727
Bonded manufacturers:	
Spirits used, imp. galls., proof	18,635.75
Spirits used, imp. galls., proof	12,942.38
Naptha, imp	1,575.72
Acetic acid, pounds	21
Vinegar produced, imp. galls	69,548.12
Methylated spirits, imp. galls	14,491.10
Beer and ale:	
Malt used, pounds	1,204,202
Ale and beer produced, imp. galls	466,858
Exported to the United States:	
Leaf tobacco, cuttings and stems, chiefly in bond to New York, and there rewarehoused and exported to Bremen and Hamburg, Germany—	
Cuttings, pounds	13,571
Stems, pounds	265,711
Malt exported to United States, pounds	4,905,000

The raw leaf tobacco used as above is imported from the United States.

Canadian census of 1881.

The total population of the Dominion of Canada according to the census of 1881, is	4,350,933
Population in 1871	3,686,596
Increase in ten years	664,337
Population of the seven provinces composing the Dominion, as follows:	
Ontario	1,913,460
Quebec	1,358,469
New Brunswick	321,129
Nova Scotia	440,585
Prince Edward's Island	107,781
Manitoba and Northwest Territory	149,509
British Columbia	60,000
	4,350,933

Population of leading cities, and increase in ten years.

Cities.	Population in 1881.	Increase in ten years.
Montreal	140,682	33,457
Toronto	86,445	30,353
Quebec	62,447	2,748
Hamilton	35,359	9,249
Halifax	36,102	6,420
Ottawa	27,417	5,072
Kingston	14,093	1,686
London	19,763	3,937

IMPORTS INTO ONTARIO FROM THE UNITED STATES.

As one-half of the entire amount of merchandise imported into the province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was imported from the United States alone, I here give a table showing the value

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of all the leading articles imported from our country for the past year for the information of American exporters to Canada.

FRANK LELAND,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamilton, November 1, 1881.

Value of articles imported into Ontario from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Horses	$15,138
Swine	392,749
Shoe blacking, &c	10,531
Books and periodicals	273,209
Printed matter	9,362
Blank books	12,280
Printed music	15,917
Book-binders' tools	6,381
Brass, manufactures of	56,175
Corn	559,351
Oats	26,568
Wheat	456,769
Bran	6,031
Corn meal	15,309
Flour	43,930
Brick	9,008
Tile	20,647
Brushes	8,796
Buttons	67,571
Candles	5,642
Carriages	36,902
Wagons, sleighs, &c	21,326
Cement	8,131
Clocks	31,452
Coal:	
Anthracite	335,794
Bituminous	1,110,048
Coke	13,953
Coffee	51,851
Copper, manufactures of	19,695
Cordage	25,761
Cotton, manufactures of	633,403
Hosiery	16,947
Thread	7,374
Sails	20,709
Clothing	66,355
Sulphuric acid	11,109
Glue	9,069
Patent medicines	12,240
Drugs and chemicals	82,898
China and porcelain	11,610
Combs, horn, ivory	20,775
Fancy goods	20,521
Flax, linen, &c	24,219
Currants	24,317
Fruit:	
Dried	8,221
Green	29,486
Raisins	63,793
Nuts	9,865
Grapes	8,879
Peaches	31,897
Oranges, lemons	55,777
Hats and caps	222,186
Glass, manufactures of	132,932
Lamps	53,314

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Gold and silver ware	$73,064
Powder	10,400
Belting	19,756
Hose	18,016
Gutta percha and rubber	56,954
Straw goods	79,728
Printing ink	8,641
Iron:	
Manufactures of	60,070
Band and hoop	15,896
Bars	23,808
Boiler plate	23,057
Bolts	54,273
Car wheels	35,664
Castings	85,150
Piping, &c	11,925
Cultivators and plows	11,404
Engines and locomotives	138,595
Iron boilers	47,461
Hardware	217,598
Hollow ware	26,299
Iron bridges	85,232
Mill iron	6,362
Locks, &c	12,260
Machinery	277,171
Malleable iron	20,420
Pig iron	93,497
Sheet iron	90,687
Skates	9,921
Iron tubing	24,028
Wire	36,566
Wire work	12,316
Steel, manufactures of	93,953
Guns	14,944
Shovels, spades	17,604
Edged tools	59,580
Jewelry	70,278
Patent leather	28,303
Leather	67,050
Leather, manufactures of	63,624
Boots and shoes	43,381
Marble, manufactures of	36,615
Coal oil	68,543
Pewter, &c	16,466
Piano-fortes	121,517
Lard oil	10,683
Oils	17,311
Oil cloths	24,624
Paintings, &c	26,980
Paints, &c	33,315
Paper	128,261
Wall paper	52,010
Envelopes	75,010
Pencils, lead	9,062
Trees, ornamental	48,125
Printing presses	18,043
Lard	16,872
Meats	100,976
Pork	330,640
Seeds:	
Flax	33,460
Garden	100,270
Sewing silk	12,725
Silk dress goods	26,221
Starch	12,491
Stationery	15,539
Freestone	34,969
Grindstones	8,429
Granite	8,360
Sugars, sirups, &c	95,559

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Confectionery	$14,200
Tea	42,724
Tin	84,357
Tobacco	330,699
Turpentine	31,498
Trunks, &c	13,555
Twines	15,978
Varnish	19,564
Potatoes	9,269
Vegetables	11,875
Watches	51,055
Whips	10,558
Wood, manufactures of	154,608
Wooden ware	9,134
Lumber	16,531
Cloths, clothing	14,453
Wool, manufactures of	28,158
Do	561,635
Wool hosiery	7,666
Dress goods	27,191
Salt	14,438
Codfish	52,216
Herring	17,142
Oysters	125,918
Fish oils	17,535
Vegetable ivory	35,871
Timber	183,566
Walnut and white wood	67,672
Breeding stock	38,600
Bristles	25,481
Furs	18,663
Soap grease	11,488
Hides	411,220
Rennet	10,409
Silk, raw	58,993
Broom corn	69,199
Hemp	17,577
Bolting cloth	18,085
Cotton waste	938,308
Brimstone	9,935
Dyes	40,468
Gums	38,349
Indigo	13,771
Soda	30,318
Mill machinery	88,887
Steel bars, &c	122,908
Moss for mattresses	10,188
Newspapers	21,153
Paper, rags, &c	90,368
Rosin	35,218
Veneers, wood, ivory, &c	21,964
Models of invention	16,555
Settlers' effects	286,906
Coin and bullion	39,585

TORONTO.

Annual report by Consul Howells.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Toronto, December 4, 1882.

The general business of this part of Canada has materially improved in the year just closed over that of the previous fiscal year. Yet the statistical information reported is limited and uncertain. That obtained

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from the custom-house records of this port is necessarily unsatisfactory, for the reason that custom-house districts, like those of the consulates, are bounded by only imaginary lines, which do not confine the business to their limits, and it very commonly occurs that the exports that would properly balance the imports of one district are entered at another. We can only reach an approximate estimate of the general trade, even from the statistics of this leading port of Upper Canada. Here the importations are made for an extensive country whose exports are made at various ports where very little is brought in. The disproportion of imports and exports at this one custom-house is therefore no measure of the general business of the country. This city being the center of a large wholesale trade in imported merchandise, the amount imported so far exceeds that exported that the statistics will rather exhibit the location of the business than its comparative strength.

During the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1881, the articles of all kinds imported from other countries and entered at the custom-house at Toronto amounted to a valuation of $15,090,629.

From June 30, 1880, to September of that year the imports were	$4,399,039 00
From September 30 to December 31	2,726,189 00
From January 1, 1881, to April 1, 1881	4,648,711 00
From April 1 to June 30, 1881	3,316,690 00
During the fiscal year	15,090,629 00
Of these imports, there were entered for home consumption	14,581,217 00
The duties collected on these imports amounted to	3,136,505 41

Within the same fiscal year there were entered for *export* at the custom-house of Toronto various articles, amounting in all to $3,454,108. The articles exported that were of the growth and product of Canada amounted to $3,404,876. These latter were made up of—

Products of the mines	$348
Products of fisheries	1,890
Products of forest	383,599
Animals and their products	1,012,753
Agricultural products	1,828,492
Manufactures	177,453
Miscellaneous	341
Total	3,404,876

The following are some of the items that might be placed under the head of "Articles exported, the growth or product of Canada":

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Products of the mines		$348
Products of the fisheries		1,685
Products of the forest:		
Basswood, butternut, and hickory ..... feet	350,000	3,660
Hop, hoop, and telegraph poles		16,046
Ship knees and futtocks ..... pieces	908	2,072
Square timber and round logs ..... tons	4,743	2,810
Masts and spars ..... pieces	128	5,750
Planks, joists, and boards ..... feet	28,390,000	339,390
Animals and their products:		
Horses, to the United States	1,171	168,636
Sheep, to the United States	887	8,123
Sheep, to Great Britain	888	7,524
Horned cattle, to Great Britain	535	36,201
Horned cattle, to the United States	31	985
Poultry, to the United States		150
Eggs, to the United States ..... dozens	59,904	7,640
Bones and hoofs		20,713
Butter, to Great Britain ..... pounds	331,061	147,362
Cheese, to Great Britain ..... do	59,971	6,770

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Articles.		Quantities.	Value.
Furs, dressed, to the United States			$12,422
Furs, raw, to the United States			13,408
Furs, raw, to Europe			12,422
Soapgrease and scraps, to the United States	pounds	59,589	5,509
Bacon, to Great Britain	do	5,243,260	354,459
Hams, to Great Britain	do	493,980	33,495
Pork, to Great Britain	do	311,160	20,067
Tongues, &c., to Great Britain	do	15,129	1,009
Sheeps' pelts, to the United States		14,606	5,153
Wool, to the United States	pounds	513,204	123,431
Agricultural products:			
Apples, to Great Britain	barrels	10,391	19,282
Barley, to the United States	bushels	1,723,853	1,370,540
Malt, to the United States	do	95,839	93,112
Oats, to the United States	do	912	568
Oats, to Great Britain	do	13,866	5,330
Pease, to Great Britain	do	63,066	50,396
Pease, to the United States	do	34,436	30,743
Wheat, to the United States	do	23,590	28,417
Flour, to Great Britain	barrels	6,259	32,658
Rye, to the United States	bushels	9,929	9,727
Oat-meal, to Great Britain	barrels	545	2,678
Hay, to the United States	tons	3,006	39,587
Potatoes, to the United States	bushels	114,998	49,364
Grass and other seeds, chiefly to Great Britain			58,784

The other exports are made up of a miscellaneous variety of small lots, many of them samples and exchanges, sent to various countries, including Brazil and Australia. On referring to many of the articles as reported from the custom-house, I find the amount very much less than that of the same articles declared for export at this consulate for the same period.

There is a very steady export from this region to various parts of the United States of animals for breeding purposes. Prominent among these are Clydesdale horses, which are the heavy horses of Canada, being imported originally from Scotland, and mares of the same blood. The sheep exported for this purpose are either Southdowns, Cottswolds, or Leicestershire, and of pigs only Berkshire seem to be in demand. Of neat cattle, the number is small. Mares are exported for breeding, without much regard to their blood, and in some instances frauds upon the revenue may be practiced in this way. It is, however, very difficult to determine when mares are fraudulently exported under this pretense, since the statute relating to the subject is not very definite, and it is contended by stockmen that very inferior mares are often valuable for breeding.

The export of lumber has increased very largely over the previous year, and is growing in importance, or rather returning towards its former importance.

The barley crop of the past year was very good; but that at the last harvest was much better. The bulk of this summer's harvest will be reported at the close of September next. This may be after a failure of next year's crop; so it happens that the statistics of the barley trade for the years ending on the 30th of September are uncertain. The shipment of barley in the quarter from October 1, 1881, to January 1, 1882, will exceed in quantity and value the four preceding quarters. The grain harvested this year is better than usual, and averages nearly a dollar per bushel in value.

Unfortunately for many parts of the Northern States, there has been

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such a failure of the crop of potatoes as to warrant a very extensive exportation of this uncertain crop from Canada; and the trade in them is likely to be active and steady until next summer's crop is realized, in part at least. The supply appears to be ample under the present circumstances and the many impediments to exportation.

The causes of the failure of potatoes have affected many other vegetables; so that turnips and cabbages have been exported with some profit, though they are precarious articles for long distances of transportation.

But this trade of export to the United States is practically regulated by the necessities of the market. The duty of 15 cents a bushel on potatoes effectually suspends the trade till absolute failure of crops overcomes this obstacle. There is no commerce in these articles in the ordinary run of trade.

STATEMENT OF SHIPPING AT TORONTO.

The following is a table of the arrival at the port of Toronto of vessels in the trade between Canada and the United States, from July 1, 1880, to November 30, 1881:

Description of vessels.	1880.			1881.			Five months ended November 30, 1881.		
	Number of vessels.	Registered tonnage of vessels.	Total number of crews.	Number of vessels.	Registered tonnage of vessels.	Total number of crews.	Number of vessels.	Registered tonnage of vessels.	Total number of crews.
STEAM VESSELS.									
British-built screw steamers	161	50,726	2,357	102	35,312	1,698	90	31,771	364
British-built paddle or side-wheel steamers	386	244,789	9,151	246	132,527	6,406	172	34,757	5,007
United States of America side-wheel steamers	31	4,238	164	6	1,302	56	.....	.....	.....
United States of America propellers	18	2,210	152	.....	.....	.....	2	487	20
Totals	596	301,963	11,824	354	169,141	8,160	264	67,015	5,391
SAILING VESSELS.									
British-built schooners	455	93,611	2,137	379	70,538	2,268	329	64,257	1,956
British-built barges, canal-boats, &c	9	2,583	54	.....	.....	.....	2	402	12
United States of America built schooners	31	4,238	164	19	2,814	102	5	582	23
Totals	496	6,202	2,355	398	73,352	2,370	336	64,241	1,991

The vessels engaged in the coasting trade for the period between July 1, 1880, and November 30, 1881, arriving at and departing from Toronto, are reported officially as follows:

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ARRIVALS.

Description of vessels.	1880.			1881.			Five months ended November 30, 1881.		
	Number of vessels.	Registered tonnage of vessels.	Total number of crews.	Number of vessels.	Registered tonnage of vessels.	Total number of crews.	Number of vessels.	Registered tonnage of vessels.	Total number of crews.
STEAM VESSELS.									
*British-built screw steamers	72	28,468	1,208	88	34,450	1,461	114	41,410	1,821
British-built paddle or side-wheel steamers	622	267,191	13,663	657	325,312	15,719	1,167	450,886	18,430
Total of arrivals of British-built steamers	694	295,659	14,871	745	359,762	17,180	1,281	492,296	20,251
SAILING VESSELS.									
British-built schooners	221	18,947	906	512	32,656	1,769	257	15,309	1,080
British-built barges, canal-boats, &c	2	574	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British-built sloops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	101	12
Total arrivals of British-built sailing vessels	223	19,521	918	512	32,656	1,769	263	15,410	1,092
Total arrivals of United States of America-built schooners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	165	6
Totals of sailing vessels	223	19,521	918	512	32,656	1,769	264	15,575	1,098
Grand totals	917	315,180	15,789	1,257	392,418	18,949	1,545	507,871	21,349

DEPARTURES.

STEAM VESSELS.									
British-built screw steamers	28	9,528	422	20	5,388	249	94	33,265	1,450
British-built paddle or side-wheel steamers	623	247,316	12,920	671	264,567	12,396	1,146	401,932	16,083
Totals of British-built steamers	651	256,844	13,342	691	269,955	12,645	1,240	435,197	17,533
SAILING VESSELS.									
British-built barks	4	1,148	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British-built schooners	167	15,540	682	562	39,263	1,872	381	21,599	1,319
British-built sloops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	68	8
British-built barges, canal-boats, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	487	6
Totals of British-built sailing vessels	171	16,688	706	562	39,263	1,872	386	22,154	1,333
United States of America-built schooners	2	206	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of sailing vessels	173	16,894	714	562	39,263	1,872	386	22,154	1,333
Grand totals	824	273,738	14,056	1,253	309,218	14,517	1,626	457,351	18,866

* The term "British-built" applies to Canadian-built vessels almost exclusively.

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Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Toronto to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1880.	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	September 30, 1881.	Total for the year.
Animals:					
For breeding	$40,864 20	$63,844 80	$63,831 50	$45,095 45	$213,635 95
For slaughter	18,575 03	100,801 00	18,918 50	6,780 80	145,075 33
Apples	2,265 00	19,333 75	.....	.....	21,598 75
Barley	2,254,351 12	377,734 92	306,647 55	614,112 47	3,552,846 06
Bones	5,765 00	3,324 39	6,971 15	7,493 50	23,554 04
Books	1,054 54	968 97	.....	919 00	2,942 51
Bran	2,250 00	.....	.....	1,248 00	3,498 00
Eggs	3,536 11	187 50	6,148 35	10,289 69	20,161 65
Fish, fresh	.....	630 68	1,300 40	1,357 54	3,488 62
Furs, raw	.....	7,580 97	6,709 80	5,322 20	19,612 97
Hay	5,616 75	23,257 01	28,751 66	9,610 50	67,235 92
Hides	6,050 00	4,718 00	18,627 29	8,252 00	37,647 29
Horses	44,134 34	.....	104,559 50	50,752 00	199,445 84
Lumber	315,302 30	14,630 88	518,141 89	649,906 34	1,497,981 41
Malt	20,465 10	56,206 04	21,904 00	47,448 00	146,023 14
Peas	68,791 95	26,420 11	29,601 35	8,118 00	127,931 41
Potatoes	.....	12,333 75	49,723 31	6,299 90	68,356 96
Rye	36,121 66	.....	9,727 00	.....	45,848 66
Spirits	1,167 83	1,983 92	4,051 71	.....	7,203 46
Scrap iron	3,283 15	12,647 93	25,707 44	233 00	41,871 52
Shingles	.....	.....	17,631 64	20,264 13	37,895 77
Telegraph poles	.....	1,383 20	6,283 00	9,550 09	17,216 29
Wheat	.....	.....	34,944 00	.....	34,944 00
Wool	68,120 28	36,314 15	19,213 87	12,761 35	136,409 65
Miscellaneous	38,056 07	35,551 12	62,514 56	42,345 37	178,467 12
Total	2,980,770 43	799,853 09	1,362,109 47	1,558,159 33	6,650,892 32
Total preceding year	1,319,977 06	740,779 36	943,421 02	1,376,421 93	4,380,599 37
Increase	1,610,793 37	59,073 73	418,688 45	181,737 40	2,270,292 95
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WM. C. HOWELLS, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Toronto, December 4, 1882.

MEXICO.

MATAMOROS.

Report by Consul Sutton on the commerce and industries of the consular district of Matamoros for the year ending September 30, 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Matamoros, December 22, 1881.

AGRICULTURE.

I cannot note any improvement in either the methods of raising farm products or in the quantity raised. Since the great storm and overflow of August, 1880, we have had high water in the Rio Grande so as to overflow much of the low level lands lying near its banks. As a consequence the area under cultivation, never large, is now still smaller, and I see no indications of any increase.

I have in previous reports spoken of the wonderful fertility of the narrow valley of the Rio Grande. If this land were protected by banks

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to prevent overflow, and provision for irrigation were made, two and often three crops a year could be raised. Corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, garden vegetables, oats, cotton, and sugar cane do well here if given protection from water and drought. In the city limits two men use American plows and drags, but a league from the town the old-fashioned crotched stick is still in use. In my last report I noted that an American windmill had been lately erected. It still stands, but has not been put to any use, and is now spoken of as the monument of the owner.

A small amount of corn is produced near the city, but for the larger part of the corn, potatoes, and other vegetables we are dependent upon the New Orleans market. When the steamer is delayed, the vegetables and such provisions as lard, flour, sugar, &c., become scarce, and at times the supply is entirely exhausted.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

As stated in my last report, the climate is not healthy. The severe and continuous heat during eight months of the year, and the sudden and violent changes in temperature during the rest of the year, cause a large death rate of pulmonary diseases and fevers.

This year again, as last, the high water in the Rio Grande has flooded fully half of the city, driving many families of the poorest people from their homes.

During the last winter a terrible epidemic of small-pox raged, carrying off about 276 persons, of whom a large majority were young children. The disease, which always exists here, was fed by the storm and high water of last year, which so flooded the city as to drive several thousand people from their ruined houses. The crowding in towards the higher parts of the city, aided by the wretched manner of life, helped to spread the disease. No adequate efforts were made to check it or to vaccinate those who had not had the disease.

Small-pox, while nearly if not quite as fatal as in the United States, is here regarded as a necessary evil, which has to be endured once. If one lives through it, well and good; and if not, then it is the will of God. The strong prejudice against vaccination which obtains among most of the people would be a serious obstacle if the authorities should endeavor to enforce it. It is to be hoped that the high water of this year, which has again flooded half the city, will not bring a return of this disease.

The total number of deaths reported for the year ending September 30, 1881, is 756, of which 276 were from small-pox. A large majority of the deaths from this disease were of young children, who were thus running their dubious risk of future exemption therefrom. Counting the population at 16,000, which is one or two thousand too large, and this gives an annual death rate of 47¼ in the thousand, of which rate 17¼ is from small-pox. Considering that the estimated population is too high, and the further fact that many persons die of whom no report is made, and the annual death rate last year was nearly, if not quite, 60 in the thousand, of which 25 were from small-pox.

RELIEF FUND.

As noted in my last annual report, a large sum was raised in various parts of Mexico for the relief of the poor people of this city who had suffered by the chubasco or storm and high water of 1880. This sum must have aggregated over $50,000. A part was used to relieve im-

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mediate suffering, and the remainder, including a large sum voted by the general government, was distributed in this city last April, under the direct supervision of Ex-President Porfirio Diaz, then minister of public works.

Persons claiming the benefit of this fund were directed to make a written statement of their losses, needs, &c., to a junta or committee, who considered the same and decided as to whether the claimant was worthy, and if so, how much should be given. The recipients were divided into sections, and each section paid at the Teatro de la Reforma, on a particular day. The sums given ranged from a few dollars up to $100, and was almost entirely given to the women.

The liberality manifested all over Mexico for these poor people was highly creditable to the donors. It is to be regretted that the money so distributed did not do more good. The feria or season for licensed open gambling of all sorts on one of the main plazas came shortly after, and probably 75 per cent. of all this money went over the gambling table within a month.

When this year the rains and high water came again they were just as poor as ever, and the same sickening scenes of poverty and suffering are on every side. Had one-half the sum given away by Ex-President Diaz been expended in repairing and extending the dirt wall around the city, the high water from the river and the lagunas could have been thoroughly shut out, and this annual overflow of water-mud, causing abandoned houses, increased suffering and death, have been permanently stopped. The remainder might have been given in part to those who could not labor, and in rebuilding some of the houses destroyed. All this would have given plenty of work to aid these poor people to get on their feet once more, and, what would have been infinitely better, the annual cause of all this trouble would have been removed.

QUARANTINE.

The quarantine at Bagdad against infected Mexican ports was maintained last year by the authorities, so that no diseases were brought in. The expenses thereof were provided for by subscriptions from the merchants of the city, who are interested in keeping the pass between this city and Brownsville open for business.

It is to be desired that a more permanent and reliable quarantine system may be provided them, so as not only to protect the health of this section, but to keep unbroken the commercial intercourse with Brownsville, Tex.

MINING.

The company mentioned in my last report as having sent some ores to the United States for assay have received returns therefrom, but have done nothing further in the matter. The death of General Canales has, perhaps, delayed the enterprise somewhat. It is generally believed that some mines in this State would yield good returns.

AMERICANS CANNOT HOLD REAL ESTATE.

I again call attention to that clause of Mexican law forbidding any foreigners to acquire title to real estate on this frontier. There are many Americans in this city who have applied for permits to hold real estate but have been refused. I only know of one permit granted lately, and

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that limited to two years. It appears that it was formerly more easy to get these permits, but that now it is almost impossible for an American to obtain one. While the law is general in its application to all foreigners, yet it applies most disadvantageously to Americans, and it is said to be more difficult for an American to obtain permits than for Spaniards or other Europeans.

EXTRADITION.

During last year an American citizen named R. A. Blandford, residing at Austin, Tex., while acting as treasurer of a building association, was found to have embezzled the funds thereof. He fled, naturally, toward the Mexican border, and came to Matamoros, passing under the name of Robert Brown. After remaining here some time, he started for Vera Cruz, but was arrested at Bagdad on the order of the first judge of this city at the instance of the sheriff of Cameron County, Texas, for embezzling "public moneys," and his extradition asked. After a few days it was seen that he could not have embezzled "public moneys," and the charge of "theft" or "larceny" was substituted, on which he was at length extradited and taken back to Austin.

While Blandford was in the jail he applied to me for protection from harpies who sought to rob him of all he had, and for advice as to his position. Among other matters I had very plainly expressed my opinion that he could be legally tried only on the exact charge or charges for which he might be extradited, but when taken to Austin I am informed that the charge of "larceny, or theft," for which he had been extradited, was nolle prosequied, and he put upon trial for embezzlement of private moneys, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. From this trial his counsel appealed, and the highest State court reversed the decision and ordered him peremptorily released and allowed sufficient time to return to this city. He did return and from here went by steamer to Vera Cruz.

There was no doubt that Blandford embezzled funds and that he deserved punishment therefor. It is to be regretted that embezzlement of all classes is not extraditable, but as it is not I hold that he could not be tried therefor after being extradited for another crime. The very fact that certain crimes are enumerated in the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico was in my mind evidence that all persons extradited under the treaty must in good faith be tried therefor and for no other offense. This decision I am glad to learn has been upheld by the Texas court. If a man could be extradited for one offense, and then put on trial for another, especially if it be not extraditable, then the recovery of the many fugitives resorting to this border—always difficult—would be nearly impossible.

I would renew the statement in my last annual report that a new and comprehensive treaty for extradition between the two countries is greatly needed. This need increases with the mutual railway and other developments of the frontier.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Under this head I cannot do better than to quote what I said in my last annual report, at the same time stating that this is a matter of considerable importance:

> The facilities afforded by the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States for immigrants to become citizens are, in my opinion, sometimes abused.
>
> It is extremely probable that there are in this consular district persons who have

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acquired citizenship by the very liberal naturalization laws of the United States and the somewhat liberal interpretation which in past times has obtained on this border. They have never given, nor do they probably intend ever to give, the slightest support to the United States. They simply use their citizenship as a matter of business protection, and in cases of local trouble are the most vehement in their demands for protection.

A naturalized citizen should have exactly the same aid and protection which a native-born citizen has, and I cannot of course consider the question as to whether such persons should in good faith be considered citizens, but do for them as for others. At the same time it has occurred to me that the naturalization laws of the United States might be somewhat improved by an increase in the time for perfecting citizenship and by other requirements.

It is undeniable that American citizens, whether native or naturalized, have a perfect right, nay, in certain commercial interests should be encouraged, to live abroad, but certain provisions in addition to those now provided by law and treaties might be made which would remove all doubt as to the nationality of such citizens.

AMERICAN RESIDENTS.

A very wise provision on this subject is made in the new consular regulations for 1881. The book therein prescribed has long been kept in this office, and such persons as desired have had their names, &c., entered upon it.

I have lately made public the substance of the new regulations in this matter, and invited all to call and register who had not already done so. While several Americans have spoken to me of their intention to do so, but few new names have as yet been entered. Unless more shall take advantage of this offer the yearly report on this subject will be very incomplete.

BOUNDARY.

It is now twenty-five years since the boundary between the two countries was finally adjusted by the boundary commission. Since that time the Rio Grande, a peculiarly unstable stream, the center of the deepest channel of which was made the dividing line, has changed its course greatly, especially in the lower part of its course.

It is difficult and in some places practically impossible to tell what was then fixed as the boundary line. That line, and not its present course, is the boundary, and from the difficulty in determining its location many evils result. Smugglers may cross the river to the left bank and still be in Mexico and free from arrest by United States inspectors, and there wait their opportunity to pass in with their goods on good opportunity. The sale of liquors might be carried on in Mexico, but still on the American side of the river.

Rights of individuals to large or small tracts of land changed from one bank to the other, as well as their rights and claims to citizenship, payment of taxes, &c., are often in dispute and a cause of expense and annoyance.

For the remedy of these evils the boundary should be again determined, and some legislation had to provide for these contingencies which might arise in future.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

The most notable political event of the year was the death of General Servando Canales, commanding the division of the Rio Bravo, which occurred last June. General Canales was a son of General Antonio Canales, a prominent partisan commander in the Texas wars and in the war with Mexico. He had been three times governor of the State, resigning that office to take the military office which he held till his death.

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He was for many years a rival and deadly foe of General Juan N. Cortina, the notorious border robber, cattle thief, and general disturber of the frontier. Early in 1877 he finally conquered his old enemy, and Cortina's life was only saved by the general government getting him out of Canales' power and taking him to Mexico, near which he has since been confined.

In his long career on the frontier, Cortina robbed and plundered the Americans and residents of the American banks right royally. Canales in his hours of adversity found friends and obtained assistance on the American side. The friendships then formed continued through the rest of Canales' life, and, while always and peculiarly a Mexican, he was ever friendly to Americans and to American interests. His reputation for bravery was greater than that of any other Mexican on this part of the frontier, and such was the mingled fear and admiration with which he was regarded in this State that his mere order had more effect than all other men, than all law and all authority put together. It was literally true of him that he carried the State of Tamaulipas in his pocket.

While such a state of things has its inconveniences, yet it had also its compensations. I was always certain when General Canales said that such a thing should be done that it would be done, laws or other powers to the contrary, notwithstanding; and when I wanted a certain thing done, I knew just where to go to get the necessary authority. His whole life was a wonderful one, and possible in no other country than Mexico. The most sensational of "dime novels" fall far short of the real adventures of this border chieftain.

His successor is General Romulo Cuellar, a brother-in-law of Canales, a former local chieftain, and later a senator in Mexico for this State. It is to be presumed that he will also be equally friendly to Americans, but much of his reputation has yet to be made.

It is strong proof of the increased stability of the government of this State and of the general government, that General Canales' death did not bring about some sort of a disturbance. Some two years ago many sensational rumors of probable revolutionary movements on this frontier were circulated, which I at the time contradicted. Time has confirmed my opinions, and now we can look back upon nearly four years of continued peace. By this I would not be understood as meaning peace in the sense of security of life and property in individual instances, but in that no organized force has for any long period of time opposed the authority of the State.

STATE CAPITAL.

The State capital is still here, although strong efforts have lately been made to change back to the former capital, Victoria. Since General Canales' death the removal to Victoria has been agitated much more forcibly. General Canales made this city the capital, and in his life tolerated no scheme of its return to Victoria. I believe the governor and a majority of the State officials are strongly opposed to the change, but some outside pressure is being exerted in favor of Victoria.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Mexican military telegraph is our only line to the interior, and during the past year some extensions have been made on the upper part of the frontier.

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GULF CABLE.

The Gulf cable to Vera Cruz has taken nearly all the through business, and is an important factor in promoting trade relations between the two countries.

EDUCATION.

I cannot note any change or improvement in regard to education since my last annual report.

RAILWAYS.

The air has been full of railways for over a year, but so far have not satisfactorily materialized. A year ago this month we all took part in inaugurating the Matamoros and Monterey road, and for some months work was carried on steadily. In March of this year, some ten kilometers had been completed when the company effected a sale to the "Palmer and Sullivan Combination." Since that time nothing, comparatively speaking, has been done. They have graded a short distance, have engineers, an office, &c., but have not laid a single kilometer of rails. Opinion here is divided as to whether they intend to build the road or whether they bought it to kill it. It is to be hoped that it will be finished rapidly, as it will command more business by far than all the rest of the frontier combined. If this company fail to keep to their contract, there is little doubt that when it is forfeited, in March next, another company will be ready to step in and push the work vigorously. If they do fail to keep their contract they will seriously offend some influential Mexicans, and may do themselves some damage.

Besides the "Palmer-Sullivan Combination," the "International Company" have been surveying in different parts of the State, and there are good prospects that a line will pass near this city *en route* from Laredo to Victoria.

The most important line of all, however, is that now building by Count Telfner and called the New York, Texas, and Mexican Railway. This starts from some railway station not far from Galveston, Tex., and is being rapidly constructed to Victoria, Tex. It is expected to be there this winter. From thence the route is to be to Brownsville, Tex., and thence to this city and along near the coast to Tampico, in this State. This route is over land of unsurpassed fertility and as fine grazing country as there is in the world. All that is needed to produce crops is irrigation, and this is not always necessary. That portion of the road between the Nueces and the Rio Grande would be over a level plain in which are two of the largest cattle, horse, and sheep ranches in the world. Capt. Richard King and Capt. Mifflin Kennedy, formerly King & Kennedy, own, as nearly as can be estimated, 2,000,000 acres each and are still buying more. A considerable portion of their lands has been fenced, Captain King having, say, 350 miles of fence and 350,000 acres inclosed, while Captain Kennedy has 275 miles of fence, containing 400,000 acres.

On the Mexican side the soil is equally good, and with enterprise and continued peace would support a large population.

The greatest advantage to this section by this railway would be the direct rail connection with Galveston, New Orleans, and the railway system of the United States. With through bills of lading by rail to this city there would be a speedy end to the outrageous delay in getting American goods to this market, which has done, and still does, so much to retard the increased consumption of American goods in this

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part of Mexico. Freight rates would also be much less, as any properly constructed road can bring by rail to Brownsville passengers and freight for one-half what is charged at present from New Orleans by water to Point Isabel, Tex., and thence by rail to Brownsville.

It is said that the owners of this road have large grants of land near Tampico, Mex., and that they will import large colonies of Italians to work on the road, and to settle along the line. I believe that they have also railroad land grants in Texas, on which theyare now locating large numbers of colonists.

This road, if built, will open up to markets the grazing lands of the lower frontier, all the fertile farming lands of Southern Tamaulipas, the rich mines further in the interior of the State, and the country lying back of Tamaulipas, towards San Luis Potosi, which is perhaps one of the best sections in Mexico. All that is needed to awaken this vast wealth is energy, capital, continued peace, and a market. What the possible change might be can be imagined when I state that some sales of excellent grazing land, fit for sheep, cattle, or horses, and good for farming, if irrigated, lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, have changed hands within a year, at fourteen cents per acre.

On the American side is a little road from Point Isabel to Brownsville, about 21 miles. A considerable portion of the line is through low lands flooded by each high water. The expenses of the original building and the frequent repairs made necessary by the ill selected route, together with ignorant management, long since ran the road into bankruptcy. Its present condition is very bad, and strong hopes have been entertained that a new road from Brazos de Santiago to Brownsville could be built by a much better route.

If the road to Monterey is built, it will be found necessary to either build a new road from Brownsville to salt water or else to take up a part of the present route and put it in a better location.

A road to Brazos instead of Point Isabel would save the present delay and expense of lightering from Brazos to the railway at the point.

Under any circumstances it is quite probable that within one year from now some route will be built from the harbor at Brazos de Santiago, Texas, to Brownsville, and thence via this city to Monterey, connecting near Mier with the Texas Mexican road, now owned by the Palmer-Sullivan combination. It the Telfner or New York Texas and Mexican road reaches this place en route to Tampico, we will then have not only close and competing connection with the United States, both by land and by water, but also with the interior of Mexico. Such connections would do much to increase the consumption of American goods, and change much of the large European trade of this section to the United States.

ZONA LIBRE.

The Zona Libre, of which I have fully reported in previous dispatches, is still in full force, but has been modified by a new Federal law.

OPENING THE PORT OF GUERRERO.

It is stated here that the custom-house at Guerrero, the next town above Mier, and which has for some years been closed, will be opened again on the first of the coming year. While its trade is not important, yet it will then be able to import American goods directly, and by this their importation will be increased.

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BONDED ROUTES.

The large foreign trade which is shown in the following tables is all carried across a small corner of the United States, from Brazos de Santiago to Brownsville, Tex., where export to Mexico is made through this city. Of this amount from one-fourth to one-third has been previously entered at New York or New Orleans and thence transported in American bottoms. The other and much the larger part comes directly to the Brazos from Europe and in European vessels. This proportion of direct transit as compared with that entered at New York or New Orleans has steadily increased for five or six years because of the delay and expense in getting goods by the only American line of steamers running to the Brazos. By this means the control of this foreign trade, which should be in the hands of New York and New Orleans wholesale importers, has passed to Europe, and these goods come direct, only using for convenience this small section of the United States.

When it is considered that three-fourths of all this bonded trade between the United States and Mexico is done here, and that, at least, two-thirds of this is from Europe direct, it will be seen that the bonded system as regards the Mexican trade is of comparatively small benefit to American business. With lower freight rates and a regular and more frequent line of steamers between the Brazos and New Orleans much of this valuable trade could be again carried on through the United States.

A circular from the United States Treasury Department, recently published, allows the immediate transit of these foreign goods. Up to the present, from certain difficulties it has not been availed of, and it is not certain that it can be availed of except to a limited degree.

FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates from New York, New Orleans, and Galveston to this city via Brownsville, Tex., by the only regular steam route, continue to be simply exorbitant. Business with the interior has for years been turned from this city to Nuevo Laredo and Tampico, to avoid these exorbitant charges. There is business enough for a steamer every week from New Orleans and Galveston, but during last fall we were four weeks between steamers. The result has been that some of the very necessaries of life were exhausted and prices of all kinds of provisions are very high. Potatoes are now selling in this city for 12½ cents per pound, and many other things in proportion. For this state of things there seems no remedy. One company controls the only route, and they neither increase the number of steamers nor reduce the prices for freights.

The merchants of New Orleans, to whom the trade of this whole section belongs, seem content to let matters remain in this condition. Their supineness not only helps to kill their very profitable trade to this section, but is also driving Mexican merchants to purchase more largely of European goods and bring them in by Vera Cruz and Tampico. One reason given for the high freight rates to the Brazos is that the bar is bad. This is true, but it is nevertheless the fact that there is nearly always sufficient water on that bar to permit suitable vessels not overloaded to enter. But by reason of only running a steamer every ten or eleven days freight accumulates so that lighterage of from one to two feet of the vessel's draft is necessary. This charge of lighterage comes out of the merchants, and when vessels are caught off the bar in storms they may be and have been this year so delayed as to be four weeks in

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making the round trip. The company seems to prefer that their steamers shall lie outside a week waiting a chance to lighter one or two feet before they can enter, to sending one often enough to take all freight and enter promptly on arrival.

To show how neglectful of their business interests the merchants of New Orleans have been, I will mention that the steamer left New Orleans (Morgan City) for Brazos on October 21, 1881, and that the next steamer to leave for that port was November 13, and that then, when perishable goods were rotting in New Orleans, and this whole section depending on the supplies to be brought by the steamer, the company refused to take any freight from New Orleans. As the steamer brought so full a load that she had to be outside over a week before getting in, it is presumed that they had already received enough freight, either there or at Galveston. Yet the merchants of New Orleans are seemingly content to allow their business with this section to be killed without making any effort to hinder it.

NEW TAX LAWS.

Taxes have previously been a great burden to all kinds of business, and the prices of all kinds of articles very much enhanced thereby, but it seems during the last few months to have rained tax laws, each one increasing the burden. The city has been reforming its laws, and reformed with such a vengeance that there was a general strike among small dealers last summer, whereupon the reform was suspended, and a convention of merchants have been trying to form a law which would secure the required revenue, and still leave the breath of life in the payers. So far, however, no result has been announced. The State, through its legislature, has also been busy "reforming" and piling on taxes in every new spot they could find, and increasing the present ones where it seemed impossible.

The plain truth is that both the State and the city will not be able, under the present conditions, to make both ends meet. If they raise a certain sum of money one year, they will spend it and be in debt at the end, and it matters little what the sum may have been. The State is large, sparsely populated, and unruly. Even a good efficient government would find the problem difficult. Here, where the art of how not to do a thing is highly developed, and where offices are created before they can get enough money to pay all around, it is still worse.

By the Zona Libre this section has been, and still is, somewhat favored, as compared with other parts of the republic.

1. The first law to take effect was that called "the law of August 4, 1881," taking effect September 1, 1881. By this a tax on the sales of all merchandise, whether cash or credit, of one-half per cent., is levied, on which returns have to be made at the end of each month. Each merchant is required to keep a new and separate book for this purpose. Some few goods do not require this duty, among which I note intoxicating liquors, wool, and cotton, and manufactures thereof, wheat, flour, and lard.

2. By "the law of May 23, 1881," taking effect November 1, 1881, the following additions to the stamp act are made: The retail sale of cigarettes, cigars, and tobaccos is regulated, and on Mexican cigarettes the sale of 30 grams' weight requires a stamp of one-half cent; cigars in boxes of 25 to 50 per box, 10 cents; 50 to 100, 20 cents; and 10 cents per hundred for greater amounts. Retail sale of loose cigars, one-half cent for 5 cents in value.

The above are for native goods; foreign, and that reputed to be for-

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eign, will pay double the above. Snuff, all kinds, for each 30 grams, 1 cent; chewing-tobacco, 30 grams, 1 cent; long cut, 60 grams, 1 cent; short cut, 100 grams, 1 cent.

3. The third law is the executive decree of June 25, 1881, taking effect November 1, 1881.

The provisions of this law are many and very complex, and can only be approximated at this time. Previous to this there has been a considerable free list of goods for importation, but by this law the free list is done away. On the former free list a tax on the gross weight of goods is levied of from 50 cents to $1 per 100 kilograms, say from one-quarter to one-half cent per pound.

The goods which have heretofore paid duties have their duties augmented by a gross-weight tax of the same amount. On wines and liquors, which are not included in the two classes above, an additional tax on the net weight of the liquor is levied, ranging from 1¾ to 12 cents per kilogram.

It will be seen from the above that within a very short time three important additions to the taxes have been made. This additional taxation is the more noticeable from the fact that the country is in a state of profound peace.

What with the ever-increasing tax and import laws of the general government and the State and city taxes, which also seem destined to continue to increase, the result appears to be serious embarrassment of business and greatly increased cost of living for all persons.

MONEY QUESTION.

It would seem as if I had already written enough as to commercial hinderances, but I have yet to mention the most vexing one of the whole list.

In my last annual report I spoke of the evils resulting from the use of the abraded or "smooth" money. Since that time much of this has been exported and sold to the United States mint. But we have had a problem fully as perplexing in the "Provisional" money, which remained in use. This is money coined in various Spanish-speaking countries, but chiefly in Mexico during the revolution against Spain. The coinage was very faulty and the coins defaced by use or mutilation.

A stringent edict was passed by the State ordering all to take it, but disputes as to what was good "Provisional" and what was simply "smooth" have been of frequent occurrence. Many persons have been brought before the courts for refusal and fined. The custom-house, which is the chief collecting agent in money matters, either refused to take this or made such rigid inspection and threw out so much as being "smooth" that matters were greatly complicated. The result is that there is now estimated to be nearly $100,000 in face value of this stuff, and the Mexican Government has been asked to receive this on deposit, allowing it to be applied on account of duties to 20 per cent. of the values until par, and to have it taken to Mexico for recoinage.

This proposition was lately accepted, but it was found that so many restrictions as to the kinds had been made by the government that the agreement was of no practical benefit.

Efforts are now being made to get a modification of these restrictions, so that the custom-house can receive and finally dispose of this money.

The whole question of this money has been a source of infinite delay, expense, and vexation during several years, but has been much worse during the last year.

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OTHER TROUBLES.

The city is to-day and has been for some months almost cut off from the interior by high water in the lagunas. Goods to the interior go by carts out to the gates and then to the edge of the high water. Then they are got through the mud in some fashion, and loaded in skiffs and flat-boats, and pulled and pushed a few miles farther, where they are again taken through the mud to the freighters, whence they are dispatched to their destination. Rains are common in this season of the year, and there is often delay and loss from this cause.

I am told that first and last the name, description, duties, &c., of each package of goods arriving and departing from here to the interior have to be minutely and very carefully written fourteen times, with all sorts of risks of fines and penalties of imprisonment for errors of even the most trivial character. These are the necessary outcomes of the tariff laws, but they have been made much worse during the past six months by the action of the officer in charge of this custom-house. His action in one regard has already been officially reported to the department. But from many instances related to me by different merchants, his conduct appears to have been in utter disregard not only of Mexican law, but of all requirements of ordinary politeness. In other words, he has made life a burden to all merchants having business with his office.

These comments are, perhaps, plainer than may seem to be warranted, but they are my deliberate opinion, and as this report may be read by American merchants who design to enter into business relations in this city, it is just as well in this case to tell the truth as to leave it unsaid. I speak this the more freely, because I am confident that such action is not at all approved by the Mexican Government. I have been acquainted with three other gentlemen who have filled that office, and in each case they have been gentlemen, and evidently desirous of using all persons civilly.

TRADE TOPICS.

There is very little of important change during the past year. American goods have slightly increased, but not at all as, in my opinion, they should. The causes which tend to prevent the proper increase of American trade have been fully detailed previously in this report. Until these are removed, the growth, if any, must be slow and confined to articles of necessary use.

Table A shows the imports of American goods for the year to have been $1,353,998, an increase of about $230,000 over the previous year.

Table B shows the imports of European goods for the same time to have been $1,253,372, an increase of about $200,000.

Table C gives eighteen classes of goods, mostly from the United States, and the amounts from both—fourteen—mostly from Europe, and eight nearly equally divided.

Table D shows the exports, all of which were to the United States, to have been $1,330,547, an increase over last year of about $365,000, of which coin and bullion increased about $230,000, and other exports about $135,000. The figures for exportation of coin and bullion are of only comparative value, as the export duty of 5 per cent. on silver money makes smuggling to the United States a profitable business, and a large proportion is taken out in this manner without being manifested at the custom-houses either here or in Brownsville, Tex. The figures for this traffic are taken from the latter office, as they are more nearly correct.

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Table E shows the imports of American goods for three years ending September 30, 1881, 1880, and 1879.

Table F shows the imports of European goods for the same dates.

Table G shows the exports for the four years ending September 30, 1881, all of which were to the United States, although some pig lead and a few other articles were destined for Europe.

Table H gives the imports of American and European goods, with totals, and the exports both of Mexican products, not including products of mines, and coin and bullion, with the totals of each, and the total commerce for four years ending September 30, 1881.

WARREN P. SUTTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Matamoros, December 22, 1881.

TABLE A.—*Exports from the United States to the consular district of Matamoros for the year ending September 30, 1881.*

No.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
5	Plows	344	$1,377
6	Agricultural implements		78
7	Hogs	110	300
8	Horned cattle	335	3,067
9	Horses	329	3,944
10	Mules	32	960
11	Sheep	29,823	29,591
12	Other live animals		3,540
15	Beer in bottles	15,098	22,293
17	Bells, dozen		75
19	Blacking		1,509
22	Books		2,624
23	Brass, manufactures of		39
25	Bread and biscuits	46,971	4,853
26	Indian corn, pounds	9,319	9,513
27	Corn meal, bushels	10	84
28	Oats, barrels	260	145
32	Wheat flour, bushels	8,143	74,067
34	Maizena, barrels		6,376
36	Brooms, &c		238
37	Candles, pounds	61,615	8,796
38	Carriages		7,814
39	Cars, railway		1,800
40	Clocks		1,293
44	Combs		961
50	Unginned cotton, pounds	16,818	443
	Cottons:		
51	Colored, square yards	3,143,368	208,680
52	Plain, do	1,407,679	99,863
53	Other manufactures		74,831
54	Drugs		45,881
56	Earthenware		4,302
57	Fancy articles		22,837
59	Green apples, bushels	333	617
60	Other fruits		4,394
61	Preserved fruits		4,324
65	Glassware		14,441
75	Hats, of wool, &c, dozen	504	4,628
80	Hemp, manufactures of		3,127
81	Hides and skins		219
91	Sheet iron, pounds	500	55
92	Castings, iron		22,592
93	Car-wheels	24	150
95	Locomotives	1	5,000
98	Machinery		50,943
99	Nails, pounds	209,089	11,814
100	Other manufactures of iron		34,273
102	Cutlery		1,154
103	Edged tools		7,156
105	Fire-arms		18,502
106a	Jewelry		613
108	Lamps		208
109	Lead		75

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TABLE A.—*Exports from the United States, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
110	Fine leather		1,684
112	Boots and shoes ..... pairs	33,280	38,899
113	Saddlery		1,887
114	Leather, manufactures of		331
115	Lime and cement ..... pounds	146	725
119	Stone, manufactures of		15
120	Matches		1,050
121	Mathematical instruments		1,000
123	Pianos		3,850
125	Resin and turpentine ..... barrels	25	287
126	Tar and pitch ..... do	20	150
	Oils:		
130	Illuminating ..... gallons	177,640	36,175
138	Linseed ..... do	942	786
142	Cartridges	942	786
143	Gunpowder		10,874
144	Shot ..... pounds	6,178	2,075
146	Paints ..... do	125	20
148	Paper		5,408
149	Perfumery		16,615
150	Plated ware		1,350
151	Type		360
152	Bacon		1,748
152a	Hams ..... pounds	431	72
153a	Cured beef ..... do	18,495	2,987
154	Butter ..... do	98	19
155	Cheese ..... do	17,461	4,274
156	Condensed milk ..... do	6,493	1,241
161	Cured fish		74
162	Lard		2,303
163	Preserved meats ..... pounds	434,646	49,471
164	Oysters		1,168
165	Pickles		4
168	Potatoes		405
	Do ..... bushels	1,459	2,607
	Vegetables:		
169	Other		343
170	Prepared		401
171	Quicksilver ..... pounds	4,550	2,000
174	Rice ..... do	980	67
175	Salt ..... bushels	187	269
179	Garden seed		105
180	Sewing machines		34,533
182	Soap, other ..... pounds	619,021	28,679
	Distilled spirits:		
184	Grain ..... gallons	19,260	9,634
186	Other ..... do	20,751	10,376
188	Starch ..... pounds	184,513	11,982
190	Brown sugar ..... do	5,062	530
191	Refined sugar ..... do	435,395	43,570
192	Molasses ..... gallons	76	53
193	Candy, &c ..... pounds	8,234	1,349
194	Tallow ..... do	2,300	180
195	Tin, manufactures of		6,546
196	Leaf tobacco ..... pounds	926,243	113,512
200	Trunks		5,535
202	Varnish ..... gallons	804	919
205	Vinegar ..... do	296	126
207	Wax ..... pounds	1,500	289
208	Wearing apparel		1,681
211	Boards ..... M feet	751	27,111
213	Shingles ..... M	763	4,946
217	Lumber		172
223	Furniture		13,414
224	Woodenware		2,371
225	Other manufactures of wood		9,624
228	Wool, manufactures of		7,352
	Total		1,353,998

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TABLE B.—*Imports of European goods, year ending September 30, 1881, consular district of Matamoros.*

No.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	NOT BONDED.		
11	Cocoa ..... pounds..	22,003	$3,291
13	Coffee ..... do....	841,056	113,468
14	Tea ..... do....	1,508	554
47	Quicksilver ..... do....	20,076	10,041
47	Other articles	.....	1,096
	BONDED.		
9	Chemicals, n. e. s	.....	15
30	Personal effects	.....	322
48	Animals, live	.....	89
49	Beer, ale, &c ..... gallons..	182	138
50	Books	.....	3,950
51	Brass, manufactures of	.....	3,817
57	Rice ..... pounds..	411,742	9,996
65	Buttons	.....	3,176
66	Chemicals	.....	19,308
69	Articles of wear	.....	45,883
74	Copper, manufactures of	.....	2,675
	Cottons:		
76	Plain ..... square yards..	2,159,265	143,173
77	Printed ..... do....	2,355,459	211,594
	Cotton:		
78	Hosiery	.....	10,073
79	Jeans, &c ..... square yards..	274,748	41,233
80	Other manufactures	.....	97,258
81	Earthenware	.....	27,480
82	Fancy goods	.....	15,062
85	Sardines	.....	6,334
86	Fish, other	.....	77
	Flax:		
88	Yard-goods	.....	64,442
89	Other manufactures	.....	7,743
90	Fruits	.....	9,110
91	Furs	.....	8,001
	Glass:		
92	Window ..... square feet..	16,525	564
97	Manufactures of	.....	5,223
102	Hemp, manufactures of	.....	602
103	India rubber, manufactures of	.....	164
106	Bar iron ..... pounds..	1,302,538	22,043
106	Hoop iron ..... do....	14,744	302
110	Sheet iron ..... do....	64,270	1,328
113	Chains, &c. (iron) ..... do....	11,740	508
114	Machinery	.....	6,147
115	Fire-arms	.....	868
116	Bar steel	.....	5,784
117	Steel rails ..... pounds..	537,425	8,392
118	Cutlery	.....	4,248
119	Files, &c	.....	1,274
120	Saws, &c	.....	187
121	Other manufactures of iron and steel	.....	28,736
122	Jewelry	.....	11,765
130	Gloves of kid, &c ..... dozen pairs..	102	809
131	Other manufactures of leather	.....	12,150
133	Metal, manufactures of	.....	4,311
134	Musical instruments	.....	2,253
137	Olive oil ..... gallons..	4,764	6,849
139	Vegetable oil ..... do....	798	569
142	Paintings, &c	.....	372
	Paper:		
148	Writing	.....	13,387
150	Other manufactures	.....	4,507
151	Perfumery	.....	2,835
154	Provisions	.....	4,203
158	Seeds, other	.....	249
161	Silk, manufactures of	.....	32,082
166	Spices ..... pounds..	31,750	4,416
167	Straw, manufactures of	.....	870
172	Candy, &c ..... pounds..	287	88
	Tin:		
174	In plates ..... cwts..	981	4,661
175	Manufactures of	.....	21
177	Cigars ..... pounds..	6,032	4,822
	Spirits:		
180	In casks ..... gallons..	4,518	5,103
181	In bottles ..... dozen..	3,189	23,706
	Wine:		
182	In casks ..... gallons..	45,516	19,814
183	In bottles ..... dozen..	7,037	19,936
184	Wood, manufactures of	.....	4,952

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TABLE B.—*Imports of European goods, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Wool:		
190	Cloth		$65,551
192	Shawls		22,355
193	Blankets		3,530
194	Carpets ..... square yards..	332	201
195	Dress goods ..... do...	79,905	20,481
196	Hosiery		1,849
197	Other manufactures of		6,651
199	Zinc in sheets ..... pounds..	4,193	214
200	All other articles		2,041
	Total		1,253,372

TABLE C —*Comparative table for the year ending September* 30, 1881, *consular district of Matamoros.*

MOSTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

No.	Articles.	United States.	Europe.
1	Beer, ale, &c	$22,293	$138
2	Live animals	41,432	89
3	Bread and breadstuffs	95,038	
4	Cartridges, fire-arms, and powder	31,451	868
5	Coal-oil	36,175	
6	Provisions	40,399	4,203
7	Sewing-machines	34,533	
8	Soap	28,679	
9	Starch	11,933	
10	Refined sugar	43,570	
11	Tobacco, leaf	113,512	
12	Castings, iron	22,592	
13	Machinery	50,943	6,147
14	Nails	11,814	
15	Boots and shoes	38,899	
16	Lard	49,471	
17	Boards	27,111	
18	Furniture	13,414	
	Total	713,249	11,445

MOSTLY FROM EUROPE.

1	Coffee		$113,468
2	Quicksilver		10,041
3	Articles of wear (wearing apparel)	$1,681	45,883
4	Cotton hosiery		10,073
5	Cotton jeans		41,233
6	Earthenware	4,302	27,480
7	Flax, yard-goods, and others		72,185
8	Bar iron		22,043
9	Jewelry	613	11,765
10	Silk, manufactures of		32,082
11	Wine		39,750
12	Wool, cloth		65,551
13	Woolen shawls		22,355
14	Woolen dress goods		20,481
	Total	6,596	534,390

FROM BOTH.

1	Drugs and chemicals	$45,881	$19,823
	Cottons:		
2	Plain	99,863	143,173
3	Colored (printed)	208,680	211,594
4	Other (not hosiery nor jeans)	74,831	97,258
5	Fancy articles	22,837	15,062
6	Paper, and manufactures of	16,615	17,894
7	Glass and glassware	14,441	5,787
8	Spirits, distilled from grain, and other	20,010	28,809
	Total	503,158	539,400

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TABLE D.—*Exports to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1881, from the consular district of Matamoros.*

No.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
21	Gold coin		$451
	Silver:		
22	Bullion		39,145
23	Coin		631,929
	Total coin and bullion		671,525
2	United States products sent back		3,081
9	Chemicals, n. e. s		147
14	Cotton-seed ..... pounds	2,080	49
28	Hair, all kinds ..... do	137,331	26,477
29	Hides and skins		413,242
30	Personal effects		227
38	Rags ..... pounds	21,100	211
40	Seeds, all other		14
47	Istle, and all other articles		77,224
	Total		520,672
	Add coin and bullion		671,525
	Total free of duty in the United States		1,192,197
48	Live animals	27,055	82,138
53	Indian corn ..... bushels	6,446	5,033
57	Rice		5
65	Buttons		3
66	Chemicals		49
69	Articles of wear		241
74	Copper, manufactures of, n. e. s		3,037
	Cottons:		
76	Plain ..... square yards	7	1
77	Printed		6
	Cotton:		
78	Hosiery		14
80	Other manufactures		30
81	Earthenware		379
82	Fancy goods		2
85	Sardines ..... quarter boxes	211	49
	Flax:		
88	Cloth		28
89	Manufactures of		24
90	Fruits		512
91	Furs		2
97	Glass, manufactures of		305
102	Hemp, manufactures of		19
106	Bar iron ..... pounds	137	3
116	Bar steel ..... do	152	4
118	Cutlery		55
121	Other manufactures of iron and steel		42
122	Jewelry		1
125	Gunny-bags ..... pounds	226	28
127	Lead in pigs ..... do	43,853	946
129	Leather, all kinds		866
130	Kid gloves ..... dozen	½	4
131	Leather, other manufactures of		486
132	Stone, manufactures of		21
133	Metal, manufactures of		621
	Oils:		
135	Paraffine ..... gallons	168	320
138	Olive ..... do	5½	9
139	Vegetable ..... do	20	7
142	Plaster casts and statuary		19
	Paper:		
148	Writing		138
150	Other manufactures		5
151	Perfumery		91
154	Provisions		252
155	Salt ..... cwts	100	60
161	Silk, manufactures of		46
166	Spices ..... pounds	2,768½	386
167	Straw, manufactures of		4
168	Sugar, brown ..... pounds	28,323	1,405
176	Tobacco, leaf ..... do	12	7
	Spirits:		
180	In casks		299
181	In bottles		1,381

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TABLE D.—*Exports to the United States, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Wine:		
182	In casks		$2,583
183	In bottles		331
184	Wood, manufactures of		105
189	Wool, pounds	334,763	33,302
	Woolens:		
190	Cloth		250
192	Shawls		49
193	Blankets, pounds	6	6
194	Carpets, do	391,928	98
196	Hosiery, do	1	5
197	Other manufactures, do	20	64
200	All other articles		2,164
	Total		118,350
	Add free of duty per the United States		1,192,197
	Total		1,330,547

TABLE E.—*Imports of American goods for three years ending September* 30, 1881, *consular district of Matamoros.*

Articles.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Agricultural implements	$1,455	$1,854	$1,676
Animals, live	41,432	36,585	(*)
Ale and beer	22,293	21,058	33,268
Books	2,624	1,555	915
Manufactures of brass	39	312	380
Bread and breadstuffs	95,038	85,508	15,815
Candles	8,796	6,911	10,382
Carriages	7,814	5,120	6,330
Cotton goods:			
Colored	208,680	176,983	223,279
Bleached, &c	174,694	112,615	90,267
Cartridges and arms	29,376	34,261	10,283
Chemicals, drugs	45,881	27,745	22,640
Earthenware	4,302	2,712	685
Fancy articles	22,837	13,747	6,748
Glass, manufactures of	14,441	10,111	10,884
Rubber, manufactures of		1,862	1,080
Bar iron and nail	11,814	3,775	5,947
Machinery	50,943	46,170	24,654
Locomotives	5,000		
Manufactures of iron and steel	65,380	54,539	16,220
Boots and shoes	38,899	40,855	37,498
Leather, and other manufactures of	3,902	2,648	1,966
Lime and cement	725	218	113
Matches	1,050	1,394	778
Illuminating oils	36,175	16,791	59,972
Linseed and other oils	786	4,688	2,691
Gunpowder	2,075	975	3,777
Paint and varnish	6,322	2,566	2,439
Paper	16,615	9,038	12,667
Perfumery	1,350	921	334
Bacon, butter, cheese, and lard	58,045	55,191	46,164
Potatoes and other vegetables	3,351	2,786	2,182
Rice	67	10	16
Salt	269	268	182
Scales	34,533	33,108	41,545
Starch	11,933	8,566	11,114
Soap	28,679	19,263	20,691
Sugar	44,090	27,982	27,759
Tobacco, leaf	113,512	101,361	129,558
Wearing apparel	1,681	1,390	3,464
Manufactures of wood	57,638	44,285	27,348
Manufactures of wool	7,352	7,058	2,874
Distilled spirits:			
Grain	9,634	2,646	(*)
Other	10,376	2,225	(*)
Not elsewhere stated	52,100	93,964	263,848
Total	1,353,998	1,124,517	1,181,613

* Included in northeast section.

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TABLE F.—*Imports of European goods for three years ending September* 30, 1881, *consular district of Matamoros.*

Articles.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Cocoa	$3,291		$9,084
Coffee	113,468		110,064
Tea	554	$91	1,576
Quicksilver	10,041		
Books	3,950	3,179	4,021
Brass manufactures	3,817	3,436	2,152
Chemicals, drugs	19,323	7,689	10,898
Rice	9,966	6,274	9,224
Articles of wear	45,883	40,408	19,956
Copper manufactures	2,675	2,095	4,619
Cottons:			
Plain	143,173	103,447	
Printed	211,594	218,995	
Hosiery	10,073	10,397	271,243
Jeans, &c	41,233	36,387	
Other manufactures	97,258	93,239	
Earthenware	27,480	12,826	12,963
Fancy goods	15,062	10,105	5,677
Sardines	6,334	8,583	8,370
Flax manufactures	72,185	69,309	8,073
Fruits	9,110	3,752	5,976
Furs	8,001	46,493	(*)
Glass manufactures	5,787	6,711	4,708
Rubber, manufactures of	164	1,416	2,297
Bar, hoop, sheet iron, and chains	24,181	11,069	17,293
Machinery	6,147	17,480	24,079
Manufactures of steel and iron	41,097	33,717	10,998
Steel rails	8,392		
Jewelry	11,765	10,348	5,898
Manufactures of leather	12,959	23,439	5,834
Manufactures of metal	4,311	4,524	5,608
Musical instruments	2,283	5,176	2,209
Olive oil	6,849	5,306	
Paper, manufactures of	17,894	16,734	16,193
Perfumery	2,835	2,760	3,582
Silk, manufactures of	32,082	32,143	24,195
Spices	4,416	4,667	7,279
Spirits in casks and bottles	28,809	10,560	29,062
Wine in casks and bottles	39,750	33,983	35,551
Wood, manufactures of	4,952	6,344	3,773
Woolens:			
Cloth	65,551	65,031	
Shawls	22,355	20,614	
Blankets	3,530	2,282	
Carpets	201	590	51,030
Dress goods	20,481	19,777	
Hosiery	1,849	19,136	
Other manufactures of	6,651	2,381	
Not elsewhere stated	23,610	27,467	49,967
Total	1,253,372	1,052,255	783,392

* Included in northeast section.

TABLE G.—*Exports for the four years ending September* 30, 1881, *consular district of Matamoros.*

Articles.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	Four years.
Silver coin	$631,929	$383,887	$566,280	$731,465	$2,313,561
Silver bullion	39,145	53,590	28,857		121,592
All other money	451	4,993	3,615	12,450	21,509
Hides and skins	413,242	408,929	493,200	438,163	1,806,343
Hair	26,447	26,362			
Wool	33,302	27,009	16,377	17,555	94,243
Istle fiber, &c	77,224	39,704	1,115	10,426	128,469
Live animals	82,138	13,458	13,930	5,695	115,221
Copper	3,037		2,983	3,249	9,269
Miscellaneous	23,632	7,074	6,362	1,743	38,811
Total	1,330,547	965,006	1,132,719	1,220,746	4,649,018

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TABLE H.—*Summary for the four years ending September 30, 1881, consular district of Matamoros.*

IMPORTS.

Class.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	Four years.
American products*	$1,353,998	$1,124,517	$1,181,613	$1,330,779	$4,990,907
European products	1,253,372	1,052,255	783,392	986,833	4,075,852
Total imports	2,607,370	2,176,772	1,965,005	2,317,612	9,066,759

EXPORTS.

Mexican products	$659,022	$522,536	$533,967	$476,831	$2,192,356
Money and bullion	671,525	442,470	598,752	743,915	2,456,662
Total exports	1,330,547	965,006	1,132,719	1,220,746	4,649,018
Total trade	3,937,917	3,141,778	3,097,724	3,538,358	13,715,777

* Taken from imports at Brownsville, and estimated at 50 per cent. of total actually sent out.

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WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

HAYTI.

Report by Consul-General Langston, of Port-au-Prince, on the commerce and condition of Hayti for the years 1880–'81.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, June 30, 1881.

Peace has prevailed in all parts of the republic during the past year; the people and the army have seemed to be satisfied with the present administration of the government, but everywhere throughout the country there has obtained unusual inactivity in commerce, with continuing languor in general business.

The crop of coffee for the past year, though large, has commanded a comparatively small price, while from other products, staples of the country, there has been no larger income than that secured usually.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

This condition of things has commanded the attention of the government, and several measures having in view the promotion of the agriculture of the country have been proposed by it. Chief among these may be mentioned the separation of the department of agriculture from that of the interior, and the appointment of a special secretary of state thereto, on the 9th day of December, 1880.

Upon his assumption of the duties of this new department, General F. D. Légitime submitted a carefully prepared plan of agricultural encouragement and administration to the government and the country.

In its introduction he refers to the fact that heretofore, under the administrations of Presidents Boyer and Geffrard, when this subject commanded the attention of the government, immigration was proposed as the means of promoting agriculture. There was failure, however, in this regard, as he claims, even when such proposition, submitted under President Geffrard at the close of the late civil war in the United States, and when President Andrew Johnson had refused his approval of a law of Congress according civil and political rights to the colored citizens of that country, was attended with prospects of the most assuring success. He concludes, therefore, that other means must be adopted to accomplish the object had in view. Accordingly, his plan proposes, first, the award of prizes to planters who shall discover special and improved culture of the coffee and cocoa tree, cotton, and sugar-cane, as well as certain advantages for establishing manufactories in special localities and of special character; second, more efficient administration of agricultural affairs in each department and commune of the country, as conducted by a more intelligent and trustworthy class of officers appointed to such service.

For each coffee tree planted in one or several squares of ground newly

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cultivated, and for each cocoa tree planted in like conditions, the secretary would award from one to two cents; for every field of cotton of from two to three carreaux, from $1.50 to $2; and to him who shall grow the largest quantity of such products shall be paid $300. Upon concessions of land he proposes that there be made a deduction of one per cent. on all rents due the government to every substantially organized agricultural company, and that interest, at the rate of 6 per cent., for any time to be agreed, be guaranteed to any company establishing central sugar manufactories in the plains of Port-au-Prince, Cape Haytian, and Aux Cayes. Three classes of premiums are proposed for those planters who shall produce the largest amount of sugar in their own establishments, to wit: the first, $100; the second, $200; and the third, $300; and three other classes, the first of $50, the second of $80, and the third of $100, to be paid those persons cultivating the largest amounts of the staple products. Special encouragement for the cultivation of tobacco is commended by the secretary to the consideration of the government.

The products, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and sugar-cane, mentioned are not the only ones whose culture the secretary would be pleased to see advanced by judicious and generous management, while those named are regarded by him as constituting the foundation of the commerce of the country, and as supplying the internal wants of the people, indirectly, chiefly, and therefore specially recommended by him for the encouragement indicated. He favors the cultivation of ramie, white corn, tapioca, indigo, vanilla, nutmegs, pineapples, figs, bananas, and the India-rubber tree, at present, upon individual effort and outlay, but as being so important to the common welfare and as promising such valuable results, if cultivated here, as to make the improved and more general growth thereof a subject, it may be, of future government encouragement.

As regards the improved administration suggested, the secretary proposes that there be named in each department of the republic an inspector of agriculture, in each commune a subinspector, and in each section a chief. These officers are to be qualified for this service, especially the first, who shall be required to be sufficiently informed as to agriculture, and to bear to that effect a certificate. They are to be reasonably paid for their services, each inspector at the rate of $200 per month.

According to the plan of the secretary, it is further recommended that no one shall receive the premium fixed by the state who has not made in advance official declaration as to the quantity of land he intends to cultivate, with the special product. This declaration, made before a notary public of the commune, shall be enregistered gratuitously at the bureau of the council of the commune as well as at the office of the subinspector, and an extract thereof shall be sent to the inspector of the department. No declaration shall be admitted by a notary public except in the presence of the officer of the section, who shall become then responsible for the engagement taken toward the state. Three months before the time fixed for the payment of the premiums a verification shall be made of the condition of the grounds in cultivation by a commission composed of a deputy of commune, the subinspector, and an officer an intelligent attaché of the bureau of the place. This commission shall be accompanied by the chief of the section.

The plan provides for a committee of agriculture to be formed at the capital, which shall have its place of meeting at the department of agriculture. It shall be composed of nine members, including the inspectors, and shall hold an annual session.

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The recommendations of the secretary with regard to certain police regulations concerning agriculture in his plans comprehend, among other requirements, that every person offering for sale in a city such products as coffee, cotton, and cocoa in any quantity exceeding ten pounds shall have the certificate of the chief of his section, attesting the quantity and quality of such products, and that in default of such certificate such products shall be seized and sold to the benefit of the commune as stolen articles, provided that the vendor is not able to prove that he is the real owner thereof. Such certificate shall be upon printed paper, and the charge therefor, for any quantity of products not weighing more than 100 pounds, one cent; and two cents for any quantity above that weight. Every broker in such products shall be held personally responsible for his demand of such certificate; and he as well as the merchant may have seized and sold to their advantage and that of the state any products which may be delivered with any foreign articles. Besides, an inspector, such as is employed at the custom-house, shall be charged with the surveillance of products at their embarkation, and he shall seize and have sold to his advantage and the public treasury any products in bad condition sought to be embarked.

The growth of domestic animals is commended by the secretary in his plan to the consideration of the government, he insisting that now more than ever improvement in this regard should command attention, and claiming that proper culture therein would afford an abundant source of income. He states, in this connection, that the tendency to degeneration of the various useful animals which live in this climate is to be attributed to the fact that such animals are abandoned, left to run at large in the savannas, without proper care had with respect to their cross-breeding.

It is well known that horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs are all easily grown in this country, of excellent breeds and qualities, and should suitable attention be given to their growth and culture they would soon become an element of great importance in the national wealth.

As regards agricultural exhibitions, the secretary recommends that on the first day of May of each year a local exposition of the industrial and agricultural products of the country be held in the chief places of the several arrondissements, and that every three years a general or national exposition be held at Port-au-Prince at the same time, where there may be exhibited the industrial and agricultural products of Hayti and the neighboring islands as well as those of Central and South America.

As to special local industries, the secretary recommends that the government, by a credit of from $40,000 to $50,000 accorded in that behalf, establish two companies—one for manufacturing clothes, and the other for making shoes. He claims that such industries might be advantageously fostered, giving as they might employment annually to hundreds of persons, and educating apprentices who would be able to promote such trades in various sections of the country, while besides this the people would be able, through their own agency, to supply largely their wants as regards the articles manufactured.

The judgment and purpose of the president of the republic concerning agriculture and labor are found in the words employed by him when he says:

To elevate credit abroad; industry at home; to seek fortune only in efforts of individual activity, and not in the pursuit of suspicious affairs; to divert youth, anxious for want of employment, from the search of public place toward agriculture and labor, and for that to create, with order and security, the means of credit and currency,

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without which nothing can be undertaken; finally, for political revolutions, which are only a coalition of interests for the assault and destruction of the general resources, to substitute an economic revolution, by the encouragements and facilities placed at the door of all such, is my programme; such is that which I desire to see accepted by all.

With such unanimity of sentiment on the part of the Secretary of State of Agriculture and the President, with relation to the propriety and importance of consideration and action to promote the agriculture and general industry of the republic, with a growing feeling among all that some proper means, opportunely adopted, might check the downward tendency apparent in that behalf, it is not surprising that several of the more important recommendations of the Secretary, as submitted in his plan, have already been embodied in appropriate legislative form. The more important bills framed on these subjects, without doubt soon to become laws, provide encouragements for the improved culture of cotton, by the removal of all export charges thereon, for the increased production and better preparation of coffee and sugar-cane by the grant of special aid in the case of the former, and the removal of certain import duties in favor of the latter, and for the erection of a sugar refinery, two manufactories, the one of clothes and the other of shoes, and a tannery, upon large pecuniary government assistance to those who shall establish and conduct the same. Should such proposed fostering legislation tend reasonably to aid in the accomplishment of the end had in view, it will deserve to be generally supported, and its authors will be entitled to the cordial gratitude of their countrymen.

In concluding the recommendations presented in his plan, the Secretary says:

Agriculture, for which no one has dared to do anything as yet, being with us as in a primitive state, and our cultivators themselves being always opposed to the employment of a totally new system, we have not deemed it proper to leave to time alone the care of introducing therein necessary improvements.

To prepare the way for new generations, we have only to establish model-farms, where the example of labor in full fructification shall be the best lesson of agriculture which one can give.

If we do not enter this way of realities, volumes will have been written, the columns of our journals filled with articles of agricultural learning, and circular-letters emanating from official sources published, in vain, since, after all, we will not succeed in making another sheaf more grow upon our soil; this would be to preach in vain, for it would be puerile to attempt to teach and at will apply, *per fas et nefas*, the transcendental methods of the doctors of science, where only administration is required. Thus our plan, as we have had the courage to present it, is the result of the observations which we have made upon our real situation and the practical knowledge which we have acquired of the character and habits of our people.

THE RICH AND PRODUCTIVE CHARACTER OF HAYTIAN SOIL.

The soil of Hayti is remarkably rich and productive. It is easily worked, and by well-devised methods of irrigation it might be made, if not the very best, as good as any soil in the world, for the growth of coffee, sugar-cane, cotton, and tropical products and fruits generally.

In many localities in this country there may be found orchards of coffee-trees and fields of sugar-cane, that have been, practically, uncultivated for years; the trees not being improved and sustained by pruning and culture nor the cane by resetting. Nevertheless, the harvests therefrom are regular, seasonable, and generally abundant. Then, it is not at all uncommon to see here and there, as one passes about the country, large-sized cotton-bushes growing neglected in fields and yards, but yielding from season to season a burden of cotton, excellent in texture and quality.

The system of irrigation employed here has always been, at best,

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quite crude enough. It consists of rigoles or trenches, leading from the water-sources of the mountains across the lands, the owners of which are required to keep them open and clean, while each shares with his neighbor the water flowing through them. At present the evidences of neglect and dilapidation, discoverable everywhere, are witnessed in connection with these artificial water-courses. However, with the general moisture furnished by the rains of the country, commonly very opportune, the soil naturally sustaining the moisture and thus fortifying itself against drought, such inadequate method of watering the lands has accomplished in Haytian husbanbry a very important service.

In 1789, when the exports of the country as we read their statistics now seem really fabulous; when a hundred and twenty million pounds of clayed and two hundred and fifty million pounds of crude sugar, a hundred and thirty million pounds of coffee, a million pounds of indigo, eight million pounds of cotton, not to mention other exports whose figures represent millions of dollars, were exported, this system of irrigation, then in its most perfect condition, was in use here. It is doubtful whether it can or ought to be ever replaced.

The figures which represent the amount of coffee exported through the twelve open ports of this republic, for the ten years from 1870 to 1880, inclusive, have in this connection special interest. Coffee is the chief product of the country. Upon its export depends largely the income of the government, the monetary and business condition of the country, while its figures may be taken as indices of the industry of the people and the returns with which generous and propitious nature rewards their efforts.

The exports of this staple for the time indicated are shown in the following table:

Table showing the exports of coffee from the various ports of the Republic from October, 1870, to September, 1880.

Years.	Port au Prince.	Cape Haytien.	Aux Cayes.	Gonaives.	Jacmel.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1870–'71	13, 732, 727	7, 555, 371	5, 709, 213	5, 685, 480	7, 572, 290
1871–'72	21, 561, 208	11, 059, 471	8, 564, 448	6, 131, 506	8, 518, 198
1872–'73	23, 293, 368	9, 702, 501	7, 667, 031	6, 217, 411	10, 113, 680
1873–'74	22, 536, 591	7, 507, 276	6, 798, 970	5, 382, 097	7, 774, 293
1874–'75	23, 767, 717	14, 031, 677	9, 507, 039	7, 024, 780	12, 219, 498
1875–'76	26, 989, 976	11, 915, 939	8, 970, 457	6, 599, 633	12, 341, 322
1876–'77	22, 384, 566	7, 651, 836	7, 255, 421	4, 741, 633	8, 272, 806
1877–'78	23, 264, 085	9, 115, 418	6, 419, 662	7, 040, 679	11, 293, 272
1878–'79	19, 705, 282	6, 125, 864	4, 007, 350	6, 051, 454	7, 696, 269
1879–'80	17, 292, 248	9, 491, 735	4, 690, 412	7, 482, 813	10, 843, 327
	214, 527, 768	94, 157, 108	69, 590, 003	62, 357, 486	96, 644, 955

Years.	Jeremie.	Miragoâne.	St. Marc.	Port de Paix.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1870–'71	627, 674	1, 165, 352	410, 714	276, 628
1871–'72	3, 305, 882	1, 127, 650	510, 486	162, 301
1872–'73	2, 090, 435	438, 130	805, 385	167, 328
1873–'74	2, 705. 560	729, 825	710, 867	294, 705
1874–'75	4. 100, 713	428, 982	1, 003, 650	412, 982
1875–'76	3, 439, 840	408, 788	669, 335	630, 618
1876–'77	1, 505, 782	275, 977	536, 979	234, 832
1877–'78	3, 121, 648	635, 009	1, 206, 870	414, 965
1878–'79	2, 234, 506	38, 695	1, 015, 452	518, 383
1879–'80	2, 527, 668	270, 699	1, 167, 202	730, 862
	25, 659, 708	5, 519, 107	8, 036, 940	3, 850, 519

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Exports of Coffee from Hayti, &c.—Continued.

Years.	Aquin.	Petit Goâve.	Anse d'Hainault.	Totals.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
1870–'71	625, 264	.....	.....	43, 360, 733
1871–'72	346, 746	.....	.....	61, 287, 896
1872–'73	163, 651	.....	.....	60, 665, 915
1873–'74	73, 308	.....	.....	54, 513, 492
1874–'75	140, 678	.....	.....	72, 637, 716
1875–'76	323, 596	.....	.....	72, 289, 504
1876–'77	121, 308	6, 490	4, 231	52, 991, 861
1877–'78	279, 879	460, 894	3, 164	63, 255, 545
1878–'79	181, 189	365, 314	1, 828	47, 941, 506
1879–'80	63, 517	1, 002, 414	.....	55, 562, 897
	2, 319, 136	1, 835, 112	9, 223	584, 507, 065

NOTE.—There is missing for Jeremie for the year 1879–'80 a statement for the month of September; for Port de Paix statements for the months of August and September of the same year.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The matter of the necessity and importance of increased agricultural efforts in Hayti, the feasibility of impressing the people more generally and deeply with the honor and dignity of labor, especially as regards farm and country life, have constituted latterly themes of common discussion. As bearing, in no unimportant sense, upon this general subject, the question has been debated, in commercial journals, during the past year, as to whether the actual amount of production and export justifies the present measure and cost of imports to the republic.

To those who maintain that the productions and exports are decreasing with decline in demand and value, while the imports and their cost, if not increasing, are growing no less, it appears to be proper and necessary to the general welfare that popular attention and effort be directed, at once, to amelioration in this regard. This view only appears in its real light, and receives its due appreciation, as it is remembered that Hayti lives and prospers, meets her obligations and makes her wealth, chiefly upon those products with which her national industry is rewarded. The source of her supplies and her wealth is mainly her agriculture. Failing here, it is argued that national bankruptcy must be inevitable.

It is a matter well understood now that the quantity and value of imports to this country from the United States of America are very considerable and constantly increasing, particularly as regards ordinary and general provisions. In the discussion referred to already, and as provoked thereby, the figures which show the value of the imports from the United States to Hayti for the ten years from June 30, 1870 to 1880, 1880, inclusive, have been reproduced in the following table:

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Table showing the quantities and values of the importations from the United States to Hayti from 1870 to 1880.

Years ending June 30—	Breadstuffs. Flour.		Other flour biscuits.	Cottonades and other American fabrics.	Steel, iron, and articles manufactured of metal.	Mineral and refined oils.	Provisions.
	Barrels.						
1870	64,167	$377,765	$28,551	$352,914	$63,045	$23,692	$931,976
1871	67,677	492,986	12,749	126,729	60,511	21,388	936,513
1872	55,863	425,682	10,665	118,429	52,850	14,121	1,195,622
1873	82,164	667,039	19,088	121,126	47,254	22,569	1,566,821
1874	141,466	1,058,254	42,710	232,379	54,875	23,359	1,743,348
1875	178,470	1,092,958	27,580	188,576	169,297	27,223	2,089,228
1876	161,987	1,105,620	46,391	203,572	121,471	26,638	2,165,597
1877	109,652	752,320	42,774	188,257	50,143	38,703	1,802,099
1878	106,283	674,052	45,060	304,814	102,258	81,191	1,983,470
1879	121,493	628,414	40,844	295,162	36,354	40,247	1,436,662
1880	85,356	526,487	35,891	450,756	74,593	30,694	1,536,400

Years ending June 30—	Soap.	Tobacco.	Lumber.	Divers articles.	Total amount of value.	Specie.	Total of importations.
1870	$218,492	$105,085	$112,682	$357,497	$2,571,519	$46,114	$2,617,633
1871	212,013	79,617	197,050	258,884	2,398,440	392,617	2,791,057
1872	262,128	87,928	144,387	175,398	2,487,210	250,271	2,737,488
1873	300,720	148,384	190,564	225,192	3,308,757	797,367	4,106,124
1874	292,456	119,715	241,331	281,317	4,089,764	175,922	4,265,686
1875	307,898	163,405	261,866	310,186	4,638,312	232,500	4,870,812
1876	287,658	166,483	284,377	278,112	4,685,875	46,849	4,732,724
1877	299,328	163,316	233,870	243,756	3,814,566	36,770	3,851,336
1878	286,626	192,430	208,452	246,509	4,105,823	67,213	4,173,036
1879	252,547	88,188	159,270	171,069	3,148,757	52,567	3,201,324
1880	267,084	92,755	226,435	288,055	3,591,150	323,744	3,914,894

THE MODE OF CREATING AND COVERING FOREIGN CREDITS.

It has been customary always for those engaged in commercial and mercantile transactions in Hayti to have greater or less credits given them in Europe and the United States.

In European countries credits have been secured generally upon much more favorable terms as to amounts, time, and conditions of payment. It has often been the case that persons making no advancement of cash promising to pay, as they use the credit given them in shipments of products, upon a long time, sometimes even six months, have secured in such countries large and valuable credits. In the United States, when credits have been given, the time has been generally brief—thirty, sixty, sometimes ninety days, with prompt return of products, drafts, or cash required. Within a recent period, however, credits of all sorts, in all directions, have been largely restricted. This is due in great measure to the fact that there have occurred within a few years in this country many business failures, some very important ones; two or three within the last year. A little more care and strictness in giving credits, the more general requirement of quick and prompt payment where

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credits are given, would not materially, in the long run, embarrass trade. It would strengthen all well-founded establishments. It would give firmness and stability to business.

As between Haytian debtors and foreign creditors, European and American, the usual method of payment has been by remittance in produce or drafts. Specie has been sometimes employed, however, to cover credits especially in the United States. This has been done generally when it was neither practicable to ship produce nor to send drafts, the premium on the latter being high. Shipments of specie, when made, have been, for the most part, in American silver, which has been found here in considerable quantities, until, within the past two years, it has been largely replaced in circulation by Mexican silver dollars. The shipments, even up to this time, have been made in the silver coin of the United States, which has for several years past constituted the accepted currency of the country, being the money in which its paper issues were redeemed only a few years ago.

The amount of silver shipped from this country to the United States, according to the most reliable information attainable on the subject, has been for the past six years as follows:

In 1875	$85,1 '6
In 1876	246,821
In 1877	524,299
In 1878	772,708
In 1879	787,348
In 1880	789,088
Aggregating for the time named	3,185,410

Such have been the relations of trade between the United States and this republic that a very considerable amount of our silver has been for many years employed in the latter in connection with its general business and its commerce. The sum total thereof aggregates, without doubt, from seven to ten millions of dollars.

For the three years 1878, 1879, and 1880 there was exported of such money from Hayti the sum of $1,648,431.36.

In addition to the silver coin mentioned, there is to be found in Hayti a considerable quantity of the gold currency of the United States, and English, French, Spanish, Mexican, and Colombian money. The rates at which these several kinds of foreign moneys are taken are as follows:

The silver and gold of the United States, with the fractional pieces of the former at par, and as against Mexican silver at a premium.

The English pound sterling at	$4 80
The English shilling	24
The French 20-franc gold piece	3 75
The French 1 franc	18
The Spanish doubloon	16 50½
The Spanish silver dollar	1 00
The Spanish 25-cent piece	25
The Spanish picette	18
The Mexican doubloon	16 00
The Mexican silver dollar	1 00
The Colombian doubloon	16 00

English, French, and Colombian moneys are not found, in any considerable quantity, in the currency of this country.

EXCHANGE IN HAYTI.

Drafts and exchange follow naturally the course of trade, and are drawn and sold principally upon the United States, England, France, and Ger-

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many. The premium upon them varies, as they are bought for cash or upon terms, and as they are to be paid for in silver and gold of the United States or in other foreign coin current in the country. As against Mexican silver dollars, which figure now very conspicuously in the circulating medium of Hayti, the silver coin of the United States has commanded for the year a premium of from 3 to 5 per cent.; while the gold of the same country as against the same silver dollars has, for the same period, commanded a premium of from 3½ to 10 per cent. Drafts have sold during the year, from the 1st day of July, 1880, to the 1st day of July, 1881, at par, and at a premium of from 2 to 16 per cent., the highest rate being paid on the 21st of May, 1881, and the lowest on the 24th of July, 1880.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The government has provided for the establishment of a national bank with a cash capital of $2,000,000. Its chief seat is to be at Port-au-Prince, and its branches are to be located in the several open ports of the republic. This institution, founded upon foreign, French capital, is to supply, according to the organic act of its creation, a gold, silver, and paper currency which shall bear the name and insignia of Haytian nationality. What effect the national currency thus furnished will have upon the circulation of foreign coins now in the country, especially the silver of the United States, so well known and generally valued by the government and the people, remains to be seen. It is supposed, however, since the issue to be made by the bank is so limited, at most only aggregating, upon the most liberal interpretation of the powers conferred upon it in that regard, about $6,000,000, this sum certainly not being sufficient of itself to meet the monetary wants of the country, that the coins at present circulating here will be treated as subsidiary to the national money. Indications at present point in this direction. Should such course be adopted inevitable beneficial results will demonstrate its wisdom.

Banking business, except as it has been done through the larger mercantile establishments of the country, constitutes a new field of effort to the Haytian people. The opening of the national bank on the 1st day of September next, with the inauguration of its new service and the issue of its new money, is anticipated with lively interest. In addition to the provision of a national currency and the introduction of order and more rigid accountability in the financial service of the government, which is largely committed to its supervision, it is believed that the general influence of the bank in inculcating, as it may, wise lessons with respect to business habits, will prove to be specially useful to the country.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

To stimulate and promote, if possible, agriculture and industry, the government, in the early part of the present year, decided to hold an agricultural and industrial exposition, and for such purpose to erect upon the southern portion of the "Champs de Mars," Port-au-Prince, a large and commodious building. Such structure, largely built of materials brought from the United States, is already far advanced towards its completion. It is proposed to have the building finished, the grounds about it improved, and the articles to be exhibited received and arranged so as to have the exposition, which is to be national, opened to visitors about the first day of September next.

It is supposed that the offer of awards, provided by the government

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to those who shall exhibit their products and articles of manufacture, will not only make the collection large and various, but generate such healthy competition and impart such information with regard to husbandry and general industry as to accomplish immediate and permanent good. In such practical manner the present government, more than any preceding one, is exhibiting its purpose to advance as rapidly and as generally as may be the material interests of the country.

HAYTI ENTERS THE POSTAL UNION.

During the year Hayti has entered the Universal Postal Union, in accordance with the decree of the National Assembly of the 23d of June, 1881, which ratifies and renders operative in the republic, the convention of the union concluded at Paris on the 1st day of June, 1878. This action, by affording increased, reliable, and improved and greatly moderated postal facilities to those engaged in commerce and general business here, must prove to be of large and important service. The situation of this country, geographically, as to the United States, England, France, and Germany, not to mention other less remote and less important countries, with which it has commercial connections; the importance and necessity of prompt and well-ordered methods of correspondence to answer suitably the ordinary demands of trade demonstrate the wisdom of the entry of Hayti into the Postal Union and justify the expectation of large, advantageous results from the establishment of the present postal service. Here as elsewhere the opportunity to transmit through the post-office, at cheap rates, and with promptness, samples of merchandise must promote and advance in special manner trade, to the profit of all concerned. And so this new order of international postal service brings a desirable and needed reform in furtherance of commerce.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1880-'81.

The reports of the several consular officers of the United States, in ten open ports of Hayti, herewith transmitted, furnish the facts and figures which are presented in the tables following; the first showing the kind and value of the exports; the second the value of the imports and exports, the trade with the United States and other countries, and the navigation as employed in connection therewith, steam and sail; and the third, the return of fees collected by such consular officers for the year.

Table showing the kind and amount of exports, with the value thereof, from ten open ports of Hayti from July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881.

Ports.	Coffee.	Logwood.	Cocoa.	Cotton.	Hides.	Fustic.	Wax.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Port-au-Prince	26,550,689	18,321,000	423,190	147,810	62,908	115,000	21,073
Cape Haytien	10,271,680	243,020,590	439,770	.....	64,523	.....	.....
Aux Cayes	7,854,632	40,332,000	126,743	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacmel	13,177,598	5,048,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gonaives	9,329,190	12,472,488	.....	315,302	11,576	.....	.....
St. Marc	1,326,993	24,821,000	.....	798,766	.....	.....	.....
Jeremie	2,417,706	511,000	1,296,462	.....	1,180	.....	220
Petit Goave	5,380,237	3,590,000	112,760	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miragoâne	268,069	20,599,000	46,849	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port de Paix	694,927	17,687,000	3,493	.....	.....	.....	3,580
Totals	77,271,701	286,402,078	2,449,208	1,261,878	140,187	115,000	24,873

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Kind and amount of exports, &c.—Continued.

Ports.	Old copper.	Gum guaiac.	Mahogany.	Honey.	Tortoise shell.	Horns and bones.	Peppers.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Feet.*	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Barrels.*
Port-au-Prince	791	4,725	61,143	16,560	309		
Cape Haytien	6,068		3,132	17,311	93½	1,480	451
Aux Cayes				1,133			
Jacmel			1,554				
Gonaives			8,842				
St. Marc							
Jeremie	1,546			27	50		
Petit Goave							
Miragoâne							
Port de Paix				7,996			
Totals	8,405	4,725	74,671	43,027	452½	1,480	451

Ports.	Castor-oil seeds.	Salt.	Cotton seeds.	Lignum-vitæ.	Orange peel.	Specie.	Value of exports.
	Pounds.	*Tons.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Am. silver.*	
Port-au-Prince						$253,263	$1,656,147 43
Cape Haytien	255						2,439,083 18
Aux Cayes		160				107,090	1,325,670 00
Jacmel				84,000	298,893		1,312,473 00
Gonaives							1,170,206 41
St. Marc			395,800				450,557 94
Jeremie							347,289 97
Petit Goave							511,347 04
Miragoâne							*196,168 69
Port de Paix							197,698 00
Totals	255	160	395,800	84,000	298,893	360,353	11,606,641 66

* Six crotches of mahogany and 47 barrels of pickled limes reported.

As regards the exports—coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, and mahogany constitute the principal articles, while the chief of these are coffee, logwood, and cocoa. The exports aggregate, in value, the sum of $11,606,641.66.

The prices of the principal exports during the year have run as follows:

Coffee	per 100 pounds..	$7 50 to	$8 75
Logwood	per 1,000 pounds..	4 50 to	6 50
Cocoa	per 100 pounds..	6 00 to	6 50
Cotton	per 100 pounds..	8 00 to	8 50
Hides	per 100 pounds..	8 00 to	10 00
Mahogany	per 100 feet..		20 00
Honey	per gallon..	28 to	40
Gum guaiac	per pound..	12 to	20
Old copper	per pound..	4 to	11

To these prices, in order to find the actual cost of the exports passing through the custom-house, are to be added the duties collected thereon, severally, as follows:

Upon coffee, including surcharge	per 100 pounds..	$3 00
Upon logwood, including surcharge	per 1,000 pounds..	1 80
Upon cocoa, including surcharge	per 100 pounds..	1 80
Upon cotton, including surcharge	per 100 pounds..	1 80
Upon hides, including surcharge	per 100 pounds..	2 40
Upon mahogany, including surcharge	per 100 feet..	3 60
Upon honey, including surcharge	per 100 gallons..	4 80
Upon old copper, including surcharge	per 100 pounds..	2 40

Upon gum guaiac. Free of duty.

The surcharge made upon exports is 20 per cent. of their duty, which is credited to the *caisse d'amortissement.*

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Table showing value of imports and exports; the trade with the United States and other countries; and the navigation from ten open ports of Hayti, for year ending June 30, 1881.

Ports.	Total.		Trade with Europe, England, France and Germany.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Port-au-Prince	$3,379,664 86	$3,656,147 43	$1,575,189 87	$2,077,973 01
Cape Haytien	1,628,751 48	2,439,083 18	649,800 29	1,747,563 50
Aux Cayes	947,734 00	1,325,670 00	368,044 00	489,534 00
Jacmel	765,639 50	1,312,473 00	169,615 18	736,688 00
Gonaives	528,303 85	1,170,206 41	185,611 22	827,513 78
St. Marc	232,126 42	450,557 94	58,000 00	251,315 75
Jeremie	141,929 11	347,289 97	.....	205,360 97
Miragóane	155,630 94	196,168 69	.....	82,021 41
Port-de-Paix	127,162 00	197,698 00	37,064 00	109,511 00
Petit Góave	73,337 31	511,347 04	.....	194,741 80
Totals	7,980,279 47	11,606,641 66	3,042,324 56	6,722,223 22

Ports.	Trade with United States.		Trade with Halifax, St. Thomas, Kingston, Curacoa, Nassau, &c.	Navigation. Number of vessels.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Steam.	Sail.	Tonnage.
Port-au-Prince	$1,767,904 77	$1,578,174 42	$36,570 22	217	117	275,417
Cape Haytien	978,091 19	691,519 68	860 00	105	227	27,616
Aux Cayes	565,944 00	836,136 00	13,746 00	37	66	69,817
Jacmel	596,024 32	575,785 00	.....	75	21	111,220
Gonaives	342,692 63	184,192 06	.....	49	43	63,208
St. Marc	174,126 42	199,242 19	.....	28	61	52,970
Jeremie	141,929 11	141,929 01	.....	27	16	109,997
Miragóane	150,724 86	114,147 28	4,906 08	.....	41	10,205
Port-de-Paix	89,783 00	88,187 00	315 00	.....	28	6,606
Petit Góave	73,337 31	316,605 24	.....	25	13	45,510
Totals	4,880,557 61	4,725,917 88	56,397 30	563	633	772,566

The imports, coming chiefly from the United States, England, France, and Germany, have consisted of provisions, groceries, liquors, wines, dry goods, drugs and medicines, furniture, lumber and building materials, hardware, saddlery, hats, shoes, ready-made clothing, wearing apparel, soaps, perfumeries, cigars and tobacco. These aggregate the sum of $7,980,279.47.

The imports from the United States consist mainly of provisions, groceries, dry goods, drugs and medicines, furniture, lumber and building materials, shoes, hats, oils, soaps, and tobacco. Among such provisions are to be mentioned especially, pork, salt beef, flour, and all kinds of cured fish, imported in very considerable quantities, and constitute now indispensable elements of the domestic economy of the country. As to groceries, sugars, rice, lard, butter, cheese, and hams are worthy of note here. As to dry-goods, denims are in constant demand, holding their own above all other similar goods in popular favor, while the other imports named are steadily increasing in quantity and value.

The imports from the United States aggregate in value the sum of

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$4,880,557.61; those from all other countries, $3,099,721.86—making a difference in favor of the former of $1,780,835.75.

PRICES OF AND DUTIES UPON THE CHIEF AMERICAN IMPORTS.

Of course, the prices of articles sold at Port-au-Prince, although most of the open ports of the republic are now making their own importations, determine largely the prices of like articles sold elsewhere in the country. The duties are the same everywhere.

The articles hereafter named, constituting the chief American imports into Hayti, have sold in the markets of Port-au-Prince during the year at the following prices, after the payment of all charges thereon, including the duties as stated:

Articles.	Price.	Duty.
Flour ..... per barrel	$10 00 to $12 00	$1.68 per barrel.
Do ..... per quarter barrel	2 50 to 3 25	
Pork ..... per barrel	24 00 to 26 00	$2.45 per barrel.
Salt beef ..... do	20 00 to 25 00	$2.25 per barrel.
Do ..... per half barrel	10 00 to 12 00	
Do ..... per quarter barrel	5 00 to 6 00	
Hams ..... per pound	15 to 30	$3.38 per 100 pounds.
Butter ..... per case 100 pounds	26 00 to 50 00	$1.25 per case.
Lard ..... do	18 00 to 20 00	Do.
Rice ..... do	4 00 to 6 00	$1.38 per 100 pounds.
Codfish ..... per tierce	15 00 to 45 00	69 cents per 100 pounds.
Mackerel ..... per barrel	9 00 to 12 00	69 cents per barrel.
Herrings ..... do	6 00 to 9 00	Do.
Herrings, smoked ..... per box	30 to 75	15 cents per box.
Soap ..... do	1 20 to 1 40	22 cents per box.
Tobacco ..... per pound	20 to 30	6 cents per pound.
Lumber, pine ..... per 1,000 feet	28 00 to 35 00	$3.75 per 1,000 feet.
Ice ..... per pound	3 to 5	
Denims ..... per aune (4 aunes = 5 yards)	22 to 28	
Drills ..... do	22 to 28	
Prints ..... do	14	
Printed cords ..... do	14½	

The duties charged upon the last-named articles will be found as stated in the appendix to this report.

According to figures furnished from what is deemed reliable sources, it is stated that for the year 1879–'80 there were imported from the United States, through the port of Port-au-Prince, the following articles:

Tierces of codfish	9,440
Barrels of pork	26,427
Barrels of flour	28,726
Barrels of herrings and mackerels	14,624
Boxes of red herrings	36,020
Boxes of soap	152,561
Boxes of lard and butter	6,617

Aggregating in value $1,704,944.22.

It is estimated in view of the above figures, which certainly do not exceed the yearly demand in this regard, generally, that the usual monthly supply of the seven articles named must be as follows:

Tierces of codfish	800
Barrels of pork	2,400
Barrels of flour	2,400
Barrels of herring and mackerel	1,200
Boxes of red herring	3,000
Boxes of lard and butter	550
Boxes of soap	1,2700

It is said with regard to pork, to suit this market, there should be from 8 to 12 pieces only in a barrel of 200 pounds; that it should be of

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rose-color and as fat as possible; well and closely packed, without empty space in the middle of the barrel. This article has sold well in this market.

As to flour, various brands are sold in Hayti. Much is very good. Flour coming from Boston sells, it is said, generally, for from 25 to 50 cents per barrel less than that from New York. This is owing, probably, to the difference in appearance of the barrels. At New York, flour is usually transferred, at shipment, to new barrels, which, on their arrival here, appear clean and bright, making the impression that the content sare fresh and good. Wise and careful packing is, in this case, profitable. Flour in quarter-barrels sometimes sells well here, especially when the demand in the country therefor is increased by reason of a lack of bananas; and people from the interior are compelled to carry it to their homes, over the mountains, on their faithful bouriques.

American lard and butter imported in cases of 100 pounds, in cans of 5 and 10 pounds, of pure quality, with cans well soldered, are well received in Haytian markets, commanding good prices and having ready sales.

Codfish and all sorts of herrings are in constant demand in this country; for, prepared with the vegetables grown here, they make relishing food for the common people.

The importation of tobacco has been improving in quantity, if not in quality, latterly. It is a fact that the common qualities of Kentucky have replaced the finer kinds of Virginia tobacco. A cheap article seems to be desired. From Louisville, very strong, brown grades of tobacco are imported which seem to be enjoyed. The brown is used in the pipe and for chewing, while the brighter sorts are employed in making what is called the American cigar, which is used very generally, replacing almost entirely all other kinds.

American soap, an article manufactured at New York, is imported into this country, and used in the largest quantities. No soap known here is valued as this for ordinary purposes. The Haytian washerwoman shows her appreciation of it by using it in preference to all other.

The surcharge of imports is 50 per cent. of the duty thereon, which is credited to the caisse d'amortissement.

COTTON GOODS OF THE UNITED STATES.

With respect to cotton goods of the United States imported into this country during the year, it is not possible to report, generally, such considerable improvement as might be desirable. And yet there have been some importations of this class of goods.

A prominent mercantile house of Port-au-Prince reports the importation of 10,000 pieces of denims of 25 yards each, making 250,000 yards; 4,000 pieces of calico of 25 yards each, making 100,000 yards; and 5,000 pieces of prints of 25 yards each, making 125,000 yards.

The most prominent business house in this city states that it has imported this year and sold at reasonable figures between 600,000 and 800,000 yards of American cotton goods, consisting of denims, drills, prints, and printed cords.

The leading member of the first house referred to, when asked why importations of this class of goods were not larger, replied by saying, as regards denims they maintain their own; they are imported, for they are always in demand. In order, however, to compete in this market in a general way with the Manchester manufacturers of cotton goods, it is necessary for the manufacturers of the United States to make larger

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concessions as to patterns and qualities of cloth. Every country has its own taste and its demands for special and peculiar grades of goods, and these must be duly consulted in trade. For instance, he continued, last year, when desiring to make a large purchase in the United States, a firm with which he was proposing to deal said to him, "You must take our prints as they are; we have no others. While in Manchester during the same tour, he found the manufacturers ready and willing to make every needed concession as regards pattern and grade of cloth. Further, he said, to confirm his opinion, two years ago large quantities of American white cottons were imported, and apparently Manchester goods of this class were losing ground, when Manchester manufacturers began to produce goods similar to those of the United States, with concessions as to width and length important in view of certain custom-house regulations of this country, and also as to grade of goods; and hence such manufacturers took the market. "One of my neighbors," to use the very words of the gentleman, "who continued to import white cottons from the United States was caught with a stock of such goods on hand which could only be sold at large loss."

It is very certain that so soon as the considerations suggested here are fully regarded, appreciated, and accepted by American manufacturers of cotton goods, in any efforts of theirs to supply the demands of this market in that behalf, their manufacturers will meet here a ready sale at remunerative rates.

As to duties upon cotton goods, reference is made to that part of the appendix to this report bearing on that subject, as already stated.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE CARRYING TRADE OF HAYTI.

The trade of Hayti, as regards its navigation, divides itself into two parts, that which is coastwise and that which is foreign. The former, so far as Port-au-Prince, the principal commercial city of the republic, is concerned, is of considerable importance. Connected therewith, and belonging to a Haytian company called "Le Service Accéléré," there are five small steamships, aggregating fifteen hundred and thirty tons. According to a contract had with the government this company receives a large annual subvention, said to be $64,000. Many small sailing vessels of divers sizes, bought generally, some built in the country, are engaged also in this service. Their total capacity aggregates perhaps 720 tons. The ships of "Le Service Accéléré" leaving Port-au-Prince make four voyages per month to the north and south of the country, and the sailing vessels make weekly voyages therefrom.

There is a projected line of two or more steamships, which would add two trips per month to the north and two to the south of the republic, touching at all ports in either direction, going and returning. The subvention asked of the government in this case is $36,000 per annum. A contract has been voted by the Corps Legislatif to such effect, and now awaits the signature of the President. This company is to be called the National Coast Line of steamers.

The foreign branch of the Haytian carrying trade is composed of foreign sailing vessels and steamships, with certain sailing vessels flying the Haytian flag, which belong mainly to citizens of foreign countries. During the calendar year 1880, 215 steamships visited the harbor of Port-au-Prince; during the same period 110 sailing vessels visited the port. During the fiscal year 1880–'81, 217 steamships and 117 sailing vessels visited this port. The former aggregate 249,220 tons; the

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latter 26,197 tons; the total aggregated capacity of both being 275,417 tons.

The nationality of the steamships engaged in this trade is for the most part English, French, German, and Spanish. No American steamship has anchored in this port, to deliver or to receive cargo, for the past four years. The sailing vessels are, in the main, American, English, French, German, Norwegian, and Haytian.

Port charges upon sailing vessels amount to about $2 per ton, and steamships pay a duty of 15 cents per ton upon all freight delivered.

Sailing vessels are detained till even all duties upon their cargoes are paid, while steamships may deliver their cargoes and sail at once, their agents being held to answer for any charges found against them.

Light-house dues in the harbor of Port-au-Prince are excessive; upon foreign vessels, steam and sail, they are 6 cents, and upon Haytian vessels, 3 cents per ton. In construing and applying the law in this case, as if the authorities would enforce this regulation in the severest manner possible, the charge is exacted upon the gross tonnage of the vessel. This charge and the manner of its exaction have provoked earnest protests and remonstrance from the several governments whose citizens experience specially their effects; and it is to be hoped that, soon, a change will be made in this regard. Until very lately, beside the discrimination made as regards light-dues, in favor of Haytian vessels, other discriminations were made in their favor as to tonnage duties. However, these last discriminations have been removed recently, and in such regard foreign and Haytian vessels have been placed upon the same footing.

ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

As regards the seven great lines of steamships engaged in the Haytian trade, the Atlas, the Royal Mail, the Imperial German, the West India and Pacific, the Transatlantic, the Harrison, and the Herera line of Spanish steamships, making regular monthly and semi-monthly visits to the harbor of Port-au-Prince during the past year, the first is worthy of special mention here. This is so for several reasons, the most important of which is that in the absence of a steamship company flying the American flag, it is doing the carrying trade between New York and this republic. Its history, briefly stated, will show not only its growth, but the importance and value of the trade in which it is engaged, as well as the facilities which it affords for the support and extension of such trade.

The Atlas line of steamers was organized in 1871 by Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., of State street, New York, and their connections Messrs. Leech, Harrison & Forwood, of Liverpool. The object of the line was to develop the trade between the United States, the West Indies, and the South American republics. At the time of the organization there existed no regular line of steamers; occasionally vessels were dispatched, but with no regularity, and no postal system prevailed. Jamaica was the first objective point of the new enterprise. Sir John Peter Grant was then the governor of the island. He succeeded to this trust very shortly after the riots that occurred there under the administration of Governor Eyre. The state of the island, the people, its revenues, and its trade, were at the lowest ebb. Sir Peter Grant recognized that the true policy of a statesman was to build up the foreign intercourse of a country, so to elevate the minds of the people, and in a commercial view to increase the products and the markets for the products of the island. He saw in the United States a great outlet for the

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products of the island, particularly for its fruits, which were then valueless. He arranged with Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., through their senior partner, Mr. A. Forwood, that they should dispatch a steamer monthly between New York and Kingston, bound to perform its voyage under heavy penalties within a limited time, so as to insure the fruit arriving in condition. The enterprise now merged in the Atlas line thus commenced, and for a year or two afforded no pecuniary encouragement to its proprietors. The people of Jamaica were slow to adapt themselves to the new order of things, and were so careless in packing their fruit that it decayed on the voyage. The company, however, persevered, and gradually an improvement was wrought in the manner of conducting the trade.

The Atlas Company have kept well ahead of the growth of the business, increasing the number of its vessels, until from a commencement by a monthly boat, they send from New York a vessel every fourteen days to Kingston laden with American provisions and manufactures, and from that place they have a fast steamer every ten days; the last known arrival in New York having on board 8,000 barrels of oranges and 5,000 bunches of bananas, besides coffee and other produce. The company whilst thus caring for its Jamaica trade have not forgotten other fields that afford an outlet for American enterprise, and its operations at the present moment embrace the dispatch of a steamer to Port-au-Prince every ten days, calling at most of the outports of Hayti. It also has a line to Porto Rico and Maracaibo, and a fortnightly service to the United States of Colombia and Colon. In addition it has quite recently inaugurated a coastwise service in Jamaica and an interinsular service in the Bahamas. Engaged in the various services the company has fourteen iron-built steamers of various sizes according to the character of the trade, of 19,500 tonnage, valued at $2,000,000. The vessels are all manned in New York, and are supplied there with all their requirements. They carry the mails to and from most of the places indicated, affording the only means of postal intercourse.

The bulk of the coffee crop of Hayti is sent via New York by this line, the owners being allowed the privilege of selling it in New York or ordering it to be sent to any European market at a through rate of freight. European and Canadian goods are also carried at through rates via New York by ships of this company, thus making use of the great natural advantages of New York as an *entrepôt* for the distribution of the products of the world. All these advantages have been afforded to commerce without any extra cost to trade, as the rates of freight are the same as charged by sailers. The line is not without interest to those unable to bear the rigors of a Northern winter; many passengers travel by its vessels to these interesting tropical regions.

For the calendar year 1880, the service performed by this line, between New York and Port-au-Prince, as regards the importation of provisions and dry goods from the United States, not to mention specie, is represented by the figures, which show as well the value of the articles imported, namely, $849,487.10. For the fiscal year 1880–'81, the amount of provisions and dry goods carried by the ships of the same line between the same points aggregate in value $870,759.95. As to the service of the line for the year 1880–'81, with respect to the exportation of Haytian products from Port-au-Prince to New York, not to mention other things, it has carried quite 70,000 sacks of coffee, and has carried regularly monthly or semi-monthly the mails between the United States, including correspondence for Europe via New York and Port-au-Prince.

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PORT CHARGES.

With respect to port charges of every sort, reference is made to the appendix of this report, where they will be found fully detailed. It is not pretended by any one that they are not sufficiently onerous. Even a small vessel, not exceeding in her capacity 200 tons, is required to pay therefor not less than $400; and her captain would feel himself fortunate were his ship permitted to leave promptly upon the payment of charges not exceeding in the aggregate this sum.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Perhaps, in nothing has popular confidence shown itself in larger measure favorable to the present administration of the government than in the general improvement that the people have been making upon their private property in the cities and the country during the past year. Large private and business buildings have been erected in and about Port-au-Prince, and in every direction therefrom, along the plains and the mountains, the evidences of improvement in buildings, fences, and premises are numerous and incontestable.

While such improvement of private property is apparent, except the erection of the new National Palace upon the site of the old, and the exposition building already mentioned, there have been no public improvements worthy of note. With regard to the palace soon to be so far finished as to be occupied by the presidential household, it may be said truthfully that it is a large, well-constructed, and beautifully located building, from the upper gallery of which a person may look out upon one of the most lovely sea-views of the world. The building, composed of wood, brick, and iron, covered with plates of zinc, is so constructed as to resist any shock of earthquake. It was erected for temporary and provisional purposes; but it turns out to be so well planned and built that all concerned are pleased to accept it as well adapted for general and permanent use. When completed, it will be substantial, lasting, and convenient. Its cost is said to be, so far, very reasonable.

THE PORT-AU-PRINCE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Port-au-Prince Railroad Company is purely an American institution, having offices at New York and at Port-au-Prince. The president and board of directors reside at New York, and a resident director and superintendent at Port-au-Prince. The company have now four miles of track laid within the city limits. It has also ten passenger cars, ten freight cars, and seventy horses. It is also doing a thriving transfer business, keeping eleven drays constantly employed in transferring freight and baggage. Eighty-two men are kept constantly at work by the company. All forage supplies and materials used in operating the road are imported from the United States, as there can only be obtained in this market a fractional part of the amount of forage required to feed its horses. It is reported that the city of Port-au-Prince has a population of 30,000 souls; at the same time the company find that only six passenger cars are required to carry the traveling public. In 1881 it carried about 400,000 passengers.

The company have extended their lines in the past year from the terminus of the Champ de Mars to the new Exposition Building; also from the "La Place" junction to the Northern Portal, thence to the seaside; and it anticipates that if the condition of the country will warrant

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it in doing so, to extend its line in the coming year to Biroton, a distance of three miles. On the 24th of June, 1881, a conflagration took place, which destroyed the company's offices, store-house, ware-rooms, car-shed, and stables; but ample arrangements have been made for replacing them with more modern and convenient buildings, which will in fact improve in very considerable manner the appearance of that portion of the city in which its buildings are to be located, and enhance largely the value of adjoining and surrounding property.

The affairs of this company are at present managed apparently with wisdom and efficiency, and it cannot be doubted that ultimately this enterprise will prove profitable to its owners, as well as conducive generally to the welfare of the people of Port-au-Prince.

LATE ACTS OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The subjects upon which late legislation has been had of general interest worthy of mention here, are, first, a special appropriation of $104,310.78, made September 28, 1880, to be expended, by direction of the secretary of state of war and marine, for certain articles named in the law, as follows:

For 7,406 rifles	$45,073 41
For 2,400 quarter-kegs of powder	17,035 28
For 10 cases of Remington cartridges	202 09
For 1 advice-boat of war	32,000 00
For canoes and materials	10,000 00
Total as stated	104,310 78

Arms and ammunition used by the Haytian forces come mainly from the United States; and hitherto the vessels which composed the navy of this country came almost entirely from the same quarter. The Sentinelle, the advice-boat, provided for in the above legislation was built at Philadelphia, Pa. It constitutes at present the only war vessel of service in the navy of Hayti.

Second. On the 29th September last a law providing for the reorganization of the Haytian land and naval forces, fixing the contingent of men to be recruited for the year 1881, and establishing the *personnel* of the arsenals, the corps of engineers, the hospitals, and the bureaus of the various ports, was enacted. According to this law the land force is to consist of sixteen thousand men, the half of each regiment, battalion, and the staff serving by turns, change thereof being made every month. The naval force only is not subject to such change, but constitutes a permanent service.

The general staff is composed of thirty officers, from the grade of adjutant-general to that of general of division, who receive the salaries due to their respective grades. The staff of the President is composed of thirty officers of all grades, whose salaries are fixed by special law.

Thirty-four regiments of infantry of 250 men each constitute this branch of the army, making 8,500 men; but 500 of these soldiers, composing the thirty-third and thirty-fourth regiments, are reserved for special service.

The artillery consists of four regiments, the first regiment of which is composed of three battalions, and the other three each of two battalions, presenting together a force of 2,177 men.

The gendarmery is composed of forty-three companies of 43 men each, making 1,849 men. And the guard of the President, grenadiers, and chasseurs afoot, sharpshooters, artillerymen, grenadiers, and chasseurs

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mounted, constituting six corps, each consists of 300 men, making an effective force of 1,800.

The *personnel* of the arsenals located at Port-au-Prince, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, Jeremie, Gonaives, St. Marc, Jacmel, and of the artillery magazines of the chief places of other arrondissements, consist of 476 men, and that of the corps of engineers, of the hospitals, and of the bureaus of the open ports, altogether, consist of 1,518 men.

The navy is composed of the ships of war belonging to the government, whose crews are distributed as the importance of the service requires.

The law authorizes the secretary of state of war to recruit, for the year 1881, from the different communes, men enough to fill all vacancies existing in the army, observing, in providing this contingent, the mode of drawing by lot established by the act of the 28th of November, 1846.

The clothing and arming of the land and naval forces are to be regulated by order of the President of the republic.

This act repeals all laws and provisions inconsistent with it, and provides for its execution by the secretaries of state of war and marine, and of the interior, and of agriculture.

With regard to the army it is proper to state that considerable attention has been given lately to the improved organization, clothing, arming, and discipline of all branches of the national troops, and their appearance and behavior on parade or elsewhere demonstrate the desirable effects of such action.

Of course, one must never fail to comprehend in his estimate, would he form a correct idea of the Haytian forces, the national guard; n fact the national militia, of large numbers, well uniformed and drilled, holding itself ready to move at once, as the public necessity may require. Composed largely of the employés of the government, this organization is presumed to be specially loyal and faithful to the existing administration.

Third. On the 7th day of October, 1880, as proposed by the President, a law was passed by the Corps Legislatif, increasing and fixing, from the 15th of December following, the export duty upon logwood, to $1.50 per one thousand pounds without prejudice of the surtax. The reason given in the preamble of the law for augmenting this duty by 50 cents, is the importance of increasing in the interest of the country the public revenues.

Fourth. On the 7th day of October, 1880, an act, also proposed by the government, was passed repealing the law of the 10th of August, 1843, with regard to the naturalization and navigation of vessels engaged in Haytian commerce, and providing that from the publication thereof Haytian vessels built outside of the country and sailing abroad should be subject to the payment of tonnage dues. Henceforth foreign-built vessels, other than those engaged in the coastwise trade, although they have been duly naturalized and paid therefor the amount demanded by the government, are required to pay the usual port-charges, except those of fountains, lights, and change of port. The reason given for the change indicated in this legislation is that such practice tended to create and foster smuggling.

Fifth. In instituting its new postal service, it was necessary for Hayti to provide stamps suited thereto. Accordingly, on the 7th day of October, 1880, a law was passed enacting that, from the 1st day of January, 1881, there should be provided and put in circulation postal stamps of thirteen different values, namely, 1 gourde, 20, 15, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 centimes, and 8, 4, 2 millimes.

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Such stamps bear a vignette representing the arms of the republic; are distinguished by their several colors, and each indicates its value. They are made abroad, and in the same manner and according to the same regulations as similar stamps are made in countries where they have been adopted. Their sale is regulated by direction of the secretary of state of finances, and special penalties are provided against counterfeiting and using them a second time.

Sixth. By a law passed October 7, 1880, provision is made that after the 1st day of January, 1881, there shall be used upon commercial and other business papers, according to the amount represented in each, fifteen different kinds of stamps, as follows:

	Cents.
Blue stamp for receipts, one gourde	02
Rose stamp for bill of lading, for the interior	20
Yellow stamp for bill of lading, for exportation	70

Clear gray, blue-tinted stamp for commercial papers, of 10, 20, 35, 50, 70 centimes; 1, 1.35, 1.50, 2, 3, 5, and 10 gourdes.

These stamps bear the arms of the republic, with their value and their service; the first three sorts are square, and the others oblong, in form. Upon bill of exchange stamps are rated as follows:

	Cents.
For 200 gourdes	0.20
For 200 to 500 gourdes	0.50
For 500 to 1,000 gourdes	1.00
For 1,000 to 2,000 gourdes	1.50
For 2,000 to 3,000 gourdes	2.00
For 3,000 to 5,000 gourdes	3.00
For 5,000 to 10,000 gourdes	5.00
For 10,000 to 20,000 gourdes	10.00

This law, not yet fully operative in the republic, it is hoped will, when duly enforced, yield a revenue to the public treasury, justifying its enactment.

Seventh. With regard to the submarine telegraphic cable: on the 1st day of October, 1880, the Corps Legislatif approved and sanctioned the contract made by Mr. Charles Villevaleix, chargé d'affaires of Hayti in England, on the 26th of February, 1879, with Mr. John Pitman Hooper, the latter representing the Hooper's telegraph works, for the establishment and conduct of such enterprise. The cable is to be laid from Port-au Prince to Kingston, Jamaica, and to be established at the expense of the company named.

Such enterprise established and well managed, while it might yield reasonable profits to its owners, would be of large advantage and convenience to the country. When the cable will be laid is not known.

Eighth. By act of the 10th day of October, 1880, the collection of the revenues for the year is to be made in accordance with existing laws on the subject, and it is estimated that the revenues will amount for the year 1880–'81 to $5,303,600. Accordingly, by an act of the same day, the appropriations, based upon such estimate, are made for the fiscal year 1880–'81 in the sum of $4,053,967.04, apportioned as follows:

For the department of state of finances and of commerce	$338,051 00
Department of foreign relations	214,773 12
Department of war and marine	1,059,185 32
Department of interior	1,194,567 72
Department of justice	272,826 50
Department of public instruction	575,187 88
Department of worship	69,375 50
Total	4,053,967 04

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In his late message the President of the republic, in dwelling upon the financial condition of the country for the year 1880–'81, states that—

The general receipts have amounted to	$4,505,660 25
From which there have been deducted the 50 per cent. and 20 per cent. of the caisse d'amortissement	1,114,134 99
Caisse of the current service	3,391,525 26
The expense of twelve financial arrondissements, Port de Paix not included, have amounted to	3,713,002 14

These have been distributed to the charge of the different ministerial departments as follows:

Finances and commerce	$457,934 27
Foreign relations	160,145 17
War and marine	1,257,047 56
Interior and agriculture	1,032,684 65
Justice, public instruction, and worship	805,190 49
	3,713,002 14
There is an excess of expenses of	321,476 88

These figures [he continues], compared with the budgetary allowances, give an excess of expenses by the various ministerial departments, except that of justice, of $893,511.85. This difference will appear to you natural, gentlemen, if you will call to mind that the service of 1879–1880 had charged to it, besides the payment of the debts of the preceding government, those of the revolution which, beginning at Port-au-Prince, extended itself into the departments of the Artibonite and the North, and, more still, the well-known expenses of the provisional government.

Already, by a law of the 17th of September, 1880, you have voted in favor of the department of war and marine an extraordinary credit of $104,310.78, for the payment of a part of the various expenses made at that time.

The service of the amortissement, from the 26th of May, 1880, to the 30th of June, 1881, gives the following results:

Received by the treasurer-general—	
Of the treasurer of Port-au-Prince	$358,330 24
Of the treasurer of Cape Haytien	167,038 26
Of the treasurer of Aux Cayes	115,978 93
Of the treasurer of Jacmel	72,134 01
Of the treasurer of Gonaives	33,678 68
Of the treasurer of Miragoâne	27,863 81
Of the treasurer of Petit Goâve	27,819 60
Of the treasurer of Jérémie	20,166 39
Of the treasurer of Port de Paix	12,761 19
Of the treasurer of Aquin	4,718 98
Of the treasurer of Anse d'Hainault	888 45
Total	841,378 54
To this amount, if there be added the sum on deposit with Mr. Ch. Noel, formerly consul-general of Hayti, that is	420,517 34
And the premium on drafts sold in favor of the caisse d'amortissement, that is	1,007 86
There will be the sum of	1,262,903 74

Which has served for the payment, the statement whereof follows:

Upon the Domingue loan payments due coupons and bons de coupons, from the 1st of January and from the 1st of July, 1881.

	Francs.
First coupon bonds	904,412.50
Bons de coupons	180,882.50
Amortissement	72,354.00
Commission	5,788.25
Second coupon bonds	904,412.50
Bons de coupons	180,882.50

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Making ensemble a total payment to the Credit Industriel et Commercial of		$862,261 48
Commission, exchange upon amounts sent		5,973 17
Payment to the special bureau of the service of amortissement for payment of interest and coupons of difference		256,668 65
Premiums paid for drafts bought		544 16
		1,125,447 46
There has been subscribed by the chief of the service of the caisse d'amortissement up to the 12th July, 1881, bons of interest for the sum of		$211,212 57
Up to 15th July of this year the public treasurer has paid upon these bons the sum of		102,977 43
Leaving a balance due of		108,235 14
In coupons of difference there is in circulation—		
Article 6		48,870 79
Article 7		9,786 82
Article 9		28,619 37
		87,276 98
Up to the 26th of May of last year the bonds emitted upon the caisse d'amortissement amounted to		4,456,310 63
There has been emitted since the sum of		872,341 44
Ensemble		5,328,612 07
Classed as follows:		
Article 5	$425,592 78	
Article 6	2,354,906 42	
Article 7	1,150,277 71	
Article 9	1,397,835 16	
		5,328,612 07
At the same date last year there had been retired from circulation bonds to the amount	254,196 88	
From that time to the 30th of June of this year there has been a new withdrawal of	207,511 10	
		461,707 98
There remains, then, in circulation		4,866,904 09
The withdrawal was had as follows by the different public treasuries:		
Caisse d'amortissement		157,082 64
Treasurer-general		104,918 00
Treasurer of Jacmel		9,605 00
Treasurer of Port-au-Prince		188,602 00
Treasurer of Aux Cayes		1,500 00

This withdrawal has been accomplished according to the provisions of the law of March, 1880, which allows old duties of the customs due under former governments to be paid in bonds of the caisse d'amortissement, and, moreover, by consequence thereof, of transactions had by the department of finances with a view to diminish the sum of the bonds in circulation.

This statement needs no comment. It is clear.

TOURS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Within the period covered by this report President Salomon has made extended tours to the south and north of the country. In November, 1880, leaving the capital, he went southward as far as Aux Cayes, and in that city, as in all that section of the country, his reception was cordial and enthusiastic. Aux Cayes is his native city, his relatives and more intimate friends reside there, and it was supposed that there he would be received with special éclat. In April last he went northward

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as far as Cape Haytien, where the popular demonstration in his honor in the city and throughout the region of the north was signally imposing, reflecting the deep feeling of respect and loyalty entertained apparently toward him by all classes of the people. Every where he was hailed with seeming earnestness as the regenerator, the savior, the father of his country. If such feeling represents really the intelligent appreciation of the national executive, leading the people to sustaining him in any laudable efforts which he may make to conserve the general good of the country, the hope of the most sanguine, as regards the advancement and redemption of this republic, may yet be realized.

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON,
Consul-General.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF 1880-'81.

SHOWING DUTIES LEVIED AND COLLECTED UPON AMERICAN COTTON GOODS IMPORTED INTO HAYTI, AND CERTAIN PORT CHARGES ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

Duties on cotton goods imported from the United States.

Denims:	
Of blue cotton, called denims, of 22 inches and under, per ell	$0 02
Of blue cotton, called denims, of 22 to 30 inches, per ell	02½
Of blue cotton, called denims, over 30 to 36 inches, per ell	03
Calicoes:	
Under 24 inches, per ell	01
Of 24 to 30 inches, per ell	01½
Over 30 to 36 inches, per ell	02
Over 36 to 42 inches, per ell	02½
Of 42 to 50 inches, per ell	03
Of 50 to 60 inches, per ell	03½
Of fine cotton of 30 inches and under, per ell	04
Of common cotton of 30 inches and under, per ell	03
Prints:	
Printed calicoes (chintz), red, blue, and others, from 26 to 30 inches in width, per ell	04
Printed calicoes (chintz), narrow, of 26 inches and under, per ell	03
Printed cords pay same duty as prints.	
Drills (printed), of 30 inches and under, per ell	03

Port charges.

Law of June 16, 1871, modifying articles 19, 21, 110, 111 of the law of July 13, 1858, and establishing duties for changing of ports, fountain, pilotage, and signaling.

ARTICLE 1. Every vessel sailing from one port to another shall pay the following duty for changing port.

Dues for changing of port:	
1st. For vessels of 100 tons and under	$25 00
2d. For vessels of 100 tons to 200 tons	30 00
3d. For vessels of 200 tons to 300 tons	35 00
4th. For vessels of 300 tons to 400 tons	40 00
5th. For vessels over 400 tons	50 00

ART. 2. Where marine fountains are found, for the use of vessels engaged in foreign commerce, each of such vessels shall pay in cash:

Fountain dues for each vessel:	
From 15 to 50 tons	$2 00
From 51 to 100 tons	3 00
From 101 to 150 tons	4 50
From 151 to 250 tons	6 00
From 251 to 300 tons	7 50
Over 300 tons	10 00

ART. 3. Besides the pilotage which shall be paid direct to the pilot, the commander of the port shall collect of each vessel, whatsoever its tonnage, at the time of granting to it its clearance, $2.

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PILOTAGE DUES.

ART. 4. A duty of pilotage, the half of which shall go to the public treasury and the other half to be paid direct to the pilot by vessels, under the responsibility of their consignee, is established as follows:

For Port-au-Prince.

When the pilot shall board vessels outside and broad of the great reefs, the vessel shall pay:

For vessels—	
Of 50 to 100 tons	$4 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	8 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	10 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	12 00
Above 400 tons	16 00

And when he shall have boarded them only within the great reefs, abreast of the three isles, the vessel shall pay:

For vessels—	
Of 50 to 100 tons	$2 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	4 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	6 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	8 00
Above 400 tons	10 00

For Cape Haytien.

The vessels boarded by the pilot at one league broad of the Picolet shall pay:

For vessels—	
Of 50 to 100 tons	$4 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	8 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	10 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	12 00
Above 400 tons	16 00

When pilots shall not reach the vessels within one league of the Picolet, this duty shall be:

For vessels—	
Of 50 to 100 tons	$2 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	4 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	5 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	6 00
Above 400 tons	8 00

Upon leaving, the vessel shall pay:

For vessels—	
Of 50 to 100 tons	$2 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	4 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	6 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	8 00
Above 400 tons	10 00

Port of Aux Cayes.

Vessels boarded by the pilot outside and to windward of La Folle, shall pay:

For such—	
Of 50 to 100 tons	$5 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	10 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	12 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	16 00
Above 400 tons	20 00

When they shall be boarded at the Bay of Orange to westward of the Isle à Vaches, they shall pay:

For those—	
Of 50 to 100 tons	$3 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	5 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	6 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	8 00
Above 400 tons	10 00

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Upon their departure they shall pay:

For vessels—

Of 50 to 100 tons	$2 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	4 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	6 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	8 00
Above 400 tons	10 00

Port of Gonaives.

Vessels boarded outside of Point Lapierre shall pay:

For those—

Of 50 to 100 tons	$2 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	3 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	4 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	5 00
Above 400 tons	6 00

Upon their departure they shall pay:

For vessels—

Of 50 to 100 tons	$2 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	4 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	6 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	8 00
Above 400 tons	10 00

Port of Jacmel.

Vessels boarded at the height of the Bay Baguette shall pay:

Those—

Of 50 to 100 tons	$4 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	8 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	10 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	12 00
Above 400 tons	16 00

Within the said point:

For vessels—

Of 50 to 100 tons	$2 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	4 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	5 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	6 00
Above 400 tons	8 00

Upon their departure they shall pay:

For those—

Of 50 to 100 tons	$2 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	4 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	6 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	8 00
Above 400 tons	10 00

Ports of Jeremie, St. Marc, Aquin, Miragoâne, and Port de Paix.

Vessels boarded by the pilot at one league outside shall pay:

For those—

Of 50 to 100 tons	$1 50
Of 101 to 200 tons	2 50
Of 201 to 300 tons	3 50
Of 301 to 400 tons	4 00
Above 400 tons	5 00

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Upon their departure they shall pay:

For vessels—

Of 50 to 100 tons	$2 00
Of 101 to 200 tons	4 00
Of 201 to 300 tons	6 00
Of 301 to 400 tons	8 00
Above 400 tons	10 00

Official reports must be drawn up in order to establish the place where the pilot shall have reached and boarded the vessel.

SIGNALLING DUES.

ART. 5. Where there shall be lookouts, every vessel shall pay $2 through the medium of its consignee. This duty can only be exacted when the vessel shall have been signaled in time for the pilot to board it at the farthest distance prescribed by the tariffs hereabove mentioned.

Half of this duty shall belong to the lookout; the other half shall be paid to the public treasury.

The present law abrogates, &c.

DUES OF INSPECTION GRANTED TO THE DOCTOR WHO ASCERTAINS SANITARY CONDITION.

For vessels of 100 tons	$8 00
For vessels of 101 to 200 tons	12 00
For vessels of 201 to 400 tons	16 00

LIGHT-HOUSE DUES.

According to law April 17, 1880, Haytian vessels engaged in foreign trade shall pay, on entering or leaving the harbor of Port-au-Prince, as light-house dues, 3 cents per ton. Foreign vessels shall pay 6 cents per ton.

TRADE OF HAYTI BY PORTS.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Statement showing the imports at Port-au-Prince, for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Provisions, groceries, dry goods, drugs and medicines, furniture, lumber and building materials, shoes, hats, oils, soaps, &c.	$1,767,904 77	$439,963 35	United States of America.
Dry goods, hardware, saddlery, coals, salt, &c.	758,304 82	310,366 84	England and her West Indian colonies.
Dry goods, groceries, wines, liquors, drugs, perfumeries, ready-made clothing, wearing apparel, shoes, &c.	375,737 77	129,951 28	France.
Dry goods and groceries	462,151 50	193,221 61	Germany.
Groceries, cigars, and sundries	15,566 00	4,367 74	Island of St. Thomas.
Total	3,379,664 86	1,077,870 82	

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Statement showing the exports from Port-au-Prince, for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Coffee ..... pounds..	10,415,957	$1,249,914 84	(Mainly for transshipment.)
Logwood ..... do....	4,850,000	38,800 00	
Cocoa ..... do	188,991	12,099 46	
Cotton ..... do....	73,820	7,382 00	
Hides ..... do....	59,000	4,130 00	
Fustic ..... do....	60,000	480 00	United States of America. Value of exports, $1,578,174.42.
Wax ..... do....	620	117 80	
Old copper ..... do....	221	20 68	
Gum galac ..... do....	4,725	945 00	
Mahogany ..... feet .	27,702	6,202 44	
Honey ..... gallons..	15,060	4,819 20	
American silver	.....	253,263 00	
Coffee ..... pounds..	9,534,129	1,144,095 48	
Logwood ..... do....	3,605,000	28,840 00	
Cocoa ..... do....	167,088	10,697 28	
Cotton ..... do....	33,110	3,311 00	
Hides ..... do	800	56 00	
Wax ..... do....	12,427	2,361 13	France. Value of exports, $1,193,580.14.
Fustic ..... do....	7,000	56 00	
Old copper ..... do....	570	60 63	
Tortoise shell ..... do....	197	548 50	
Mahogany ..... feet..	18,646	3,074 12	
Honey ..... gallons....	1,500	480 00	
Coffee ..... pounds..	5,177,596	621,311 52	
Logwood ..... do....	8,626,000	69,008 00	
Cocoa ..... do....	28,033	2,197 98	
Cotton ..... do....	87,700	3,770 00	Great Britain. Value of exports, $699,710.23.
Hides ..... do....	3,108	217 56	
Wax ..... do....	1,543	302 17	
Fustic ..... do	48,000	384 00	
Mahogany ..... feet.	11,250	2,519 00	
Coffee ..... pounds..	1,423,007	170,760 84	
Logwood ..... do....	1,240,000	9,920 00	
Cocoa ..... do....	39,078	2,504 88	
Cotton ..... do....	3,180	318 00	Germany. Value of exports, $184,682.64.
Wax ..... do....	483	91 77	
Mahogany ..... feet..	3,545	791 90	
Tortoise shell ..... pounds..	112	295 25	
Total value of exports	.....	3,656,147 43	
Amount of duties	.....	838,195 57	

The price of coffee for the period covered by this report was from $10 to $7.25 per hundred pounds veraged in this report at $8.25.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Port-au-Prince, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value of imports.	Exports.	
		Amount.	Value.
Provisions, groceries, dry goods, drugs and medicines, furniture, lumber and building materials, shoes, hats, oils, soaps, &c.	$1,767,904 77		
Coffee ..... pounds..	.....	$10,415,957	$1,249,914 84
Logwood ..... do....	.....	4,850,000	38,800 00
Cocoa ..... do....	.....	188,991	12,099 46
Cotton ..... do....	.....	73,820	7,382 00
Hides ..... do....	.....	59,000	4,130 00
Fustic ..... do....	.....	60,000	480 00
Wax ..... do....	.....	620	117 80
Old copper ..... do	.....	221	20 68
Gum galac ..... do	.....	4,725	945 00
Mahogany ..... feet..	.....	27,702	6,202 44
Honey ..... gallons..	.....	15,060	4,819 20
American silver	.....	.....	253,263 00
	1,767,904 77		1,578,174 42

Coffee mainly for transshipment.

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Statement showing the navigation at the port of Port-au-Prince, for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United States and Europe.	118	160,400	27	3,700	145	164,100
German	Europe	36	42,519	1	164	37	42,683
French	do	38	35,497	7	2,707	45	38,204
Spanish	Cuba and Europe	24	10,454	2	572	26	11,026
American	United States			33	7,445	33	7,445
Haytian	do	1	350	30	6,843	31	7,193
Swedish and Norwegian	Europe			10	3,432	10	3,432
Austrian	do			3	712	3	712
Portuguese	United States			1	268	1	268
Belgian	Europe			1	224	1	224
Dutch	Curaçoa			2	130	2	130
Totals		217	249,220	117	26,197	334	275,417

Flag.	From or to—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United States and Europe.	118	160,400	27	3,700	145	164,100
German	Europe	36	42,519	1	164	37	42,683
French	do	38	35,497	7	2,707	45	38,204
Spanish	Cuba and Europe	24	10,454	2	572	26	11,026
American	United States			33	7,445	33	7,445
Haytian	do	1	350	30	6,843	31	7,193
Swedish and Norwegian	Europe			10	3,432	10	3,432
Austrian	do			3	712	3	712
Portuguese	United States			1	268	1	268
Belgian	Europe			1	224	1	224
Dutch	Curaçoa			2	130	2	130
Totals		217	249,220	117	26,197	334	275,417

Eight regular lines of steamers have performed monthly and semi-monthly service to this port.

CAPE HAYTIEN.

Statement showing the imports at Cape Haytien for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Salt	$860 00	Turk's Islands and Inagua.
Dry goods and liquors	81,829 23	France.
Do	4,890 00	Germany.
Do	4,449 00	England.
Do	626,492 06	France, England, and Germany.
Provisions, lumber, and manufactured articles	910,231 19	United States.
Total	1,628,751 48	

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Statement showing the exports from Cape Haytien for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cocoa:			
Bags	3,926	$35,181 60	Great Britain, France, Germany, Falmouth for orders, and the United States.
Pounds	439,770		
Coffee:			
Bags	78,053	1,072,614 49	Do.
Pounds	10,271,660		
Hides ..... pounds	63,873	6,729 84	Do.
Honey ..... gallons	17,311	8,655 50	Do.
Old metal ..... pounds	6,068	516 12	Do.
Mahogany crotchets	3,132	78 30	Do.
Tortoise shell ..... pounds	93½	306 74	Do.
Logwood ..... do	143,020,590	1,304,074 63	Do.
Sole leather ..... do	650	104 55	United States.
Horns and dried bones ..... do	1,480	232 00	Do.
Peppers ..... barrels	451	2,814 16	Do.
Castor-oil seeds ..... pounds	255	23 55	Do.
Totals		2,439,083 18	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Cape Haytien for year ending June 30, 1881.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	Rio de Janeiro			2			
	France and possessions			24			
	England, France and Germany	20				74	
	St. Thomas			10			
British	Porto Rico			2			
	Great Britain and possessions	11		14			
	England, France, and Germany	7				51	
	St. Thomas			5			
	United States	9		3			
German	Hamburg			3			
	Anvers			2			
	England, France, and Germany	39				50	
	Martinique			2			
	St. Thomas			10			
Norwegian and Swedish.	Rio de Janeiro			2			
	France			9			
	Porto Rico			3			
	Guadeloupe			3		39	
	British West Indies			10			
	St. Thomas			12			
United States	West India Islands			13	3,439.86		
	Alicante			1	673.13		
	United States	10	16,742.16	34	6,761.76	58	27,616.91
Italian	Cuba			2			
	Rio de Janeiro			2			
	Marseilles			1		6	
	Barcelona			1			
Spanish	Cuba and Porto Rico			6		6	
Danish	St. Thomas			4		4	
Austrian	Martinique			1			
	St. Thomas			1		2	
Haytian	United States			22			
	Inagua and Turk's Islands			8		31	
	Port-au-Prince	1					
Dominican	Monte Christe			1			
	Turk's Islands			1		2	
Dutch	Hamburg			1			
	Martinique			2		3	
Total		105	16,742.16	227	10,874.75	332	27,616.91

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CLEARED.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	Havre			39			
	Marseilles			2			
	United States	1					
	England, France, and Germany	27				74	
	Nantes			1			
	Falmouth, for orders			4			
British	Havre			3			
	Turk's Islands			2			
	England, France, and Germany	17				52	
	Gonaives	8					
	United States	2		6			
	Falmouth, for orders			14			
German	Antwerp			2			
	Rotterdam			2			
	England, France, and Germany	39				56	
	Falmouth, for orders			10			
Norwegian and Swedish.	Hamburg			3			
	Havre			6		39	
	Falmouth, for orders			30			
United States	Havre			1	673.13		
	United States	9	15,100.53	46	11,650.06	56	27,423.72
Italian	Havre			3			
	Falmouth, for orders			3		6	
Spanish	Barcelona			2			
	Falmouth, for orders			4		6	
Danish	United States			1			
	Falmouth, for orders			3		4	
Austrian	Marseilles			2		2	
Haytian	Havre			1			
	United States	1		23		29	
	Turk's Islands			4			
Dominican	Monte Christe			2		2	
Dutch	Havre			1			
	Falmouth, for orders			1		2	
Total		104	15,100.53	221	12,323.19	325	27,423.72

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Statement showing the imports and exports between Cape Haytien and the United States for year ending June 30, 1881.

IMPORTATIONS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Alewives:		
Barrels	1,655	
Half barrels	475	
Axes, dozen	188	
Apples, barrels	167	
Salt beef:		
Barrels	27	
Half-barrels	23	
Quarter-barrels	22	
Biscuits, pounds	25,635	
Ginger beer, in half-bottles, dozen	3,060	
Boards, feet	1,696,574	
Butter, pounds	86,820	
Cheese, pounds	36,093	
Tallow candles, pounds	14,194	
Cotton goods, yards	268,410	
Codfish, pounds	1,988,356	
Chairs, half-dozen	303	
Denims, yards	159,500	
Blue drillings, yards	136,030	
Duck, yards	4,827	
Flour:		
Barrels	28,430	
Half-barrels	21,105	
Quarter-barrels	8,571	
Hams, pounds	49,563	
Smoked herrings, boxes	16,595	910,231 19
Hay, bales	296	
Lard, pounds	184,120	
Mackerel:		
Barrels	2,002	
Half-barrels	630	
Quarter-barrels	2	
Matches, gross	4,618	
Nails, kegs	537	
Kerosene oil, gallons	82,030	
Pork:		
Barrels	11,160	
Half-barrels	1,460	
Quarter-barrels	5	
Rice, pounds	1,065,215	
Shoes, dozen	410	
Soap, boxes	86,231	
Shingles	1,221,250	
White sugar, pounds	188,072	
Scantlings, feet	427,655	
Tobacco, pounds	20,199	
Trunks, nests	397	
Tongues:		
Barrels	56	
Half-barrels	25	
Quarter-barrels	5	
Total		910,231 19

EXPORTATIONS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Coffee:		
Bags	15,348	$257,449 49
Pounds	2,120,010	
Cocoa:		
Bags	713	6,427 00
Pounds	86,340	
Hides, pounds	60,196	6,408 00
Honey, gallons	9,356	4,276 35
Horns and dried bones, pounds	1,480	232 00
Sole leather, pounds	650	104 55
Logwood, pounds	40,233,410	377,990 01
Old metal, pounds	5,228	452 33
Mahogany crotchets	12	30 00
Peppers, barrels	451	2,814 16
Castor-oil seeds, pounds	255	23 55
Tortoise shell, pounds	73½	245 24
Total		656,452 68

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Cotton fabrics imported from the United States during three years ending June 30, 1881.

Years.	Cotton goods.	Blue drillings and denims.
	Yards.	*Yards.*
1879	293, 559	270, 660
1880	562, 545	526, 895
1881	268, 410	295, 530
	1, 124, 514	1, 093, 085

Logwood exported to the United States during three years ending June 30, 1881.

	Pounds.
1879	21, 820, 256
1880	39, 414, 186
1881	40, 201, 910
	101, 436, 352

SPECIE.

Imported from the United States during the year	$67, 860
Exported to the United States during the year	35, 067

Statement of soap imported from the United States to Cape Haytien during ten years ending June 30, 1881.

Date.	Quantity.	Total.
	Boxes.	*Boxes.*
September 30, 1871	3, 000	
December 31, 1871	12, 750	
March 31, 1872	21, 600	
June 30, 1872	10, 084	
		47, 434
September 30, 1872	9, 300	
December 31, 1872	14, 450	
March 31, 1873	4, 527	
June 30, 1873	17, 320	
		45, 597
September 30, 1873	12, 900	
December 31, 1873	16, 480	
March 31, 1874	21, 100	
June 30, 1874	10, 600	
		61, 080
September 30, 1874	11, 000	
December 31, 1874	23, 800	
March 31, 1875	16, 000	
June 30, 1875	12, 900	
		63, 700
September 30, 1875	11, 398	
December 31, 1875	23, 250	
March 31, 1876	16, 100	
June 30, 1876	11, 200	
		61, 948
September 30, 1876	15, 700	
December 31, 1876	23, 100	
March 31, 1877	13, 150	
June 30, 1877	11, 660	
		63, 610
September 30, 1877	20, 370	
December 31, 1877	32, 200	
March 31, 1878	10, 300	
June 30, 1878	8, 275	
		71, 145
September 30, 1878	10, 150	
December 31, 1878	32, 630	
March 31, 1879	15, 175	
June 30, 1879	10, 100	
		68, 055
September 30, 1879	14, 950	
December 31, 1879	25, 670	
March 31, 1880	20, 205	
June 30, 1880	20, 700	
		81, 525

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Statement of soap imported from the United States to Cape Haytien, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Quantity.	Total.
September 30, 1880	15, 901	
December 31, 1880	20, 550	
March 31, 1881	30, 880	
June 30, 1881	18, 900	86, 231
Total		650, 325

STANISLAS GOUTIER, *Consul.*

CAPE HAYTIEN, *June* 30, 1881.

AUX CAYES.

Statement showing the imports at Aux Cayes for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Dry goods	$59, 973	$258, 250	United States.
Provisions	420, 635		Do.
Sundries	35, 195		Do.
Dry goods	159, 500		Great Britain.
Provisions	17, 136		Do.
Sundries	19, 150		Do.
Dry goods	43, 982		France.
Provisions	39, 076		Do.
Sundries	24, 657		Do.
Dry goods	20, 580		Germany.
Provisions	36, 460		Do.
Sundries	6, 790		Do.
Dry goods	6, 394		Kingston, Curaçao, St. Thomas., &c., &c.
Provisions	2, 832		
Sundries	4, 520		
Total	947, 734		

Statement showing the exports from Aux Cayes for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Coffee ..... pounds	5, 725, 292	$649, 673	United States
Do ..... do	2, 129, 340	238, 587	European ports.
Logwood ..... tons	4, 326	73, 006	United States.
Do ..... do	15, 840	245, 297	European ports.
Specie, American silver		107, 090	United States.
Honey ..... gallons	96	60	Do.
Do ..... do	165	71	Europe.
Cocoa ..... pounds	65, 233	5, 162	United States.
Do ..... do	61, 510	5, 579	European ports.
Salt ..... tons	160	1, 145	United States.
Total		1, 325, 670	

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Statement showing the imports and exports between Aux Cayes and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour.....barrels	16,099	$95,680		
Pork.....do	7,795	116,324		
Codfish.....pounds	993,728	51,961		
Herrings.....barrels	2,230	10,082		
Mackerel.....do	3,144	17,625		
Smoked herring.....boxes	12,260	2,975		
Soap.....do	45,250	31,031		
Hams.....pounds	28,415	3,755		
Lard.....do	164,356	17,333		
Butter and cheese.....do	44,190	8,366		
Tobacco.....do	112,358	13,384		
Rice.....do	742,205	22,047		
Sugar.....do	68,236	5,655		
Biscuits.....do	23,263	1,968		
Lumber.....M feet	667	15,181		
Shingles.....M	151	1,108		
Boots and shoes.....dozen	84	1,319		
Dry goods:				
Blue denims.....yards	349,540	$38,593		
Gray cottons.....do	50,850	3,006		
White cottons.....do	143,881	9,148		
Colored cottons.....do	132,830	6,924		
Sundries.....do		1,589		
		59,260		
Beans.....barrels	930	6,279		
Candles, tallow.....pounds	18,533	2,846		
Salt beef and tongues.....barrels	64	985		
Burning oil.....gallons	52,364	7,107		
Vegetables		1,406		
Furniture and woodwork		5,660		
Hardware		4,211		
Medicals, groceries, &c		11,542		
Specie, American silver		50,854		
Coffee.....pounds			5,725,292	$649,673
Logwood.....tons			4,326	73,006
Specie, American silver				107,090
Honey.....gallons			96	60
Cocoa.....pounds			65,233	5,162
Salt.....tons			160	1,145
		565,944		836,136

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Statement showing the navigation at the port of Aux Cayes for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	United States			8	1,159	8	1,159			7	965	7	965
British	do	24	42,216			24	42,216	24	42,216			24	42,216
Do	Europe	4	2,352	2	637	6	2,989	4	2,352	16	4,593	20	6,945
Do	West Indian Isles			12	3,455	12	3,455						
French	Europe	2	2,194	3	662	5	2,856	2	2,194	14	3,794	16	5,988
Do	West Indian Isles			9	2,721	9	2,721						
German	Europe	7	6,100	4	980	11	7,080	7	6,100	5	1,533	12	7,633
Do	West Indian Isles			2	806	2	806						
Norwegian and Swedish	do			7	2,140	7	2,140						
Do	Europe			3	768	3	768			10	2,908	10	2,908
Haytian	New York			6	917	6	917			5	730	5	730
Do	Europe			3	894	3	894			2	596	2	596
Austrian	do			1	250	1	250			2	519	2	519
Do	St. Thomas			1	269	1	269						
Danish	Europe			2	346	2	346			3	603	3	603
Do	St. Thomas			1	257	1	257						
Russian	do			1	435	1	435						
Do	Europe									1	435	1	435
Spanish	St. Thomas			1	259	1	259						
Do	Europe									1	259	1	259
Total						103	69,817					103	69,797

NOTE.—Vessels in port on July 1, 1881: German, 1—253 tons; French, 2—839 tons; United States, 1—194 tons; British, 1—252 tons; Haytian, 2—487 tons; total, 7 sailing-vessels, 2,025 tons.

THOMAS DUTTON,
Consular Agent.

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JACMEL.

Statement showing the imports at Jacmel for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Description.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Dry and manufactured goods	$89,532 05		England and its colonies.
Do	32,548 48		France.
Do	15,406 22		Germany.
Do	259,937 10		United States.
Total	397,423 85		
Provisions and groceries	11,063 10		England and its colonies.
Do	18,269 32		France.
Do	2,796 01		Germany.
Do	336,087 22		United States.
Total	368,215 65		
Total imports	765,639 50		
Total amount of duties		$255,703 27	

NOTE.—The greatest portion of the goods (dry and manufactured) which are here set down as imported from the United States are goods from England in transit via the United States.

Statement showing the exports from Jacmel for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Coffee ..... pounds	5,850,125	Value of all exports, $1,312,473.	France.
Do ..... do	5,563,330		United States.
Do ..... do	1,606,238		Germany.
Do ..... do	157,405		Italy.
Total ..... do	13,177,598		
Logwood ..... pounds	3,000,000		France.
Do ..... do	1,048,000		United States.
Do ..... do	1,000,000		Italy.
Total ..... do	5,048,000		
Lignum vitæ ..... pounds	54,000		France.
Do ..... do	30,000		United States.
Total ..... do	84,000		
Mahogany ..... feet	1,554		France.
Orange peel ..... pounds	101,413		France.
Do ..... do	197,480		United States.
Total ..... do	298,893		

NOTE.—The great portion of coffee and orange peel shipped via the United States was in transit for Germany, Holland, France, Great Britain, and other countries in Europe.

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Statement showing the imports and exports between Jacmel and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value of imports.	Exports.	
		Amount.	Value.
Dry and manufactured goods	$259,937 10		
Provisions and groceries	336,087 22		
Total of imports	596,024 32		
Coffee ..... pounds		5,563,830	
Logwood ..... do		1,048,000	
Lignum-vitæ ..... do		30,000	
Orange peel ..... do		197,480	
Total of exports			$575,785

J. VITAL,
Consular Agent.

JACMEL, *November* 29, 1881.

GONAIVES.

CONSULAR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Gonaives, October 1, 1881.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your dispatch No. 204, of the 5th July, I have the honor to transmit the following information upon agriculture, trade in cotton yarns and cotton fabrics, &c.

Agriculture.—This branch of industry is neglected more than ever, and the fact is confirmed by the great scarcity of vegetables since last year, and the large importations of rice, flour, &c. Yet it is to be observed that the want of rain contributed much to discourage the planters.

Owing to lack of care, improper maintenance of the trees, and the bad preparation of the beans, coffee shows a decline both as to quality and quantity, and commands a much lower price in foreign markets than heretofore. Coffee-hullers and coffee-cleaners are not yet known in the interior, and it is probably because the price of such engines is beyond the means of the country people.

Logwood, this year, was about the only product which saved the inhabitants of the interior of all classes from suffering severely of hunger, but we foresee that in five or six years hence, unless the public roads be properly kept, and better means of conveyance afforded to the inhabitants, this article will become scarce. A logwood tree, once cut, does not grow; very often its trunk is unrooted, and the roots and all are sold. If the trunk shoots off more limbs, a fact which very seldom occurs, those limbs will be fit to cut only after seven to ten years of growth. When planted in good soil, a logwood tree requires just the same time to furnish good dye, and it is well known that the inhabitants of this island do not plant any. The places of cutting are getting farther every day, and it takes sometimes weeks for a countryman to cut, prepare, and deliver to the market 5 M to 10 M logwood. Most of the wood shipped from this city is cut from 16 to 40 miles in the interior, and the roads are miserable, especially in the rainy season, when all river overflow their banks.

In regard to trade in cotton fabrics and cotton yarns, I have to state that European prints is preferred to prints from American manufacture,

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on account of its more flattering designs. The preference is given to American denims (principally Shetucket) and calicoes, but as England, it appears, can afford to deliver her goods at lower prices, much dry goods, chiefly of the quality above mentioned, is imported from there. The trade in cotton yarns is limited. Gonaives gets its yarn from Port-au-Prince. The direct imports are from Europe only, and do not exceed 300 to 400 pounds yearly, valued at $1 to $1.25 per pound.

Amongst Haytian products offered in the markets of the United States is the mahogany wood, which is considered finer than that of other origins. Mahogany cutting is easier than logwood cutting, but as the logs must measure at the minimum 8 feet in length by 12 inches square to be offered to a market, they are too heavy for a beast of burden, especially, as said before, when the roads are so bad and the places of cutting so far from the littoral.

There has been no import of silver for the year ending June 30, 1881.

A. CHARLEU,
Acting Consular Agent.

Statement showing the imports at Gonaives for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Manufactured goods, provisions, lumber, drugs, spices, &c.	$342,692 63	$91,785 09	United States of America.
Manufactured goods, provisions, liquors, spices, drugs, cigars, perfumes, &c.	162,186 87	99,186 99	Europe: Hamburg, Havre, Marseilles, Grimsby, and Liverpool.
Manufactured goods, liquors, drugs, &c.	23,424 35	10,996 75	Havre.
Total	528,303 85	201,968 83	

Statement showing the exports from Gonaives for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Logwood	pounds.. 10,401,480	$74,018 55	United States of America.
Do	pounds.. 2,071,008	14,009 10	Havre.
Coffee	pounds.. 871,532	108,181 69	United States of America.
Do	pounds.. 8,389,996	942,730 52	Europe.
Do	pounds.. 67,668	6,908 04	Havre.
Cotton	pounds.. 20,453	1,535 34	United States of America.
Do	pounds.. 294,849	21,524 50	Europe.
Hides	pounds.. 1,599	186 40	United States of America.
Do	pounds.. 9,977	609 07	Havre.
Mahogany	feet.. 5,039	270 08	United States of America.
Do	feet.. 3,803	233 12	Havre.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Gonaives for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	United States			36	5,677	36	5,677			35	5,423	35	5,423
English	Do	25	30,500	2	246	27	30,746	25	30,500	2	246	27	30,746
French	Europe	3	3,327	5	1,258	3	4,585	3	3,327	5	1,258	8	4,585
German	Do	21	20,000			21	20,000	21	20,000			21	20,000

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Statement showing the imports and exports between Gonaives, Hayti, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value of imports.	Exports.	
		Amount.	Value.
Manufactured goods, lumber, provisions, drugs, &c	$342,692 63		
Logwood.....pounds..		10,401,480	$74,018 55
Coffee.....pounds..		871,532	108,181 69
Cotton.....pounds..		20,453	1,535 34
Hides.....pounds..		1,599	186 40
Mahogany.....feet..		5,039	270 08
Total	342,692 63		184,192 06

ST. MARC.

Statement showing the imports at St. Marc for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Flour.....barrels..	6,963	$42,680 21	$11,695 84	United States.
Pork.....do....	2,339	40,320 12	9,086 24	Do.
Mackerel.....do....	826	3,821 17	756 18	Do.
Alewives.....do....	302	1,216 26	260 00	Do.
Rice.....pounds..	126,773	3 641 22	1,655 30	Do.
Soap.....do....	250,110	11,505 00	4,201 87	Do.
Codfish.....do....	171,842	6,873 42	1,340 37	Do.
Lard.....do....	63,850	7,846 19	1,072 85	Do.
Butter.....do....	12,723	2,706 32	198 75	Do.
Biscuits.....do....	3,713	421 05	27 30	Do.
Sugar.....do....	9,439	1,042 18	425 95	Do.
Tobacco.....do....	75,711	8,466 20	4,718 86	Do.
Hams.....do....	2,951	296 18	88 53	Do.
Candles.....do....	1,200	226 45	38 16	Do.
Paint.....do....	1,557	212 40	36 04	Do.
Herrings.....boxes..	66,525	11,640 21	3,262 50	Do.
Chairs and furniture .....dozen..		1,620 00	139 32	Do.
Lumber and shingles		8,790 00	1,862 79	Do.
Hardware and groceries		4,940 00	309 44	Do.
Drugs		981 60	131 58	Do.
Kerosene oil.....gallons..	15,734	2,240 00	1,212 55	Do.
Dry goods.....ells..	68,664	12,640 24	3,012 26	Do.
Dry goods, silks, &c		58,000 00	31,277 46	Europe.
Tonnage dues, &c			3,640 24	
Total		232,126 42	80,450 38	

Statement showing the exports from St. Marc for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Logwood.....pounds..	12,955,000	$107,831 87	United States.
Coffee.....do....	821,150	110,832 90	United States, in transit for Europe.
Cotton.....do....	381,766	46,235 62	Do.
Cotton seeds.....do....	395,800	4,049 70	Do.
Logwood.....do....	11,866,000	63,607 38	Europe.
Coffee.....do....	505,843	72,810 26	Do.
Cotton.....do....	417,000	45,190 21	Do.
Total		450,557 94	

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Statement showing the imports and exports between St. Marc and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.		Value of imports.	Exports. Amount.	Exports. Value.
Provisions, hardware, lumber, &c.		$174,126 42		
Logwood	pounds		12,955,000	$86,615 75
Cotton	do		381,766	38,609 58
Coffee	do		821,150	70,212 80
Cotton seeds	do		395,800	3,804 06
Total		174,126 42		199,242 19

N. B.—Coffee, cotton, cotton seeds in transit for Europe.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of St. Marc, Hayti, for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Entered.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers. No.	Steamers. Tons.	Sailing vessels. No.	Sailing vessels. Tons.	Total. No.	Total. Tons.
American	To United States.	.....	.....	21	3,672	21	3,672
English	To United States.	23	30,600	4	520	27	31,120
Haytian	To United States.	.....	.....	6	1,580	6	1,580
French	To Europe.	1	1,800	20	7,098	21	8,898
Italian	To Europe.	.....	.....	2	866	2	866
Norwegian	To Europe.	.....	.....	5	1,911	5	1,911
Swedish	To Europe.	.....	.....	3	1,023	3	1,023
German	To Europe.	4	3,900	.....	.....	4	3,900
		28	36,300	61	16,670	89	52,970

Cleared.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers. No.	Steamers. Tons.	Sailing vessels. No.	Sailing vessels. Tons.	Total. No.	Total. Tons.
American	To United States.	.....	.....	21	3,672	21	3,672
English	To United States.	23	30,600	4	520	27	31,120
Haytian	To United States.	.....	.....	6	1,580	6	1,580
French	To Europe.	1	1,800	20	7,098	21	8,898
Italian	To Europe.	.....	.....	2	866	2	866
Norwegian	To Europe.	.....	.....	5	1,911	5	1,911
Swedish	To Europe.	.....	.....	3	1,023	3	1,023
German	To Europe.	4	3,900	.....	.....	4	3,900
		28	36,300	61	16,670	89	52,970

A. M. RICCI,
Acting Consul.

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JEREMIE.

Statement showing the imports at Jeremie for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Lumber ..... feet..	95,350	$1,800 00	$275 00	New York.
Rice ..... pounds..	68,992	2,069 76	343 30	Do.
Codfish ..... do....	224,784	14,125 00	1,397 94	Do.
Flour:				
Barrels	2,680	16,080 00	4,020 00	Do.
Half barrels	320	1,040 00	240 00	Do.
Sugar, cut loaf ..... pounds..	32,780	2,787 00	175 00	Do.
Oars ..... dozen..	2	82 00	2 70	Do.
Matches ..... cases..	26	302 00	138 00	Do.
Alewives ..... barrels..	315	1,260 00	236 35	Do.
Mackerel ..... do....	802	4,500 00	601 50	Do.
Smoked herrings ..... cases..	5,200	1,300 00	312 00	Do.
Pork:				
Barrels	2,250	33,750 00	6,187 50	Do.
Half-barrels	500	4,500 00	375 00	Do.
Cottons:				
Amoskeag ..... yards..	75,000	9,000 00	2,700 00	Do.
Pearl River ..... do....	70,000	8,400 00	2,520 00	Do.
Shetucket ..... do....	60,000	7,200 00	2,160 00	Do.
Calico ..... do	17,000	1,360 00	816 00	Do.
Butter ..... pounds..	8,950	1,790 00	134 25	Do.
Lard ..... do....	50,950	9,144 00	764 25	Do.
Biscuits ..... do....	9,860	556 95	73 95	Do.
Black ink ..... cases..	10	27 50	90 00	Do.
Tallow ..... pounds..	4,000	640 00	60 00	Do.
Soap ..... do....	250,000	1,500 00	375 00	Do.
Tobacco, leaf ..... do	50,186	6,042 00	3,011 16	Do.
Kerosene oil ..... gallons..	22,860	2,743 20	1,714 50	Do.
Cheese ..... pounds..	2,975	377 00	89 25	Do.
Hams ..... do....	8,750	1,093 75	262 50	Do.
Nails ..... do....	12,000	420 00	90 00	Do.
Onions ..... do....	4,500	315 00	67 50	Do.
Potatoes ..... barrels..	25	75 00	15 00	Do.
Drugs ..... cases..	20	800 00	240 00	Do.
Bricks	60,000	480 00	12 00	Do.
Florida water ..... cases ..	25	68 75	20 62	Do.
Rose water ..... do....	10	30 00	7 50	Do.
Carts	2	85 00	7 00	Do.
Hardware ..... cases..	10	200 00	60 00	Do.
Prints ..... yards..	7,050	846 00	282 00	Do.
Manchets ..... dozen..	20	60 00	9 00	Do.
Raisins ..... pounds..	525	56 00	13 90	Do.
Salt beef, half-barrels	10	87 50	12 20	Do.
Linseed oil ..... gallons..	90	63 00	16 20	Do.
Sarsaparilla ..... cases..	10	90 00	29 70	Do.
Pack thread ..... pounds..	100	8 00	5 00	Do.
Clocks ..... dozen..	2	96 00	72 00	Do.
Apples ..... barrels..	20	80 00	8 00	Do.
Trunks ..... nests..	30	210 00	34 75	Do.
Shingles	87,500	552 00	93 30	Do.
Cement ..... barrels..	75	148 00	28 12	Do.
Paint ..... quarter-barrels of 25 pounds..	400	600 00	900 00	Do.
Smoked tongues ..... dozen..	1	12 00	1 00	Do.
Chairs ..... do....	12	90 00	21 00	Do.
Fire crackers ..... gross..	12	103 20	2 75	Do.
Cots (beds) ..... dozen..	1	42 00	12 00	Do.
Straw hats ..... do....	30	45 00	28 00	Do.
Wall paper ..... pieces..	44	11 00	7 25	Do.
Boots ..... dozen pairs..	98	2,352 00	441 00	Do.
Copper stills	3	346 00	105 00	Do.
Pigs' tongues, wet salted ..... half-barrels..	10	87 50	12 20	Do.
Total	.....	141,929 11	31,759 14	

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Statement showing the exports from Jeremie for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Coffee.....pounds..	2,417,706	$247,508 33	Havre and Liverpool.
Cocoa.....do....	1,296,462	95,167 96	Do.
Copper.....do....	1,546	46 38	New York.
Hides.....do....	1,180	93 30	Do.
Shell, turtle.....do....	50	10 00	Do.
Wax.....do....	220	66 00	Do.
Wood.....do....	511,000	4,371 00	Do.
Honey.....gallons..	27	27 00	Do.
Total.....	.....	347,289 97	

Statement showing the imports and exports between Jeremie and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Imports.		Value of exports.
	Quantity.	Value.	
Lumber.....feet..	93,350	$1,800 00	.....
Rice.....pounds..	68,992	2,069 76	.....
Cod-fish.....do....	224,784	14,125 00	.....
Flour, barrels and half-barrels.....barrels..	2,680	17,120 00	.....
Do.....half-barrels..	320		.....
Pork.....half-barrels..	2,250	33,750 00	.....
Denims.....yards..	205,000	24,600 00	.....
Soap.....pounds..	250,000	1,500 00	.....
Tobacco, leaf.....do....	50,186	6,042 00	.....
Kerosene oil.....gallons..	22,860	2,743 20	.....
Bricks.....	60,000	480 00	.....
Prints.....yards..	7,050	846 00	.....
Shingles.....	87,500	552 00	.....
Sarsaparilla.....cases..	10	90 00	.....
Drugs.....do....	20	800 00	.....
Divers articles.....	.....	45,411 15	.....
Copper.....pounds..	1,546	.....	$46 38
Hides.....do....	1,180	.....	93 30
Honey.....gallons..	27	.....	27 00
Shell (turtle).....pounds..	50	.....	10 00
Wax.....do....	220	.....	66 00
Wood.....do....	511,000	.....	4,371 00
By balance in favor of importations.....	.....	.....	137,315 73
	.....	141,929 11	141,929 11
To balance in favor of imports.....	.....	137,315 73	.....

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Jeremie for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	New York	27	108,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	108,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
American.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,997	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	27	108,000	16	1,997	43	109,997	27	108,000	16	1,997	43	109,997

The Atlas line of steamers come to this port bringing and taking cargo to and from Liverpool via New York.

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MIRAGOANE.

Statement showing the imports at Miragopne for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
White-pine lumber ..... feet..	$291,004	$3,891 00	$655 00	New York.
White-pine shingles ..... M..	68	247 75	74 80	Do.
Cotton prints ..... yards..	8,253	408 07	264 00	Do.
Cotton blue denims ..... do...	83,772	4,638 61	1,340 38	Do.
Biscuits ..... boxes..	1,916	210 68	125 00	Do.
Hatchets and axes ..... cases..	29	435 50	45 00	Do.
Raisins ..... do...	4	11 00	3 40	Do.
Hams ..... pounds..	2,144	263 77	66	Do.
Cement ..... barrels..	140	420 00	70 00	Do.
Bricks ..... M..	87	1,110 00	152 00	Do.
Boots and shoes ..... cases..	4	67 25	20 00	Do.
Chairs ..... dozen..	30	555 00	70 00	Do.
Paper ..... case..	1	36 00	5 00	Do.
Table-knives ..... dozen..	50	159 25	38 50	Do.
Furniture ..... packages..	10	223 50	60 00	Do.
Blacking ..... cases..	2	13 52	2 00	Do.
Painted pails ..... dozen..	28	56 50	23 00	Do.
Tubs ..... nests..	15	26 75	48 75	Do.
Trunks ..... do..	69	382 00	414 00	Do.
Matches ..... cases..	10	50 00	15 00	Do.
Nails ..... kegs..	95	309 00	109 25	Do.
Smoked herrings ..... cases..	2,300	521 00	230 00	Do.
Butter ..... 18 cases..	1,800	449 25	27 00	Do.
Lard ..... 224 cases..	42,400	2,641 00	358 40	Do.
Rice ..... pounds..	703,365	1,942 61	963 60	Do.
Pork tongues ..... barrels..	16	221 00	22 08	Do.
Sugar ..... pounds..	8,958	1,009 79	44 79	Do.
Tobacco ..... do...	25,298	2,857 60	1,770 86	Do.
Kerosene oil ..... cases..	415	772 50	290 50	Do.
Soap ..... pounds..	6,750	4,508 00	324 00	Do.
Alewives ..... barrels..	160	781 00	148 80	Do.
Mackerel ..... do....	285	1,472 50	265 05	Do.
Pork ..... do....	965	13,935 30	2,344 95	Do.
Beef ..... do....	2	27 00	4 86	Do.
Flour ..... do....	1,807	11,017 50	3,065 76	Do.
Codfish ..... pounds..	107,510	4,413 29	645 06	Do.
Total	.....	60,085 39	14,086 79	
Flour ..... barrels..	4,605			
Do ..... half-barrels..	350	29,492 37	8,408 40	Boston.
Do ..... quarter-barrels..	900			Do.
Pork ..... barrels..	1,640	21,963 00	3,985 20	Do.
Mackerel ..... do....	1,237	5,752 25	1,150 41	Do.
Alewives ..... do....	835	3,637 05	776 55	Do.
Codfish ..... quintals..	2,254	7,819 00	901 60	Do.
Soap ..... boxes..	2,650	1,861 00	127 20	Do.
Rice ..... pounds..	62,320	2,159 54	697 98	Do.
Butter ..... do....	4,800	1,037 00	72 00	Do.
Lard ..... do....	31,817	3,291 00	477 25	Do.
Beef ..... barrels..	16			
Do ..... half-barrels..	14	410 50	42 84	Do.
Do ..... quarter-barrels..	20			
Do ..... kegs..	25			
Kerosene ..... cans..	1,000	1,360 00	880 00	Do.
Pork tongues ..... barrels..	18	705 50	50 05	Do.
Do ..... kegs..	164			
Hams ..... quarter-barrels..	963	91 40	28 89	Do.
Hake ..... quintals..	20	60 00	12 00	Do.
Smoked herrings ..... hundreds..	3,200	653 00	288 00	Do.
Apples ..... barrels..	25	48 75	15 00	Do.
Potatoes ..... do....	10	17 50	6 00	Do.
Onions ..... do....	4	16 00	6 72	Do.
Chairs and rockers ..... dozen..	11½	125 00	28 75	Do.
Trunks ..... nests..	55	295 00	330 00	Do.
Tubs ..... do....	15	40 25	51 75	Do.
Pails ..... dozen..	40	70 80	44 80	Do.
Nails ..... kegs..	40	138 00	44 80	Do.
Tobacco ..... pounds..	2,136	218 00	131 76	Do.
Sugar ..... do....	1,819	172 80	81 85	Do.
Denims ..... yards..	5,000	637 50	160 00	Do.
Prints ..... do....	295	169 97	10 62	Do.
White-pine lumber ..... feet..	343,957	6,040 32	773 90	Do.
White-pine shingles ..... M..	170	265 00	229 50	Do.
Total	.....	88,547 50	19,813 82	

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Imports at Miragoane, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
White-pine lumber .....feet..	229,311	$2,850 18	$688 89	Nova Scotia.
White-pine shingles .....M..	122	175 90		
White-pine scantling .....feet..	35,000	275 00		
Codfish ..... pounds..	31,500	1,605 00	189 00	Do.
Total	.....	4,906 08	877 89	Do.
White-pine lumber .....feet..	120,490	2,091 97	451 83	Wilmington, N. C.

Statement showing the exports from Miragoane for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Logwood.....tons..	4,195	$69,586 85	Boston.
Do .....do...	1,001½	16,033 84	New York.
Do .....do...	177	2,832 00	Delaware Breakwater, f. o.
Total.....	5,373½	88,452 69	United States.
Logwood .....tons..	4,676	73,805 00	Falmouth, England, f. o.
Do .....do..	250	4,000 00	Havre.
Coffee:			
Sacks	1,033	17,329 55	Boston.
Pounds.....	149,073		
Sacks	473	7,260 14	New York.
Pounds.....	62,624		
Sacks.....	70	1,017 40	Delaware Breakwater, f. o.
Pounds.....	9,523		
Total.....	.....	25,607 09	The United States.
Sacks	630	8,321 70	Falmouth, f. o.
Pounds.....	79,317		
Sacks	200	2,699 60	Havre.
Pounds.....	26,996		
Cocoa:			
Sacks	431	4,216 41	Delaware Breakwater, f. o.
Pounds.....	46,849		
Pickled limes .....barrels..	46	57 50	Boston.
Mahogany crutches.....	6	30 00	Boston.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Miragoane and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value of imports.	Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.
White-pine lumber, shingles, hardware, dry goods, woodenware, and assorted provisions.....	$148,632 89	.....	.....
Assorted pitch-pine lumber	2,091 97	.....	.....
Logwood .....tons..	.....	5,373½	$88,452 69
Coffee:			
Sacks.....	.....	1,576	25,607 09
Pounds.....	.....	221,220	
Cocoa:			
Sacks	.....	431	4,216 41
Pounds.....	.....	46,849	
Pickled limes. .....barrels..	.....	46	57 50
Mahogany crutches	.....	6	30 00
Total.....	150,724 86	.....	118,363 69

FRANCIS W. MITCHELL, *Consul.*

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PORT DE PAIX.

Statement showing the imports at Port de Paix for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Provisions, dry goods, lumber, hardware, and furniture.	.....	$89,783	$24,465	United States of America.
Dry goods, hardware, liquors, &c.	.....	37,064	13,024	Europe.
Salt.....barrels..	315	315	274	Inagua and Turk's Island.
Total	.....	127,162	37,763	

Statement showing the exports from Port de Paix for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Logwood	12,561,000	$87,927	United States of America.
Coffee	2,010	260	
Logwood	5,126,000	35,882	Europe to Channel for orders directed to Havre, Antwerp, and Hamburg.
Coffee	692,917	69,291	
Beeswax	3,580	895	
Honey	7,996	3,198	
Cocoa	3,493	245	
Total.....	.....	197,698	

Statement showing the imports and exports between Port de Paix and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value of imports.	Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.
Provisions, dry goods, lumber, hardware, and furniture.....	$89,783	.....	.....
Logwood.....pounds..	.....	12,561,000	$87,927
Coffee.....do....	.....	2,010	260
Total	89,783	.....	88,187

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Port de Paix for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered. Sailing vessels.		Cleared. Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	United States.....	16	3,108	16	3,108
English	do	4	917	4	917
Danish	Channel, f. o	3	871	3	871
German	do	2	794	2	794
Norwegian	do	2	741	2	741
Dutch	do	1	175	1	175
Total.....	.....	28	6,606	28	6,606

HUGO KAINER,
U. S. Consular Agency.

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PETIT GOAVE.

Statement showing the imports at Petit Goave for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Assorted provisions	$54,533 36	$13,863 86	New York.
Assorted provisions and lumber	16,863 03	4,576 75	Boston, Mass.
Pine shingles and lumber	1,940 92	533 96	Machias, Me.
Total	73,337 31	18,974 57	

Statement showing the exports from Petit Goave for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Logwood, tons	1,195	$27,739 18	Delaware Breakwater, Boston, London, Havre, and Channel f.o.
Cocoa:			
Bags	925	9,020 80	Channel, f. o.
Pounds	112,760		
Coffee:			
Bags	1,500	21,700 00	Antwerp.
Pounds	206,357		
Bags	1,809	22,400 00	Havre.
Drums	6		
Pounds	244,000		
Bags	11,280	141,621 00	Channel, f. o.
Pounds	1,553,733		
Bags	367	4,333 33	Boston, Mass.
Pounds	50,563		
Bags	23,058	284,532 73	New York, for o.
Pounds	3,325,584		
Total		511,347 04	

Statement showing the imports and exports between Petit Goave and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Assorted provisions		$71,896 30		
Pine lumber and shingles		1,940 92		
Logwood, tons	1,795			$27,739 18
Coffee, bags	38,014		5,380,237	474,587 06
Cocoa, do	925		112,760	9,020 80
Total		73,337,31	5,492,997	511,347 04

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Statement showing the navigation at the port of Petit Goave for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American schooners	From New York, Boston, Machias, St. Thomas, to New York, Boston.			5	773.30
Spanish bark	From Porto Rico to Channel, f. o			3	637
French bark	From Marseilles to Havre			1	275
Italian brig	From Porto Rico to Channel, f. o			3	612.50
English bark	From St. Thomas to Channel, f. o			1	213
English s. s	From Port au Prince to New York and Havre.	25	43,000		
Total		25	43,000	13	2,510.80

Flag.	From or to—	Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American schooners	From New York, Boston, Machias, St. Thomas to New York, Boston.			6	893
Spanish bark	From Porto Rico to Channel, f. o			3	637
French bark	From Marseilles to Havre			1	275
Italian brig	From Porto Rico to Channel, f. o			3	612.50
English bark	From St. Thomas to Channel, f. o			1	213
English s. s	From Port au Prince to New York and Havre.	25	43,000		
Total		25	43,000	14	2,630.50

JNO. CHÉRIEZ,
Acting Consular Agent.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

VENEZUELA.

LAGUAYRA.

Statement showing the exports from Laguayra, by countries, for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cotton	$29 76	Germany.
Starch	115 20	Do.
Coffee	823,840 82	Do.
Cacao	88,002 17	Do.
Hides	35,838 15	Do.
Deer-skins	9,805 37	Do.
Goat-skins	5,076 43	Do.
Cebadilla	20,948 74	Do.
Cocoa-nuts	6 20	Do.
Chocolate	88 32	Do.
Peruvian bark	782 02	Do.
Money	20,479 82	Do.
Rennet	3 84	Do.
Plants	212 02	Do.
Miscellaneous	1,131 07	Do.
Total	1,006,359 93	
Starch	230 40	United States.
Coffee	823,502 18	Do.
Cacao	77,261 67	Do.
Hides	6,082 95	Do.
Deer-skins	31,486 20	Do.
Goat-skins	17,447 78	Do.
Cebadilla	2,935 64	Do.
Cocoa-nuts	6 20	Do.
Shells	115 20	Do.
Iron	5 38	Do.
Raw sugar	1,248 00	Do.
Peruvian bark	983 43	Do.
Money	218,389 44	Do.
Printing material	476 16	Do.
Plants	122 88	Do.
Miscellaneous	757 63	Do.
Total	1,181,651 14	
Starch	69 12	France.
Coffee	787,305 81	Do.
Cacao	646,217 32	Do.
Hides	2,487 94	Do.
Cebadilla	3,978 20	Do.
Horns	240 39	Do.
Copper	420 48	Do.
Chocolate	15 36	Do.
Iron	7 68	Do.
Raw sugar	76 80	Do.
Peruvian bark	1,760 64	Do.
Tobacco	115 20	Do.
Money	499 20	Do.
Dye-wood (Mora)	703 68	Do.
Miscellaneous	162 43	Do.
Total	1,444,060 25	

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Statement showing the exports from Laguayra, by countries, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Starch	$360 96	Dutch colonies.
Coffee	216 00	Do.
Cacáo	1,035 27	Do.
Raw sugar	290 88	Do.
Miscellaneous	117 51	Do.
Total	2,020 62	
Coffee	12,109 25	England.
Cacao	4,049 92	Do.
Raw sugar	537 60	Do.
Peruvian bark	38 40	Do.
Plants	445 44	Do.
Miscellaneous	107 52	Do.
Total	18,184 13	
Sugar	19 20	English colonies
Coffee	3,015 36	Do.
Cacao	664 32	Do.
Goat-skins	70 08	Do.
Money	16,805 00	Do.
Printing materials	23 04	Do.
Miscellaneous	206 78	Do.
Total	20,803 78	
Coffee	872 84	Spain.
Cacao	71,380 99	Do.
Hides	2,318 02	Do.
Deer-skins	1,448 64	Do.
Money	5,319 94	Do.
Miscellaneous	107 52	Do.
Total	81,447 95	
Coffee	151 49	Colombia.
Cacao	830 60	Do.
Total	982 09	
Coffee	543 36	Mexico
Cacao	19,397 19	Do.
Total	19,940 55	
Cacao	3,349 25	Spanish colonies.
Hides	188 16	Do.
Total	3,537 41	
Coffee	239 24	Italy.
Cacao	16 32	Do.
Shells	9 22	Do.
Horns	52 41	Do.
Copper	46 06	Do.
Total	363 25	
Coffee	1,165 63	Danish colonies.
Money	2,695 68	Do.
Printing material	9 60	Do.
Miscellaneous	1,003 01	Do.
Total	4,873 92	

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton	29 76	To all countries.
Starch	775 68	Do.
Sugar	19 20	Do.
Coffee	2,452,961 98	Do.
Cacao	913,101 02	Do.
Hides	46,915 22	Do.
Deer-skins	42,740 21	Do.
Goat-skins	22,594 29	Do.
Cebadilla	27,862 58	Do.

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Statement showing the exports from Laguayra, by countries, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cocoa nuts	$12 40	To all countries.
Shells	124 42	Do.
Horns	292 80	Do.
Copper	466 54	Do.
Chocolate	103 68	Do.
Rennet	3 84	Do.
Iron	13 06	Do.
Raw sugar	2,153 28	Do.
Peruvian bark	3,564 49	Do.
Tobacco	115 20	Do.
Money	264,189 08	Do.
Printing material	508 80	Do.
Plants	780 34	Do.
Dye-wood (Mora)	703 68	Do.
Miscellaneous	3,593 47	Do.
Grand total	3,783,625 02	

WINFIELD S. BIRD, *Consul.*

BRAZIL.*

Annual report for 1880, *by Consul-General Adamson.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rio de Janeiro, November 23, 1880.

AREA AND PRODUCTS.

The great Empire of Brazil is one of those countries which most excite the imagination of writers, and in regard to which it appears difficult to fasten the mind down to unadorned facts. It possesses an area of over 3,000,000 square miles, and, if we exclude Alaska, is of greater dimensions than the whole of the United States and Territories. Its domain stretches from almost 5° north to 34° south of the equator, giving to the one part an extreme tropical climate, and to the other the most delightful temperature of the best part of the temperate zones.

Even within the tropical part much of the country is either hilly or mountainous, and is swept by trade winds, thus securing to its inhabitants the conditions favorable to longevity and rendering possible the cultivation of the widest range of agricultural products.

Its magnificent rivers give unequalled facilities for easy transportation to a country the soil of which is fertile almost beyond the power of language to exaggerate. Its forests of choicest woods, its vast grassy plains covered with prodigious herds of cattle, its boundless profusion of valuable fruits and vegetable products, its wealth, yet undeveloped, of gold, diamonds, iron, and other minerals—all would, to the superficial observer, mark this as the most favored country of the world.

While all these good things may be told of Brazil with strict truthfulness, it does not follow that Brazil is entirely a land of pure delights. The shield has its reverse, and there are few countries which more harshly undeceive those who come to them with plans for settlement, business, exploration of mines, and projects for internal improvements, than does this "land of the cocoa and the palm."

*Another report from Consul-General Adamson, for the year 1881, immediately follows this.

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Lord Bacon has well said, "there are three things which make a nation great and prosperous—a fertile soil, busy workshops, and easy conveyance for men and commodities from one place to another"; "to which," says Bishop Hall, "let me add knowledge and freedom."

Judged by that standard, this is not yet a great and prosperous nation; it is simply one in which the natural conditions of greatness exist in a dormant state, and may be developed into activity if wise counsels prevail, but the realization of the patriotic wishes of its best sons must for a long time be a thing of the future.

Brazil has a fertile soil, but it lacks diversified industries, easy and cheap communication for men and commodities, and the general diffusion of useful knowledge.

RIVERS.

As a specimen of the magnitude of the rivers of Brazil, it may be remarked here that the Amazon at the mouth of the Aladeira is about a mile wide and 60 feet deep. The Madeira is navigable 500 miles from its mouth, with 20 feet draught of water. The San Francisco above the Falls of Paulo Affonso to the Falls of Girapied, a distance of 1,677 miles, has a considerable volume of water even at its lowest stage, and has recently been ascended and descended, with a small steamer, by Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, an eminent American engineer now in the service of this government.

The Tocantins, Xingu, Tapajoz, Purús, Jurua, Rio Negro, and Tapura are all noble rivers, and some of them are to a small extent navigated by steam vessels. The explorer, Dr. Crevaux, recently descended the Tapura for 1,500 miles of its length through the territories of New Granada and Brazil, four-fifths of the route not having been previously explored, and passing through a territory peopled by ferocious and cannibal Indians.

Practically speaking, the greater part of the magnificent river system of Brazil is at present useless, because the banks of nearly all the great rivers above mentioned are destitute of civilized population, and for purposes of trade, with the exception of the few who gather sarsaparilla and India-rubber gum, the Indians are worth no more than an equal number of Apaches.

RAILWAYS.

The railways of Brazil have been made at such a high cost that the necessary charges for transportation of agricultural products to any considerable distance absorb the greater part of their value.

In the whole empire there are about 200 miles of railway in operation and 1,200 miles in construction, the major part of the former being roads within the province of Rio de Janeiro or connecting it with San Paulo and Minas Gevacs. The great province of Amazonas has not a mile of railway in operation, and Pará has only some six miles, a suburban road.

If, under Divine Providence, Brazil should be favored with a long term of the life and unimpaired faculties of her wise Emperor, the country will, no doubt, march forward slowly, but surely, toward a grand destiny.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

At present, what most concerns our people is not the practical view of Brazil or her probable future, but rather the hard commercial facts as to her ability to buy and pay for such of our products as she requires, or the various handiworks of our artisans which she may be induced to buy of us, instead of getting them from England, France, or Germany.

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For the purpose of arriving at a better understanding of the present condition of the country, it may be well to take a brief retrospect of some months past. My last annual report noted the fact that the year ended on the 30th of June, 1879, had not been a fortunate one for Brazil or for the merchants of Rio de Janeiro. In the last month of that fiscal year, however, the turning point seemed to be reached, confidence commenced to be restored, and commercial activity slowly developed.

The previous declarations of a new minister of the treasury inspired merchants with the feeling that a change for the better in the management of the finances was about to take place which would elevate the value of the currency and warrant more extensive commercial transactions.

Throughout the remainder of the year 1879 the facts appeared to justify those hopes: business in general revived; a very large crop of coffee was shipped at prices remunerative to the producers, and sold in foreign markets at rates which, on the whole, paid shippers; the demand for money increased; the public funds became firm in value, and exchange on London rose from 19½*d* to 23⅛*d*. per milreis.

The drafts on London negotiated here in the first half of 1879 amounted to £6,084,384. During the second half of that year they amounted to £11,247,632, the larger part of which, however, was due to the shipment of the coffee crop in that period.

During the first quarter of 1880, with a decreased supply of coffee to ship, and consequent falling off in offerings of drafts on London, an uneasy feeling was caused by the fact that the government entered the market as a buyer and shipper of coffee, with a view to placing funds abroad to meet its obligations and apparently also to bolster up a weakening exchange market.

In March upwards of 80,000 bags of coffee were shipped to New York on government account, besides the shipments made to Europe, and strenuous efforts were made by the government, through the Bank of Brazil, to keep up the rate of exchange on London. Meanwhile the extraordinary activity in the United States, known as the business "boom," had somewhat abated; the reports from the coffee market there became unfavorable, causing operators here to exercise more caution; a change in the government deprived the exchange market of its chief support, and in April a fall in exchange took place, bringing the rate down from 23*d*. to 20*d*. per milries, and as the nominal price of coffee did not rise to correspond with the depreciation of currency, this was equivalent to a decided lowering in the price of the great staple of the country, and a sudden unsettling of values.

In May, 1880, an important demand arose in the financial centers of Europe for the Brazilian national loan of 1879, and, as the purchasers had to draw, the supply of bills of exchange became superior to the demand, and the rate of exchange, or, in other words, the purchasing power of the milreis, steadily increased, until in June it reached 23½*d*.

The various events of the year, while at times seemingly unfavorable, have in the end improved the general condition of business here. Credits ceased to be given so freely or for such long periods as had been the rule for many years, and consequently failures have not been so frequent. The low rate of exchange in the early part of the year enabled merchants to raise the prices of their goods, and the subsequent rise allowed them to remit on favorable terms, thus compensating for previous losses. The result has been favorable to the right side of the profit and loss account of merchants, who say that the year ended June 30, 1880, may be considered as a prosperous one for the commerce of this port, as also for that of the empire in general.

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TRADE OF THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

While the reports of the consular officers at the various ports will no doubt give full details of the trade of their respective districts, it may be found convenient to have a general summary for easy comparison with previous reports.

The tables which accompany this will enable statesmen and students of statistical science to study particular points; but for general purposes it may serve to state that the minister of the treasury, in his latest report, sets down the total imports of the empire from foreign countries, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, as amounting in value to 163,504,800,000 reis, and the total exports to foreign countries during same period as 204,057,500,000 reis.

As the average value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000 reis) during the year under consideration was 43 cents, the imports of the whole empire during that year may be stated at $70,307,064, and the exports in same period at $87,744,725 United States coin.

The following tabular statement compiled from reports of minister of treasury gives comparison of total foreign commerce of Brazil during the years 1876–'77, 1877–'78, and 1878–'79, the values being stated in United States coin at average value of currency for each year:

	1876–'77.	1877–'78.	1878–'79.
Imports	$75,013,559 04	$77,316,119 07	$70,307,064 00
Exports	98,114,486 40	87,425,630 13	87,744,725 00
Total	173,128,045 44	164,741,749 20	158,051,789 00

In justice to Brazil, it must be admitted that the foregoing figures do not quite accurately show the value of her commerce; for instance, the custom-house reports show exports to the United States during the year 1878–'79, from the port of Rio de Janeiro, to have amounted to $24,856,318.33, while the consular invoice book for same period makes the same shipments amount to $30,083,709.85, or 21 per cent. more than is claimed by the Brazilian Government.

Each statement is, in its way, correct, the difference probably arising from the fact that the valuation fixed by the custom-house on produce is that on which the government bases its export duties. This valuation does not always conform to market price, and it does not include cost of bags for coffee, shipping expenses, export duties, and other fees and charges which are included in the invoice presented at the consulate.

The government valuation of imports should be nearer the truth, as they are supposed to be taken from merchants' invoices, and as the duties are almost entirely specific, there is but little reason for making false returns. It is a notorious fact that there is a considerable amount of smuggling carried on at some ports, in view of which the value of imports might be increased by a moderate percentage.

The exports, as shown by tabular statements, are few in number, and of these coffee is the principal one, its value during the year ended June 30, 1879, being $48,797,229.47, or about five-ninths of whole exports.

Sugar comes next, with a valuation of $9,379,189.67, followed by India rubber to the amount of $4,713,140.13; cotton, $4,259,709; hides, $3,591,567.26; tobacco, $3,087,269.71; herva maté or Paraguayan tea,

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$1,167,718.32, and gold, $955,581.47. The balance is made up of diamonds, Brazil nuts, woods, hair, and horse manes, wool, rum, and sundries in inconsiderable quantities.

Of the trade of the empire, more than one-half of the imports and exports are entered at and shipped from Rio de Janeiro. As it is what Brazil buys and where she receives those purchases, rather than what she sells, which most concerns our manufacturers, it may be proper to note that following Rio de Janeiro in value of foreign imports come Pernambuco with $8,646,440; Bahia, $8,435,396; Para, $3,316,246; Rio Grande do Sul, $3,313,150; San Paulo, $2,768,211; Maranham, $1,609,103; and Ceará, $1,152,830; the imports of other provinces being of minor importance.

During the year ended June 30, 1879, the ports of Brazil were visited by 3,631 vessels of all classes, coming from foreign ports, not counting the coastwise traffic. The entire tonnage from foreign ports was 2,645,000 tons.

During the fiscal year 1878–'79 the receipts of the Imperial Government from import duties were 59,096,887,983 reis, from export duties 18,121,864,425 reis, and from maritime dispatches 107,204,720 reis, to which adding various other sources of revenue brings up the sum total to 123,388,437,164 reis.

The debts of the empire amounted to 814,260,468,000 reis in April, 1880, as will more fully appear by reference to the tabular statements hereto appended.

The total expenditure of the central and provincial governments, on account of the drought which from 1876 to 1880 desolated portions of several of the northeastern provinces, amounted in all to 61,807,862,000 reis. The drought having terminated, the necessity for further outlay on that account has ceased.

The gradual emancipation law of the 28th of September, 1871, created a fund to be applied annually in each province to the liberator of a number of slaves corresponding to the disposable quota of said fund. It took a considerable time to get the machinery of the law into operation and to collect statistics of the number of slaves in each province. Even yet the information is very defective, but in general terms it may be stated that the latest reports show a total slave population in the whole empire of 1,419,168.

The liberations by means of the emancipation fund were 4,584, at an outlay of 3,192,898,000 reis.

The sum of 5,841,000,000 reis is reported as in the treasury to the credit of the fund, and the minister of agriculture proposes to distribute it with all possible speed. By a recent revenue law the annual receipts of the emancipation fund will be doubled in 1881–'82. The number of voluntary emancipations is considerable, and slavery in Brazil is hastening toward its entire extinction.

TRADE OF THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Exports.—From the more extended tabular statement of exports accompanying this report it will be seen that the total value of goods or merchandise shipped from Rio de Janeiro to foreign countries during the year ended on the 30th of June, 1879, amounted, according to custom-house returns, to the equivalent of $45,606,353.06 in United States coin, and was thus divided, viz:

To the United States	$24,856,313 38
To France	5,590,602 99

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To Great Britain	$5,474,652 09
To Germany	4,337,633 66
To Portugal	1,445,923 61
To all other countries	3,901,227 33
Total	45,606,353 06

The articles which constituted the above exports and their respective values were as follows, viz:

Coffee	$43,394,646 06
Gold	737,938 60
Tobacco	516,707 39
Hides	433,686 80
Diamonds	267,328 42
Woods (chiefly rosewood)	85,490 38
Tapioca, &c	59,836 10
Sugar	40,557 49
Sundries	70,161 82
Total	45,606,353 06

Of the coffee the United States took 54.5 per cent.; France, 12.25 per cent.; Great Britain, 12 per cent.; Germany, 9.5 per cent.; and Portugal, 3.25 per cent.

It is interesting to note the steps by which Rio de Janeiro gradually reached the position of the great coffee market of the world. In the year 1800 only 10 bags, of 5 arrobas each, were shipped from this port; in 1813, 12 bags; in 1820, 97,500 bags; in 1830, 391,785 bags; in 1840, 1,068,418; in 1850, 1,343,484; in 1860, 2,127,219; in 1870, 2,209,456.

In 1874 the size of the bags was changed, and since that time each bag has contained 60 kilograms, or say 132¼ pounds.

The shipments of coffee from Rio de Janeiro, during the years 1874 to 1879 inclusive, were as follows:

Destinations.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
United States	1,408,162	1,965,955	1,381,150	1,602,582	1,585,068	2,284,957
North of Europe	717,831	782,640	856,288	718,856	766,274	839,993
South of Europe	316,415	237,671	368,429	330,290	267,321	220,849
Various	202,587	203,744	181,634	196,028	295,757	241,418
Total	2,644,995	3,190,010	2,787,501	2,847,756	2,914,420	3,587,217

In this connection it may be noted that Santos, the next port south of this, shipped during 1879, to Europe, 952,273 bags of coffee; to the United States, 205,101 bags of coffee; total, 1,157,374 bags. A small quantity was no doubt also shipped from Ceará; but omitting that, as no statistics of that port are at hand, it appears that the two great coffee ports of Brazil shipped during 1879, 4,744,591 bags of coffee, equal to 284,675,460 kilograms.

As the highest estimates make the coffee shipments from all producing countries under 550,000,000 kilograms, it will be seen that Brazil produces more than half of the total production.

EXPORTS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO THE UNITED STATES.

On this point the consular invoice book enables me to bring the report down to one year later than is given in Brazilian Government statistics, but the values as per sworn invoices do not coincide with those given in custom-house reports, for reasons already herein stated.

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The following statement, made up from invoices verified at the consulate, shows comparison of values of exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during the years ended June 30, 1879, and June 30, 1880.

[Value in United States coin.]

Articles exported.	1878–'79.	1879–'80.
Coffee	$30,061,762 48	$32,336,639 37
Sugar	.....	149,900 31
Old iron	2,717 42	60,293 92
Rosewood	.....	46,282 21
Ipecacuanha	13,270 17	19,025 63
Hides	.....	9,648 29
Diamonds	.....	2,897 35
Tapioca	410 99	1,443 98
Sundry Brazil products, personal effects, &c	4,990 83	1,567 17
Goods of American manufacture, re-exported	557 96	11,850 05
Total	30,083,709 85	32,639,548 18

The last item in the above may serve to point a moral, viz, shipping to this port goods which are not adapted to the wants of the market will surely entail a heavy loss on the shipper, or render necessary their reshipment back to the owner.

IMPORTS OF THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The custom-house statistics, given in *extenso* in the herewith inclosed tables, show the total value of imports from foreign countries at this port during the year ended June 30, 1879, to have amounted to the equivalent of $39,142,610.64 in United States coin, and said imports were received from the various countries, as follows:

From Great Britain	$15,107,065 08
From France	7,303,479 56
From Germany	3,480,049 09
From United States	3,218,272 30
From Portugal	2,474,211 94
From Belgium	2,249,600 52
From all others	5,309,932 15
Total	39,142,610 64

The following list of principal articles of import, with their respective values, shows what this market bought of foreign countries in the year 1878–'79:

Cotton goods	$8,226,047 83
Meats, fish, lard, butter, &c	4,170,899 09
Woolen goods	3,159,942 26
Liquors, &c	3,092,420 47
Flour, grain, &c	2,787,580 60
Gold and silver, manufactures of	2,383,356 04
Coal, stone, earths, &c	1,604,459 11
Linen goods	1,414,769 02
Iron, steel and ironmongery	1,316,161 74
Hides, pelts, &c	1,285,509 49
Petroleum, paints, varnish, &c	1,274,479 18
Machinery	1,120,437 63
Tea, herbs, plants, &c	1,032,642 66
Chemicals, patent medicines, &c	838,405 25
Paper and manufactures of	679,234 61
Silk and silk goods	633,337 75

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IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Of the imports furnished by the United States the chief articles are flour, kerosene, lard, lumber, hardware or ironmongery, machinery and agricultural implements, tea, glassware, paper, rosin, beer, clocks and watches, ice, leather, canvas, cordage, coal, and boots and shoes.

Flour.—The total entries of wheat flour at Rio de Janeiro during the year ended September 30, 1880, were 374,319 barrels, of which 296,842 barrels came from the United States.

In the year ended September 30, 1879, the total entries were 453,734 barrels, of which 394,954 were from the United States, showing a decrease in our flour trade with this port of 98,112 barrels. This may partly be explained by the fact that the drought which so long desolated large portions of the northeastern provinces has ceased, and the consequent increased production of mandioca gives the people a favorite and cheap substitute for flour.

During the year ending December 31, 1879, there were received at this port from the United States 204,020 cases of kerosene; 3,580 cases turpentine; 98,731 kegs, 1,278 cases, and 2,950 pails of lard; 2,049 cases and 657 firkins butter; 162 cases cheese; 91 packages hams; 526 drums and 1,793 cases codfish; 1,000 bags beans; 16,852,435 feet lumber; 45,086 kilograms tea; 225 kegs of nails; 191 cases and 251 bales writing and printing paper; 1,626 bales and 9,146 packages wrapping paper; 6,551 barrels rosin; 2,029 barrels beer; 2,500 tons ice; 556 tons coal; 600 coils of cordage; 23 cases boots and shoes, and sundry other articles, the quantities and values of which are not obtainable, the absence of information in regard to which being much to be regretted, as it might serve to show the acceptance which our wares find in this market.

Cotton goods.—The demand for American cotton goods appears to be slowly but steadily increasing, as the superiority of our cloths becomes daily more apparent.

There is a lack of uniformity in the dates covered by obtainable returns which embarrasses the compiler of statistics, but it may be roughly stated that this port received from the United States in 1879 cotton goods to the value of $240,000.

Manufactures of iron, machinery, &c.—The importations of American machinery, agricultural implements, utensils of iron, and general hardware increase steadily, and promise to become very important.

Already quite a considerable business is done in American locomotives and stationary engines, car-wheels, stoves, enameled or agate ironware, corn-shellers, portable mills, plows, wire fencing, axes, cane-knives, cutlery, locks, and various household utensils.

Clocks and watches of American manufacture are taking possession of the market, and their excellence causes them to be highly appreciated.

Patent medicines and perfumeries.—Our preparations of these articles have grown steadily in favor, and the names of Ayer, Bristol, Jayne, Radway, and Lanman and Kemp are household words.

MEANS TO INCREASE TRADE—ERRORS OF SHIPPERS, ETC.

Those of our manufacturers whose operations are sufficiently extensive to warrant some expenditure in still further increasing their business would do well to either establish here an agent of their own, sent from home, or they should visit this market in person, and select a resident man or firm, of undoubted good character, to act for them.

If an agent is sent out from home it is of the first importance that he

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should know the Portuguese language perfectly; that he should be a thoroughly well-trained merchant, who knows a bill of exchange from a promissory note, and is conversant with mercantile law and usages in general, and that he should be able to impress dealers with confidence that his promises will be sacredly performed.

He should not attempt to import goods until he has carefully studied the peculiarities of the market, the wants of the country, the many peculiar provisions of the tariff and the rulings of customs officials, as well as the style in which goods should be put up, size of packages, mode of packing, &c. If such a man cannot be found, the next best thing is to find a resident firm possessing these qualifications, and then do business through such firm and such only. For a person who calls himself a merchant to buy such "job lots" of goods as he thinks, without reason for so thinking, should pay a profit in Brazil, and to ship them to irresponsible parties here, or to good houses dealing in another class of goods only, is to insure heavy loss and to injure trade.

It is said that skates have actually been shipped to Bahia, and it is a very common thing for parties at home to address this office on the subject of shipping thrashing-machines to Brazil. "Lord" Timothy Dexter's good luck with warming-pans in the West Indies seems to have impressed many people.

Much injury to American trade has been done by some traveling salesmen who took orders for goods which were not sent because the prices subsequently advanced at home. Others have unwisely tried to open a direct business with retailers, who have only a very limited number of customers to serve, instead of making arrangements with one house whose constituency numbers five hundred such retailers.

The gullibility of some of our merchants and manufacturers would be amusing if it were not saddening to see the the blunders they make in intrusting their wares to people who have no commercial standing. Adventurers in the United States have published glowing accounts of the magnificent enterprises in which they were engaged here, claiming that their chief desire was the encouragement of trade between the United States and Brazil. They have sent forth circulars and newspaper articles pretending to show that they were connected with persons of the highest rank both here and at home, and giving fictitious statements of large transactions which they claim to have effected or to be about to put into execution. In certain cases it is to be feared that really respectable people have unwittingly been made the instruments to assist those deceptions.

In the case of manufacturers whose wares are adapted to this market and pay a fine profit, there is still much to learn. They frequently cause trouble to consignees here, and loss to themselves, by lack of care in some essential points. Certain kinds of goods almost invariably arrive in bad order, through careless packing. Packages should not be too large. Greater care should be exercised in describing goods in the invoices, and the name of the goods as given in invoice should correspond with that on manifest, *avoiding technical names;* otherwise all boxes must be opened and emptied at custom-house.

For instance, there is a large and growing business here in a certain kind of stamped iron-ware, covered with an agate enamel. Some of these goods have arrived here, being manifested as "stamped ware." The manifest being in English has to be rendered in Portuguese. The public translator sees the word "stamped"; this he understands to mean "printed," and he translates the manifest, let us say, thus: "ten cases prints." The customs officials find the manifest not to agree with

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invoice which, perhaps, says, "ten cases invoice," and those ten cases must be unpacked to find the "prints"; whereas, if the manifest agreed with invoice a slight examination would be made, and the goods would reach the warehouse in good condition.

There are also many points of the tariff which must be well understood to avoid exorbitant duties. For example: Articles composed of two different substances frequently pay on the whole the duty assessed on wares of the material paying highest duty. Take, for example, lamps for burning kerosene, having a gilded brass collar and fittings. If imported with the brass-work attached, they pay duty by weight as gilded brassware, the glass being weighed as brass and paying a higher duty than glass only.

OPENINGS FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

With proper efforts we should be able to increase our sales to Brazil in several lines of wares or products already introduced, and to introduce others not yet put on this market. In my opinion, there is a market here for a greater variety of cotton goods and ironware, plated ware, glassware, plantation machinery, paints, and various chemical substances, hams, sides of bacon, cheese, beans, dried fruits, and potatoes, and for some at least of the small wares in which, hitherto, Germany has undersold us. Even the past errors of shippers will probably result to the advantage of wiser men, for some articles forced on the market at ruinous rates will, perhaps, find favor somewhere and may yet create a demand for those goods or modifications of them.

The future of our trade here is hopeful, but our people may as well disabuse their minds of the idea that this is a new Japan, just opened to commerce, and that the people of Brazil are particularly anxious to trade with us above all others.

There are a great many popular fallacies to be got rid of. Just before the writer of this left home, a speaker at a public meeting in Philadelphia gravely told his audience that the Brazilians were very anxious to buy of us, but that our high tariff on wool compelled them to take their wool to Europe for sale, and when there they supplied their wants in European markets. A similar argument is now being used to induce Congress to lower the duty on Australian wool. In point of fact, commerce is frequently carried on by circuitous routes. First, however, let us note that Brazil has almost no wool to sell. She shipped but $70,000 worth last year, less than many a single county in Ohio. If she had wool to sell, the grower is not like a farmer near a great city, who takes the produce of his farm to town and there supplies himself with groceries and dry goods. The producer does not take his wool or his coffee to England and there invest the proceeds in supplying his wants. If business were carried on that way we should sell Brazil nearly all she wants, because we buy 54 per cent. of her coffee. We sell to England. England sells to Brazil, and Brazil sells to us. If we can show to Brazilian merchants that we can undersell England or give more desirable goods for the money, and if we can put those goods in their ports within a definite short time, then we can have their business.

Foreign commerce, like the internal trade of a country, may not only be increased, but even created by "easy conveyance of men and commodities from one place to another," and this truism should lead us to consider the

NECESSITY FOR REGULAR COMMUNICATION BY STEAM.

If our sailing ships will not enable us to build up or even hold on to our foreign commerce we must accept the inexorable logic of facts and

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try steam. Our ship-owners need not fear that they will be injured by an increase of steamship lines. Two or three good lines of steamships between the United States and east coast of South America could probably be freighted outward with other goods than the flour, kerosene, and lumber which form the chief cargoes to Brazil of our sailing vessels. For the homeward freights of such lines, steamships under our own flag could not make the situation any worse for sailing vessels than it now is. During the quarter ended September 30, 1880, twenty British and German steamships took cargoes from this port to the United States, and our own sailing vessels went home in ballast or with light cargoes at low freights to save buying ballast. These British and German steamers belong chiefly to the Lamport & Holt line, of Liverpool. They can fill more steamships with cargoes from England and Belgium to this country than they can provide cargo for in the opposite direction, but if they can place those vessels at New York, Baltimore, or New Orleans they can get freights to England of grain, tobacco, cotton, &c. To help pay expenses on voyage to the United States they take freights at very low rates if the competition requires it. Coffee has been shipped to New York by the Lamport & Holt steamers at as low as 20 cents a bag. Under any circumstances the steamship has the preference of freight over sailing vessels.

This competition bears very hardly on the American line, and in no wise serves our interests, as the rival steamers never come back to Brazil direct from the United States, and it is the voyages from our ports *to* Brazil which best advance the interest of our commerce.

The profitable business which those foreign steamships obtain from the United States to England and thence to Brazil enables them to bear an unprofitable voyage hence to the United States, which voyage, however, they are not compelled to make if good business offers elsewhere.

The regular communication by steam from New York to Brazil, which we have enjoyed for over two years, has had a beneficial effect on our trade with this country, but we have not reaped the full measure of possible benefit, because there has been a constant doubt in the minds of merchants as to the continuance of the line, a feeling which was increased by the fact that the Brazilian Parliament refused for some time to confirm the contract made by the government for the payment of the subsidy, unless Maranham was included in the ports of call, said port not being a safe one for vessels the size of those steamers. It is only within a few days that Parliament consented to waive the call at Maranham.

In view of all the facts, it appears to many who are interested in the promotion of our commercial interests with Brazil that our own country might wisely pay a sum for conveyance of mails which would assist to render permanent the present line, or a modification thereof.

In the opinion of the writer, it would be well to have smaller vessels than those now performing the service, and to have two lines, one of which should terminate its voyages at Para, the other to make its first arrival in Brazil at Pernambuco, and to enter the inner harbor of that port, where a valuable trade might thus be secured.

NAVIGATION OF THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

During the year 1879, 1,313 vessels entered at this port from foreign countries, and 1,127 vessels sailed for foreign ports. Of the entries 399 were from Great Britain, 347 from Rio de la Plata, and 159 from the

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United States. Of the sailings 378 were bound to the United States, 172 to the Rio de la Plata, and 126 to Great Britain. The vessels entered from foreign ports were of a total burden of 1,034,408 tons.

During same year there entered at Rio de Janeiro, coastwise, 1,462 Brazilian vessels, with 341,378 tons, and 166 foreign vessels, of 172,286 tons burden.

Of the vessels arriving from foreign ports in 1879, 447 were British, 160 German, 139 American, 120 French, 93 Spanish, 72 Portuguese, 48 Swedish, and the remainder of ten different nationalities.

A bill granting a subsidy for a line of steamships between Canadian ports and Brazil has just become a law, and the first vessel of the line will probably sail from Halifax very soon. The line will receive a subsidy from the Dominion Government of $50,000 per annum, and a like sum from this government.

The attention of the Government of the United States is respectfully invited to this evidence of the enterprise of our Canadian neighbors, whose interests in this country cannot be compared with those of our people.

The Brazilian postal authorities have contracted with the Lamport & Holt (British) line of steamships for the dispatch of mails to New York on the 15th and 25th of each month. The vessels will return here via England.

IMMIGRATION.

The number and nationality of immigrants arriving at this port in the year 1879 were as follows, viz:

Italians	9,677
Portuguese	8,841
Germans	2,022
Spaniards	886
Austrians	312
French	264
English	51
Various	136
Total	22,189

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph system of Brazil connects this capital with thirteen provinces and has a total length of 4,314 miles. During the year 1878–'79, there were sent 230,022 telegrams with 4,307,592 words, and an average of 18½ words to each message.

AGRICULTURE.

Aside from the cultivation of coffee, sugar, and tobacco, the agricultural development of Brazil is very slow. The prevalence of some serious disease in the sugar cane of Pernambuco has, however, incited planters to greater care in cultivation and to the introduction from abroad of healthy and improved varieties.

Twelve kinds of sugar cane have been introduced from Mauritius, of which the "Kavanzire" is thought to be the best. From this province a supply of the favorite "Solanzer" variety has been sent to Pernambuco.

Coffee plants of a supposed superior kind have been largely imported

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from Liberia within the last three years, but it is yet too early to speak confidently of the result.

A short tour through a part of the coffee-producing district leads me to the conclusion that the crop might be much increased in quantity and quality by greater attention to the trees.

Of "farming," as Americans understand the word, there is very little in Brazil. In the province of São Paulo there are a few who actually *cultivate* the land, but in other parts of the empire, and rejecting those who not only plant but also cultivate the three great staples, it would be a stretch of politeness to call any of the people "tillers of the soil."

The limits of this article will not warrant a treatise on political economy or on the land laws of Brazil. Briefly, said laws are not generally considered favorable to settlement. The sale of land is burdened with a tax of 6 per cent. and heavy costs, after which the title may be subject to unregistered claims, and the rates of freight exacted by the railways are so high that there is no inducement for settlers to go far back from these aboard to get cheap lands and to create homes.

MINING.

Mr. Henri Gorceix, director of the mining school at Ouro Preto, the capital of the province of Minas Geraes, has recently made a report on the state of the manufacture of iron in Brazil, which is carried on at a number of small Catalan forges in Minas Geraes and western São Paulo. He notes the existence of abundant deposits of iron ore in Minas Geraes; of beds of ore yielding 65 to 70 per cent. of iron, near the coal mines of São Jeronimo, in Rio Grande do Sul; of rich ore near the Candiota coal mines in the same province, and to magnificent ore at Cachoeira, also in Rio Grande do Sul, having the extraordinary richness of 85 to 90 per cent. and being near to coal of quality sufficiently good for the manufacture of iron.

According to said report, iron costs at Ouro Preto from £17 10*s.* to £21 a ton, at Conceiçao £28, and further in the interior £49 to £56, whilst in Europe the average price is from £5 to £5 12*s.*

As the cost of labor in Minas Geraes is not high, a good iron-founder being paid only about 5*s.* a day, it may readily be inferred that the above-named high prices are mainly due to a total lack of facilities for cheap transportation. Nor does it appear from the report that there is at present any encouragement to attempt to utilize, on a large scale, those valuable deposits, for Mr. Gorceix, in speaking of the propriety of putting up furnaces which would turn out 7 tons per diem, or, say, 2,555 tons a year, answers the question, "Will there be consumption for this quantity within a radius of 90 miles," by saying:

> I do not think there will be yet, if the furnace be within the region between Ouro Preto and the city of Perro. At a distance of 90 miles the product will be burdened with 100 milreis ($45) a ton carriage, and the owner of a furnace will not be able to compete with the iron of Europe, whenever transport from Rio de Janeiro does not amount to so much.

Gold mines.—There is one prosperous gold-mining company in Brazil, the Morro Velho Company, in the province of Minas Geraes, and they complain that the provincial government is trying to kill the goose that laid the golden egg by first taxing the company 4 per cent. on its earnings and then assessing those earnings at nearly three times what the company believes to be the actual amount, thus largely increasing the income tax.

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There can be very little doubt that Brazil abounds with gold and other valuable minerals, but the conditions do not appear to be favorable for their immediate development.

Several promising Brazilian mining schemes have recently been offered in the United States market, but capitalists would probably do well to venture with caution in these brilliant speculations, as even an experienced American mining engineer and geologist has been deceived by a "salted" Brazilian gold mine.

HEALTH OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

As the general state of the health of a port and the diseases have an influence on the movements of vessels, leading masters and owners to consider whether the rate of freight offered would compensate for the risk of disease and consequent increased expenses of the voyage, it may not be out of place in this report to give some information bearing on that point.

The following tabular statement, compiled from the report of the board of health, shows the number of deaths at Rio de Janeiro, caused by the most fatal diseases, during each month of the year 1879, and total deaths:

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Pulmonary consumption	164	149	143	152	141	142	146	175	175	181	211	150	1,929
Bronchitis and pneumonia	48	53	64	62	51	67	73	102	94	69	64	65	812
Yellow fever	68	145	197	160	69	53	42	26	11	8	9	18	806
Pernicious fever	53	44	55	44	30	35	43	58	88	46	40	66	552
Other fevers	42	42	33	39	46	39	40	39	37	30	25	24	436
Affections of digestive organs	51	50	56	59	59	64	71	60	58	43	59	76	706
Affections of the heart	69	36	54	50	62	54	58	59	52	55	81	52	682
Apoplexy and cerebral congestion	33	18	30	27	19	22	30	21	37	18	31	39	325
Small-pox	73	28	7	4	4	12	6	8	16	16	11	10	197
All other causes	407	308	381	334	386	361	341	365	378	395	354	448	4,356
Total	1,008	871	1,020	931	867	849	850	913	898	861	885	948	10,901

It may surprise many to notice that there are many more deaths here from pulmonary consumption than from yellow fever, a fact which holds good throughout Brazil. As showing that yellow fever is not necessarily so fatal as many imagine it may be noted that of the 651 patients treated in 1879 at the Santa Isabel, opposite this city, said hospital being devoted to supposed cases of yellow fever, 487 were discharged as cured. The majority of cases of yellow fever occur during the first four months of the year, when the great heat develops the latent causes for that disease, which are always existing.

The climate of Rio de Janeiro is, for a tropical one, exceptionally good, but the general neglect of cleanliness and of sanitary precautions are exceptionally great.

THOMAS ADAMSON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rio de Janeiro, November 23, 1880.

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II. REPORT FOR 1881.

Report by Consul-General Adamson, of Rio de Janeiro, on the history and political condition of Brazil, its physical features, foreign commerce and navigation, products of the field and forest, mining industry, railways, post-offices, telegraphs, climate, &c.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rio de Janeiro, December 17, 1881.

In considering the present condition of Brazil, its progress, and possible future, one must bear in mind and give due weight to certain facts relating to the history of the country, its political organization, physical features and climate, the race which governs, their religion, educational facilities, &c. Without this primary knowledge it would be difficult to arrive at a correct understanding of various facts which indirectly affect the trade relations of Brazil.

Until recently so little was the attention of our people directed to this "terra de Santa Cruz," or "land of the Holy Cross," as it was originally named, that many appear to have viewed it as but just opened to commerce.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL CONDITION.

Brazil was discovered by Europeans in the year A. D. 1500, and was taken possession of in the name of the King of Portugal. A settlement was made on the shores of the bay of Rio de Janeiro in 1557 by Admiral Coligni with 10,000 French Huguenots, but they were driven off by the Portuguese, who, in 1567, founded the present city, under the name of St. Sebastian de Rio de Janeiro.

The actual settlement thus really antedates the founding of Saint Augustine, Fla., and precedes the first English settlement in North America by about fifty years. Before the first white settler trod the soil of what is now the State of New York, there were prosperous towns at three points on the coast of Brazil.

Brazil is thus an offshoot of Portugal, as the United States is of Great Britain, but the separation from the mother country was effected without a struggle, and the reigning house of Brazil is descended from that of Portugal, so that the change can hardly be called a revolution.

In 1807 the house of Braganza was driven from Portugal by the French armies and came to establish itself in Brazil. On the downfall of Napoleon the King of Portugal returned to Lisbon, leaving his son to govern Brazil as his representative.

The Brazilians had thus become accustomed to a monarchical form of government, and when, in 1822, they declared their independence they did not, like the other South American colonies, seek to establish a republic. The Prince Regent was made emperor, under the title of Dom Pedro I, and his office was declared hereditary, a constitution was given to the people, and since that time they have had a share in the government through their representatives duly elected to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

The first Emperor abdicated the throne in 1831 in favor of his infant son, who now reigns as Dom Pedro II. Beyond some local outbreaks, caused by these political changes, Brazil has never had any internal wars, and there can be no greater mistake than to regard it as a revolutionary country.

The present Emperor is generally respected by both Brazilians and

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foreigners and it is not probable that there will be any marked political change during his lifetime.

The imperial succession is in either the male or female line and the heir apparent is the eldest and only surviving daughter of the Emperor, the Princess Donna Isabella.

It will therefore be seen that Brazil has been governed by the Portuguese and their descendants for more than three hundred years, and it is deemed important to thus call attention to the facts of the case, because it appears to be a very common impression amongst our countrymen that this is a country of Spanish origin, and they flood Brazil with "trade circulars" written in that language, and thereby waste their efforts.

The powers of the Emperor and his ministers correspond very nearly to those of our President and his cabinet. As in England, the responsibility of ministers to Parliament is admitted, and they resign on suffering a defeat.

The senators are chosen for life, and are selected by the Emperor from a triple list elected by the people. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by the people, periodically, and all questions relating to the internal affairs of the empire pertain to it.

The electoral reform law, which has just come into force, bestows important privileges on the people, and secures the elections from all influence of the government, making the voting direct instead of through electoral colleges, as heretofore, and giving the franchise to all citizens having a clear income of 200 milreis, or about $100.

The good effects of the concessions were shown in the late elections, which were more quiet than any that have taken place in Brazil for many years, and the abstinence of the government from any attempt to influence the voting is proven by the result of the elections.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF BRAZIL—CLIMATE, &C.

In extent of territory, Brazil ranks with the great nations of the world, its area being about that of the United States.

The population is variously estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. At least nine-tenths of the people are gathered within from 200 to 300 miles of the ocean, the most thickly-populated region being the zone extending from Cape St. Roque, in latitude 5° 28′ south, along the coast southward.

This zone is hilly in the northern part, mountainous in the southern, and originally nearly the whole of it was covered with forest. A large portion is exceedingly fertile, and has been taken up for plantations of sugar in the northern part, sugar and tobacco in the middle, and coffee in the southern part.

The climate varies somewhat with the latitude, but it may be characterized as mild and pleasant, generally.

Near Cape St. Roque it is very equable; towards the south it is more varied; and where it enters the south temperate zone, frosts are common from June to September.

The great region embraced by the Amazon and its tributaries is a plain, varied with hills only in the eastern portion, and covered nearly everywhere with heavy forests. The climate is warm, but equable, and never very oppressive; rains are frequent throughout the year, the rainy season, from January to June, being marked only by the heaviness and duration of the almost daily showers.

This region is well fitted for agriculture, but, as yet, it is almost

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untouched, and the civilized population is very small. Much of the country is still unexplored.

Between the Amazon Valley and the coast zone, and extending at the northeastern end to the Atlantic Ocean, is an immense tract locally known as the "Sertao," which word is frequently translated by foreigners as "desert," but means rather "the far interior" or "the backwoods."

Much of this region is a table land, more or less broken up by river valleys and varied with hills. The surface is irregularly divided between prairie and forest land. It is well adapted for cattle-raising, but owing to the sparseness of the population and distances from market, all industries are neglected.

The climate of the "Sertao" is mild, and, except in the river valleys, remarkably healthful. Unlike the rest of Brazil, the wet and dry seasons are here very sharply marked, rains being almost unknown from June to November, when the trees shed their leaves, and many of the streams dry up.

From February to June the rains are generally abundant. It sometimes happens, however, that the rains are very light or altogether wanting, and as the people depend on the wet season for their plantings, very great suffering results. This is especially the case in the northeastern part of the "Sertao," embracing the provinces of Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Piauhy, and portions of Pernambuco, Bahia, and Minas Geraes. In this region the drought sometimes lasts for several years, so that agricultural industry is ruined, and many of the people die of starvation. The last and most terrible of these droughts, which continued for four years, has but recently ended.

The extreme southern part of Brazil, embracing the provinces of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, and portions of Paraná and São Paulo, lies within the south temperate zone, and possesses a climate somewhat resembling that of Georgia and Alabama, the seasons, of course, being reversed.

Much of this region is very fertile, being particularly well adapted for wheat and cattle farms; it is probably the most desirable part of Brazil for agricultural settlers.

SANITARY CONDITION.

It is a popular error that Brazil is an unhealthy country, generally speaking. Excepting some of the great cities, where the neglect of sanitary precautions is most glaring, this is, as a rule, a very healthy country. Some of the river valleys are subject to intermittent fevers, but not more so than in other countries.

Yellow fever is chiefly confined to the coast towns, and it is most prevalent amongst non-acclimated foreigners and the denizens of the slums of the cities. Its chief seats are in Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, where it generally appears in the hot months from January to May. In Rio de Janeiro the death rate is higher than in most of the other coast cities.

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The following table will show the monthly mortality in the city of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1880, causes thereof, and average death rate:

Months.	Yellow fever.	Pernicious fever.	Other fevers.	Pulmonary consumption.	Other diseases and accidents.	Total.	Average annual mortality per 1,000.
1880.							
January	133	54	35	166	674	1,062	38.5
February	420	76	88	140	564	1,288	46.8
March	414	60	86	153	676	1,389	50.0
April	242	40	70	150	506	1,008	36.7
May	105	28	52	148	581	914	33.2
June	55	24	26	143	564	812	29.5
July	18	13	38	135	572	776	28.2
August	9	18	22	145	549	743	27.0
September	4	24	18	168	544	758	27.6
October	4	20	17	148	518	707	25.7
November	9	21	30	159	489	708	25.7
December	14	26	31	141	600	812	29.5
Totals	1,427	404	513	1,796	6,837	10,977	33.2

In calculating annual average mortality, as above, the population is estimated at 330,000.

Cholera, in an epidemic form, has not appeared in Brazil for many years. Small pox is present nearly everywhere, and, owing to the neglect of vaccination, it occasionally rages with great violence, especially in the northern provinces.

An epidemic of small-pox which appeared in 1878 amongst the famine-stricken refugees of Ceará and adjacent provinces, carried off more than 100,000 persons.

During the last few years a singular disease called "*beri-berri*" has appeared in various parts of Brazil, producing paralysis, and, if neglected, death. This malady, which is supposed to have been introduced from Africa, is occasionally epidemic, and it appears to be more common in the interior than near the coast. A sea voyage is said to be the most effectual remedy.

Goitre prevails to a considerable extent in some of the limestone regions of Central Brazil.

RELIGION.

Though the Roman Catholic is the state religion of Brazil, freedom of worship is guaranteed to all others, but in houses not having the outward form of a church. Practically there is very little religious intolerance in the empire. In a few cases Protestant congregations have been interfered with by mobs, but these were invariably composed of the most ignorant class, and the public press has almost invariably denounced all such outrages.

The Protestant form of religion is represented by branches of the Church of England, established in most of the coast cities, and by a considerable number of mission churches and schools under the auspices of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations of the United States.

Monasteries, nunneries, and religious orders are almost extinct.

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EDUCATION.

The educational question, when looked at from a business point of view, is of more importance than might be supposed by a superficial thinker. An unenlightened people adopts with reluctance those great improvements of our age which benefit the material interests of a country while they enrich the introducer, and a thoroughly ignorant people, having no artificial wants to supply, will not labor to get the means of purchasing those articles, the sale of which keeps our mill wheels in motion and gives profitable freight to our ships.

In Brazil the educated class is proportionally much smaller than in the United States, and most of the poorer people are very ignorant.

During the last few years education has been made compulsory, nominally so at least, and many improvements have been made in the school system, but this is still defective.

Among the higher educational institutions may be mentioned the Dom Pedro II College, and the Polytechnic School at Rio de Janeiro, the Rio and Bahia Medical College, and the law schools at Pernambuco, Bahia, and San Paulo.

Many Brazilian young men of the richer classes finish their education in the United States, France, or Portugal.

There are but few really good schools for the higher education of women, and many families send their daughters to the convent schools of Lisbon and Paris.

A very promising educational enterprise has recently been set on foot in Brazil through the efforts of an American, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, who has sent a superior class of teachers to open schools at Para and Pernambuco, and will also open one in this city in May next. His plan is to teach in the English language, and to educate boys up to the standard required for matriculation in any college or university of the United States. The prospects of this enterprise are most encouraging. In a correspondence with Dr. Taylor I made some statements which it may not be improper to repeat here, viz:

In looking up the statistics of commerce of Brazil, I was struck with astonishment at the comparative importance of this great empire and that of the one little colony of Victoria, Australia, and, as it may interest you, will quote some of the figures.

The Empire of Brazil is supposed to have a population of 12,000,000. It produces some of the most valuable articles of commerce. The total imports of the whole empire during the year ended June 30, 1879, according to government returns, amounted to $70,307,064, and total exports in same period amounted to $87,744,725, making together, $158,051,789. The value of imports per head of population was then $5.86. The value of exports per head of population was then $7.31. Both together, $13.17.

The latest statistics from Victoria are for the year 1878. The population on the 31st of December, 1878, was 879,442. The imports in 1878 were $78,651,789, or $90.49 per head of population; the exports in 1878 were $72,635,953, or $83.58 per head of population.

By the above you will see that one man in Victoria is worth as a customer to the outside world as much as fifteen Brazilians, and at the same time one man in Victoria does as much toward supplying the wants of the outside world as eleven Brazilians. The reason for this, to a great extent, is because the mass of the Brazilian people are uneducated; they have no artificial wants to supply, and therefore the greater part of them only work enough to supply the purely animal wants. To make them valuable as customers, they must be educated to require the thousand things which are necessities to the educated man or woman.

RAILWAYS.]

There are no official statistics of the railways of Brazil of a later date than July, 1880.

Carefully compiling all available sources of information, I find that on

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July 1, 1881, there were in traffic, or very nearly completed, 3,712 kilometers of railway in the empire. About 3,000 kilometers were in course of construction at same date.

About 81 per cent. of the completed roads are in the three provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Minas Geraes, and the same ratio will hold good of those in construction.

The lines of these three provinces all center at Rio de Janeiro or Santos, and they form the outlet of the great coffee region of Brazil. The Dom Pedro II line and its branches, the Santos and Jundiahy, the Sao Paulo Western, and two or three other lines have a gauge of 1.60 meters; nearly all the others, including those in construction, are of one meter gauge.

Capitalists are especially attracted to Brazilian railway enterprises by the government guarantees of from 6 to 7 per cent. interest on capital invested. The capital thus guaranteed now amounts to over $60,000,000. Many of the lines now in construction or projected will probably be unprofitable, thus placing a serious burden on the already overtaxed Brazilian treasury.

The high tariffs of the Brazilian railways are an effectual bar to the rapid development of the interior. On the Dom Pedro II road, a government line, the freight charges, being turned into United States coin, are about as follows: Coffee, 14 cents per ton per mile; sugar, 10 cents per ton per mile; cereals, 4¾ cents per ton per mile; luggage, 2 cents per 100 pounds per mile.

On nearly all the other roads the rates are much higher. Thus, coffee sent from many of the more distant plantations must pay $1.75, $2, or even $2.50, per sack before reaching Rio de Janeiro or Santos, while the same coffee is shipped from this port to New York at rates, varying according to supply of vessels, from $3.25 to $11 per ton, or 20 to 65 cents per bag.

Goats, sheep, and other small livestock pay as much as third-class passengers, and cattle and horses pay much more.

In some parts of the empire the mule trains still compete successfully with the railways.

Owing to the status of the population, the number of railway travelers is comparatively small, and the amount of merchandise to be transported to the interior is insignificant as in comparison with roads extending to rural districts in the United States.

By an imperial decree of September 10, 1881, the contract guaranteeing interest to the Madeira and Marmore Railway was declared to have lapsed and the government has called for new tenders for that road.

Much American capital has been lost on that project, and only remarkably sanguine people believe it will be carried out during the present century.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1880–'81.

The financial year ended June 30, 1881, has, like several preceding ones, been one of much uncertainty to the commercial body of Brazil. Seasons of depression and almost of alarm have alternated with brief periods of a more hopeful character, but on the whole an average business has been done, and some departments of trade have shown a slight improvement.

The recognized causes of depression are—

1. The heavy municipal and export taxes.
2. The singular fluctuations in exchange, or, in other words, of the

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value of the milreis of Brazil as compared with the money of England, on which country the bulk of the exchange is drawn. In this matter the shrewdest financiers confess themselves at fault, exchange falling when the usual indications would seem point to a rise, or *vice versa*.

3. A decline in the price of coffee, with the consequent failure of several large importers at New York.

4. Uncertain state of the labor question, caused by the workings of the gradual emancipation law, by new anti-slavery movements, and by the schemes for introducing Chinese laborers.

5. The general lack of confidence and cohsequent contraction of credits.

The contraction of credits is in itself a healthy feature, although the immediate results may be unpleasant.

A few years ago credits of twelve or even eighteen months were common, and this, combined with a fluctuating rate of exchange, introduced a large element of uncertainty into all commercial transactions. At present most of the large importing houses will not give more than from three to six months' credit, and there is a general tendency to caution, even in the short-time notes.

Long credits have been almost universal in retail as well as in wholesale trade, especially in the interior. Most of the smaller provincial dealers receive various kinds of produce in return for goods advanced, and they can only collect their debts when the crops come in. As these small traders carry no reserve capital, the sudden contraction of credits causes much distress among them, but the ultimate result of this contraction must be beneficial; commercial transactions will become less speculative and more secure, and confidence will return when the weak houses are weeded out, as they inevitably must be.

The export trade has been especially affected by the evils mentioned, and an uneasy and speculative feeling has been constantly evident in it. The import trade has been less unfavorable, and there have been many features of positive improvement in it.

The movement of imports was more irregular than usual, owing to the revisions of the tariff, and during the consideration of its various items the market was uncertain and depressed; but the passage of the tariff was immediately followed by large imports of goods which had been held back to await hoped-for reductions.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

Every possible effort has been made to procure statistics of the trade of the whole empire for the two fiscal years last past, but without success. The official returns will not be made public until the minister of finance is ready to make his report to the Chamber of Deputies, which will probably be in the early part of the coming year.

But few of the annual reports of subordinate consulates in Brazil have as yet reached me, and it does not appear proper to hazard conjectures without more reliable grounds on which to base an opinion.

From the scanty data before me it appears that the direct foreign trade of the province of São Paulo, at its port of Santos, has considerably increased, particularly on the export side, and that the trade of Pernambuco has been growing more rapidly as to imports than as to exports.

In taking a retrospective view of the exports of the empire for some thirty years past, the value of the one great staple export, coffee, as

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compared with the total, struck me as being in a dangerously large proportion, and induced me to draw up the following:

Comparative statement showing official valuation of exports of the whole empire of Brazil from 1851–'52 to 1879–'80, and comparison therewith of exports from the port of Rio de Janeiro.

[Values in United States gold at average exchange of each year. To simplify the table, every eighth year is taken up to 1875–'76.]

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Total value of exports of whole empire.	Coffee exports of whole empire.	Total value of exports from Rio de Janeiro.	Coffee exports from Rio de Janeiro.
1851–'52	$37,176,512	$18,117,109	$20,345,454	$17,080,428
1859–'60	57,551,818	30,870,910	28,877,081	26,301,079
1867–'68	87,575,271	38,874,342	38,337,946	32,915,043
1875–'76	104,621,321	65,681,468	53,037,177	51,030,170
1876–'77	97,867,149	53,619,537	49,008,222	42,677,463
1877–'78	87,414,791	51,909,975	43,265,540	40,917,993
1878–'79	87,744,725	48,797,229	45,606,353	43,394,646
1879–'80	Returns not in.	Returns not in.	43,176,379	40,665,493

NOTE.—I acknowledge my indebtedness for the greater part of the above table to Counselor Herman Haupt, consul of the German Empire at this port.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the planters who find a market for their produce at Rio de Janeiro, from which port is shipped more than half the total exports of Brazil, have, like our Southern people, devoted their efforts mainly to the cultivation of a single article. As cotton was formerly "king" in our Southern States, so coffee has long been "king" here, and the economical blunder committed in thus crowning the Arabian berry will have to be atoned for.

In my last annual report I referred to the lack of diversified industries in Brazil, and now, as no marked change has occurred in that respect, it may be well, for those who contemplate entering upon any important enterprise here, to provide beforehand against the possible contingencies which may follow a blight of this one great industry by a failure of the crop, a change in the system of labor, a sudden fall in prices, or the competition of countries which, like the Central American States, give promise of rapid development.

IMPORTS OF THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

With great labor and most painstaking care I have sought to find out how large a proportion of the imports of Brazil come from the United States, and how our sales to this empire compare with those of England and France, and I am pleased to find that we have been absolutely and relatively gaining ground since 1872, as will be seen by the following:

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Statement of value of Brazilian imports coming from the United States, England, and France from 1870 to 1880.

[Values in American gold coin.]

Years.	From the United States.	From Great Britain.	From France.	Total from the three countries.	Percentage of the imports from the United States to those of the other countries.
1870	$5,774,323	$26,978,917	$12,369,000	$45,122,240	12.8
1871	6,013,733	31,812,043	11,550,600	49,376,376	12.2
1872	5,912,783	37,870,127	17,874,600	61,657,510	9.6
1873	7,197,722	38,331,450	16,963,200	62,492,372	11.5
1874	7,702,156	39,156,589	16,076,900	62,935,645	12.2
1875	7,742,359	34,904,514	17,756,000	60,402,873	12.8
1876	7,346,380	30,348,276	17,929,700	55,624,356	13.2
1877	7,581,813	31,174,658	17,466,500	56,222,971	13.5
1878	8,686,704	30,168,460	13,336,300	52,191,464	16.6
1879	8,194,370	29,130,908	13,683,700	51,008,978	16.1
1880	8,605,346	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Exports.—The tabular statement herewith shows that the exports from this port during the fiscal year 1879–'80, the latest returns available, amounted to $43,176,379, being a slight falling off from the preceding year.

It is proper to note, however, that the custom-house return from which this table was compiled made the amount larger, as said return included the value of gold coupon bonds sent abroad in the return of gold shipped, making the item read "gold and gold coupons."

I have thought that gold, in the form in which sent from the mines to England, might be taken as a legitimate product to be included in the export tables; but as coupon bonds may be produced to any extent with the aid of a paper mill and printing press, I have taken the liberty of eliminating "coupon bonds" from the exports, and my table is thus short of the official return by upwards of six millions of dollars.

On the other hand, it must always be borne in mind that the official valuation of exports here is as a rule slightly under the actual market price and does not include cost of bags for coffee and the various shipping expenses, which make the cost of the produce exported, by the time it is in the ship's hold, about twenty per cent. above the official figures. This will be shown more clearly by reference to the annexed table showing the value of exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States as declared in invoices verified at this office. As the material for this table is in the consulate, I have been able to bring it up to the end of the last fiscal year and give comparison of same with preceding years, showing exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States, as follows, viz:

Year ending June 30, 1881	$31,537,329 09
Year ending June 30, 1880	32,639,548 18
Year ending June 30, 1879	30,083,709 85

Of the exports from Rio de Janeiro to foreign countries, the United States takes 60 per cent., consisting almost entirely of coffee, of which article we purchased at Rio de Janeiro during the last fiscal year 2,133,179 bags, of 60 kilograms or 132¼ pounds each.

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IMPORTS.

From one of the tables hereto appended it will be seen that the value of imports of foreign merchandise at the port of Rio de Janeiro during the fiscal year 1879–'80 (latest returns) amounted to $41,809,536 against $39,146,610 in the preceding year, and that of said imports Great Britain furnished 41 per cent.; France, 17 per cent.; Germany, 9 per cent.; the United States, 8.5 per cent.; Portugal, 6.8 per cent.; Uruguay, 6.3 per cent.; the balance being divided amongst other nations in small amounts.

The imports from the United States are stated at 8,160,768 milreis, say, $3,590,738, being an increase over the preceding year of $372,466.

Our great competitor for the trade of Brazil is Great Britain, and of the imports from that country more than one-half of the total value is in textile fabrics and a large proportion of the remainder is made up of coal, leather and leather goods, iron, steel and iron mongery, machinery tools, beer, spirits, salt meats and fish, chemicals, and earthenware.

Flour.—Although a wide extent of territory in Southern Brazil is well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, maize, and other cereals, I am informed by a prominent dealer in flour that he is not aware that a single barrel of wheaten flour made in Brazil from native grain has appeared in this market.

There is one flour mill in this city which works on imported grain, but it has not proved a success, and does not affect the American flour trade.

A tabular statement appended hereto shows the flour trade of Rio de Janeiro for the crop year ended 30th of September, 1881, and the following statement shows—

Comparison of receipts of wheat flour at Rio de Janeiro during the last three years and countries from which imported.

Years.	United States.	River Plate.	Chili.	Trieste.	Total.
	Barrels.	**Barrels.*	**Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
1879	394, 954	46, 699	.....	12, 081	453, 734
1880	296, 842	59, 141	6, 639	11, 697	374, 319
1881	390, 882	8, 926	18, 804	8, 252	426, 864

* Two bags of 100 pounds each reckoned as one barrel.

NAVIGATION OF THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

It has been found very difficult to obtain correct statistics of the shipping arriving at this port. Such information as was obtained from the custom-house and published by the commercial association has proved to be very defective and unreliable, when compared with the records of the foreign consulates of this port.

The value of correct statistics to the statesman, the political and social economist, and the merchant does not appear to be properly appreciated here. It is but two months ago that this government issued the statistics of the maritime commerce of Brazil for the fiscal year of 1871–'72.

With the assistance of some of my consular colleagues and the best information from other sources, I have prepared the accompanying tables showing the foreign navigation of this port, from which it will be seen that during the year 1880 there entered the port of Rio de

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Janeiro, under other than Brazilian flags, 900 sailing vessels, with a total of 369,390 tons, and 484 steamships, with a total of 786,100 tons.

From these tables it appears that the tonnage leaving Rio de Janeiro for the United States is more than double that arriving from our country, and that both the number of vessels and tonnage arriving from Great Britain are more than double the number of ships and tonnage returning to that country.

In figures, the case stands thus: in 1880 there arrived here from the United States, 158 vessels of 104,034 tons; sailed for the United States, 310 vessels of 226,871 tons. Arrived from Great Britain, 307 vessels of 363,198 tons; sailed for Great Britain, 139 vessels with 175,959 tons. These figures exhibit the importance of what is known as the "*Triangular Commerce.*"

A large number of steamships and sailing vessels, after having carried cargoes of coffee from Brazil to the United States, are freighted thence to Europe with our grain, provisions, cotton, tobacco, and petroleum, and finally return to Brazil with manufactured goods from England and France.

The balance of trade between Brazil and the United States being largely in favor of Brazil, this triangular traffic is inevitable; shipowners must get their freights where they can, and if the coffee ships were all to return directly to Brazil, most of them would have to come in ballast.

It is of the first importance to our growing export trade to Brazil that we should have regular and speedy conveyance for our goods so that dealers may count with certainty on having the goods ordered from "the States" in their warehouses in a definite, short time.

An unsubsidized line of steamers cannot ply regularly between the United States and Brazil so as to meet the necessities of the trade, to foster its growth, and at the same time to pay an interest on the capital invested.

During the seven months which have elapsed since the withdrawal of what was known as "the Roach line," the powerful British company of Lamport & Holt have taken up the trade and send a steamer from New York on the 5th of each month, but these vessels generally go to City Point, Va., to take in cargo of flour, which makes the time from New York longer and interferes with the business of our sailing owned at Baltimore.

Another advantage which these vessels have over "the Roach line" is that not being compelled by contract to call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia, the cost of marine insurance is reduced to a minimum, and not being bound to a contract time they save in coal by taking more time.

In the inception of the Roach line it was thought that the calls at the above-named ports would assist in building up an export trade to those ports, and thus commend the enterprise to our government, which was asked to aid it by a subsidy, or in other words, by payment of a moderate sum for carrying the mails.

The Roach line, under the original contract with the Brazilian Government, suspended the service, because the Chamber of Deputies insisted on adding Maranham to the ports of call.

It is now reported that a new contract has been made, including the call at Maranham, but handicapped, as the line must be, by increased insurance to cover so many "landfalls," it is difficult to understand how the service can be performed without some aid from our own government, in addition to that promised by Brazil.

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With all due deference to the wisdom of our legislators, I still think no more deserving enterprise has for a long time asked the aid of the Government of the United States. If the subject should again be brought before our Congress, certain points should be taken into careful consideration, and amongst them are these, viz: New York City, being most central to the large number of manufactories interested in the extension of our export trade, is the proper port of departure for an American line of steamers, but as the shipments are not as yet sufficient to freight large steamers without taking flour, and, as the market prefers Richmond flour, our steamers must pay the freight on that article to New York or give it up to the Lamport and Holt and Merchants' line, which go to the Southern ports for it. If our steamers were to go south to complete freights they would lose the time so important to shippers of other commodities, and the difference in time means life or death to the trade. The calls at intermediate ports add to the insurance, which owners of steamers must make good to shippers in reduced rates or by paying the extra charge. They must consume more coal to make contract time.

It is asserted, and I believe truly, that the reductions on freights thus made necessary by foreign competition by vessels not bound to make the voyage when not profitable; the added cost of insurance, virtually borne by the American steamship owner; and the extra consumption of coal to make contract time, are not covered by the small subsidy paid by the Brazilian Government.

With all this is to be considered the great importance of maintaining a merchant marine, which might be utilized in case of a foreign war, and of keeping up a school for seamen.

The Canadian line mentioned in my last annual report has commenced its service between the Dominion of Canada and the Brazilian ports, being subsidized by both governments. Can Canada better afford to subsidize a steamship line to Brazil than can the United States?

AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

During and soon after the Centennial celebration in the United States attention was called to this country by the Emperor's visit to the American cities and by the fine display made by Brazil at the Philadelphia Exposition. Following this came a general effort to extend our trade with other countries, and especially with Brazil. The newspapers teemed with sensational articles on the great southern empire, treating it as a veritable "El Dorado," a land overflowing with gold and filled with a people whose most ardent desire was that they might be allowed to buy their goods in the United States. A crowd of commercial adventurers rushed to the coast cities of Brazil, most of them without any adequate capital and with the crudest ideas as to the country and its wants. A magnificent building for the exhibition and sale of American goods was erected—on paper—at Rio de Janeiro. Various magnificent schemes were projected on a similar basis, commercial houses were opened with a meteoric brilliancy, and—the reaction came as a matter of course—Brazil and the Brazilian trade were subjected to much undeserved, unfavorable criticism.

In view of these facts it may seem paradoxical to state the credence given to spurious commercial enterprises.

A concern was started here under the title of the "*Sociedade Emporio Commercial*," or "The Commercial Emporium Company," the advertisements of which promised a virtual realization of the difficult feat of

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"eating your cake and still having it in your hand." A person visited our principal cities giving lectures on the subject of our "Commerce with Brazil," making statements which only the most credulous could believe, in regard to the enormous profits to be made in the trade; and stating that, through his connection with the great "Commercial Emporium Company," of Rio de Janeiro, he was in the best position for enriching those who might consign, through him, to the above company. Prominent statesmen, merchants, bankers, &c., sat on the platform or otherwise gave their moral support to this person's lectures, and many were induced to ship goods to "the Commercial Emporium Company," "established at Rio de Janeiro with authorization of the Imperial Government of Brazil, decree No. 7,155, of February 8, 1879—capital 1,000,000$000 reis;" which numbered on its board of directors a viscount, a baron, and a knight commander!

The career of that company was very brief; it was born, like a rocket, in a blaze; it made a noise in the world, and passed away.

To show the results of shipments to the "Commercial Emporium Company" I refer to the following accurate translation of an original "account of sales" presented to me by the liquidators of the defunct enterprise, with the modest request that I pay the balance therein shown as due to the company.

Account of sales of 100 *boxes of beer consigned by Mr.* ——— ———, *of New York, to the Commercial Emporium Company, to be sold for his account and risk.*

Ex. Thames, from New York.

Sold for cash—7 per cent. discount.

1880.		*Reis.*	
April 6—	77 boxes, each 3 dozen bottles, at 3$500	808$530	
	1 box, each two-thirds dozen bottles, at 3$500	2$330	
	14 boxes, each 6½ dozen bottles, at 1$800	151$200	
	1 box, each 3 dozen bottles, at 1$800	5$400	
	7 boxes inutilised in examination	.....	
	100 boxes	967$460	
	Discount 7 per cent	67$720	
			899$740
	EXPENSES.		
	Paid freight on 100 boxes	227$030	
	Duties, warehousing, &c	757$000	
	Cartage of two boxes for samples	1$500	
	Brokerage	4$560	
	Commission on sales, 2½ per cent	22$500	
			1,012$590
	Balance which is due to us from Mr. ——— ———		112$850

E. & O. E.
RIO DE JANEIRO, *April* 30, 1880.

The liquidating commissioners:

BOAVENTURA FERNANDES CLAPP.
JOSÉ CARLOS D' OLIVEIRA MAYA.
J. DE PAULO ARANJO.

It will be seen by this account that the shipper of the merchandise not only loses his venture, but is brought in debt to the consignees, notwithstanding the titled names advertised in connection with the enterprise.

The want of care in packing.—Merchants constantly complain that American shippers pack their goods in a manner entirely unsuitable for a long sea voyage and for the subsequent careless handling which

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packages receive. Breakages and consequent losses are very frequent. Cases should be well strapped, and machinery should be well stayed by braces inside of the box.

BRAZILIAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

As persons proposing business with Brazil frequently make inquiries of this consulate as to tariff, it may not be amiss to quote the rates of duties levied on some of the principal articles in which we are or may be interested. I give the duties and quantities in United States gold at present exchange and in our weights and measures, viz: Flour, 60 cents per barrel; lard, 3 cents per pound; butter, 10½ cents per pound; cheese, 9 cents per pound; kerosene, 2 1/10 cents per pound; hams, 7½ cents per pound; lumber, pine, 9½ cents per cubic foot; oak, 29 cents per cubic foot; cabinet woods, 1¾ to 3 cents per pound; bedsteads, $4.62 to $19.80 each; wash-stands, $1.20 to $3.20 each; billiard tables, $34 each; boot-jacks, 33 cents each; wooden pails, 5½ cents per pound; cotton prints, 36 cents per pound; cotton shirtings, 18 cents per pound; sail-cloth, 9 cents per pound; flannels and cassimeres, 66 cents per pound; cotton hosiery, 9 to 80 cents per dozen pairs; rubber clothing, 54 cents per pound; rubber tubing, sheet or cord, 9 cents per pound; sole and dressed leather, 9 cents per pound; children's leather shoes, 40 cents per pair; men's Congress shoes, $1.06 per pair; saddles, $2.60 to $7.90 each; wheat, free; rice, 3/10 cent per pound; ship biscuit, 3/10 cent per pound; soda and other plain biscuit, 6 cents per pound; canned fruits and vegetables, 7½ to 8 cents per pound; tea, 24 cents per pound; tar, 3/10 cent per pound; writing-paper, 4 to 11 cents per pound; envelopes, 9 cents per pound; printing paper, ⅜ cent per pound; glass lamps, 12 cents per pound; cast-iron pumps, 3⅕ cents per pound; sewing machines, 3 cents per pound; Cologne water and perfumeries, 18 cents per pound; sulphuric acid (pure), 1½ cents per pound; chloral, 66 cents per gram; quinine, 75 cents per ounce; morphine, $1.12 per ounce; window glass, 2 1/10 cents per pound; nails and tacks, 1⅕ cents per pound; stoves, 1½ cents per pound; table knives, 26 cents per dozen (forks, 50 per cent. extra); clocks, 30 per cent. ad valorem; gold watches, $1.58 each; pianos (upright), $79 each; grand pianos, $118 each; grocers' scales, 66 cents to $8 each; revolvers, 20 cents per chamber.

AGRICULTURE.

The unsettled state of the labor question and the lack of cheap transportation seriously retard this important industry.

The methods of cultivation most in vogue are of the most rudimentary kind, and the wretched condition of the common roads affords but little chance for the planter, who lives off the line of railway, to market his products with profit.

Take, for example, a section of country whose transportation facilities are probably second to none in the empire, viz, the valley of the Parahyba River, which is traversed by the Dom Pedro II railway and its San Paulo branch, and is distant from Rio de Janeiro, at its nearest point, about 70 miles. The low lands of this valley are well adapted to the cultivation of rice, corn, beans, sugar-cane, &c., whilst the hills are suitable for the growth of coffee and mandioca. To the ability to grow these varied products is joined the impossibility of sending them to market, for, in the first place, to reach the railway the crops must be

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hauled over the miserable country roads, fit only for ox-teams or pack-mules, and which soon become veritable quagmires in the rainy season.

In the second place, the freight charges by rail are so heavy that, by the time they reach Rio de Janeiro, the native rice, beans, and maize cannot compete with the imported articles. As a consequence of the crushing effects of the high freight tariffs, agriculture in Brazil languishes, although this is essentially an agricultural country.

There is not, as with us, an inducement to attain the highest possible rate of production, and therefore but little demand for the great variety of farm machinery that we use; the ignorance of the slave laborers also forbids the introduction of tools requiring skill in the handling, and a clumsy hoe is therefore the chief agricultural implement.

The tendency, heretofore, has been to form large estates, often covering many square miles, only a portion of the land being utilized at one time. After the first planting the land receives no attention, and fertilizers are rarely employed; when one tract is exhausted, it is abandoned and a fresh space is cleared.

The best coffee lands last for thirty years; sugar fields, a somewhat shorter time; mandioca fields, in the northern provinces, from three to five years.

The method of clearing ground is wasteful, much valuable timber being burned.

A few Brazilian planters have sought to emancipate themselves from the old and ruinous system of the country, and the improved modes of cultivation introduced by them have produced good results, but their example has not proved contagious. At present there is nothing to warrant an American farmer in emigrating to Brazil.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

By the law of September 28, 1871, every child born of slave parents after that date was declared free, the owner of the slave mother of such child being entitled to its services until it became of age, but with the privilege of giving it up to the government for education. An emancipation fund was also to be raised by lotteries, and from certain taxes and fines; the said fund to be divided among the provinces every year and applied to the manumission of slaves chosen by lot.

The government did not succeed in carrying out the plan of a yearly manumission, and there have been but two distributions of the fund, one in 1875, and the other in 1880, aggregating 8,128,612 milreis, or nearly $4,000,000.

On the tenth anniversary of the emancipation act, a further distribution of about a million of dollars was authorized.

There are no accurate statistics to show the workings of the emancipation act, but it does not appear to have met the expectation of its framers.

Returns from twelve provinces and the capital show an absolute annual decrease in the slave population of about $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Of this decrease seven hundred and ten one-thousandths is set down as due to deaths; thirty-four one-thousandths to manumissions from the government funds, and two hundred and fifty-six one-thousandths to emancipation by masters, by abolition societies, and by the slaves themselves. Probably the figures are too low as regards the death rate, but in the absence of better data they must be assumed to be true.

The census of 1872 placed the slave population of the empire at

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1,510,806, but as the tables were notoriously incorrect, the whole slave population of that period is generally estimated at 1,600,000.

Assuming that the rates of decrease given above are true for the whole empire, the present slave population may be set down at 1,295,409, a decrease of 304,591 in ten years; of this decrease, 216,260 are due to deaths; 76,719 to extraordinary emancipations, and 11,612 to government manumissions. During the same time, probably 400,000 children have been born of slave mothers, and most of these are at present in a state of virtual slavery.

As, by the law, there can be no additions to the number of slaves, the death rate will naturally increase with each year, and the government having, of late, evinced a desire to press the collection and distribution of the emancipation fund, it is probable that this will, in the future, form a more important item in the decrease of the slave population.

A still more important decrease may be looked for from the voluntary manumissions conferred by masters. During the last decade these manumissions have aggregated at least 50,000, and they are yearly increasing in number, which speaks well for the humanity of Brazilian slaveholders.

Heretofore, Brazilian agriculture has been almost entirely dependent on slave labor, and as yet no adequate supply has been found to meet the drain caused by the decrease in the number of slaves. The yearly immigration is small, and most of the immigrants, if not established in government colonies, prefer to set up for themselves. In the sparsely settled provinces, some use is made of the Indians, but these are yearly decreasing in number, and are not an important factor in the labor question.

Attempts have been made to introduce Chinese laborers, but the high wages demanded will be a bar to their introduction, even if the laws are so altered as to recognize the validity of "labor contracts" made in China.

The labor question is now recognized as the most important one with which Brazil has to deal. One of the results of the prominence given to it has been to widen the breach between the defenders and opponents of slavery. The former hold that slave labor must continue to be the main dependence of agriculture, and some of them advocate a revocation of the gradual emancipation act. The opponents of the system urge that it should be abolished at any cost, not only as a measure of humanity, but because no final solution of the labor question can be reached so long as freemen are obliged to compete with slaves. The abolitionists point to the southern part of the United States as an example of the practical benefit to agriculture and all other kinds of labor produced by the extinction of slavery. The abolition movement is especially strong in the northern provinces, where many masters have liberated their slaves altogether or agreed to protect them from sale, and to free them by will. Others, who are less humane, but who shrewdly divine the future, sold their slaves to the southern provinces.

The legislatures of several southern provinces foreseeing that northern slaveholders, after ridding themselves of their slave property, could not be counted on to defend the slavery interests in other parts, have passed laws for the heavy taxation of slaves brought from other provinces, amounting to the average market value of a slave, in other words, a prohibitory import duty.

The temper of the people is shown in many ways; for instance, several newspapers have refused to insert advertisements of fugitive slaves, or have agreed to devote the proceeds of such advertisements to the eman-

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cipation fund. Abolition societies have been formed in nearly every large city. Planters free one or more slaves, very frequently, on the marriage of a daughter, or as an evidence of thankfulness for the recovery of one of the family from dangerous illness, and such events are chronicled by the journals as laudable acts.

A citizen of the United States, whose memory dates back to 1850, cannot fail to be impressed by the freedom with which this question is discussed here, and from this must see that slavery in Brazil is hastening to extinction.

IMMIGRATION.

The policy of the Brazilian Government has been to establish immigrants in "colonies" or special reservations, subject to official supervision. Whatever the theoretical value of the plan may be, its practical workings have been very unfavorable to settlers. The colonists assert that they are subjected to a multitude of petty official annoyances, their work hampered, and their freedom unnecessarily restrained.

Owing in part to the absence of a land tax in Brazil, to the great estates inherited from the captains-general of former times, and various other causes, a large part of the available territory is taken up by or is under the control of rich proprietors or provincial magnates, and small farms in desirable locations could be had only at high prices. Transfers, titles, and surveys are all subject to heavy official charges, and the settler cannot be sure that his title will remain uncontested.

The chief products of the country (coffee and sugar) require expensive plantation machinery, and the small proprietor has no recourse except to sell his produce to his richer neighbor, often at a loss to himself. Under the present circumstances, Brazil cannot expect such a flood of immigrants as reaches our shores.

The following is the official list of immigrants arrived at Rio de Janeiro in the years 1877, '78, '79, and '80 :

Nationalities.	Number of immigrants.				
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total of four years.
Italians	13,582	11,836	9,677	9,404	44,499
Portuguese	7 965	6,236	8,841	8 666	31,708
Germans	2,310	1,535	2,022	2,385	8,252
Russians	2,115	1,904	7	11	4,037
Austrians	1,606	1,185	312	292	3,395
Spaniards	.....	678	886	1,254	2,818
French	383	183	264	240	1,070
Poles	.....	.....	.....	384	384
Swiss	162	.....	.....	.....	162
English	.....	52	51	45	148
All others	906	596	129	178	1,809
	29,029	24,205	22,189	22,859	98,282

In the government statistics all third-class passengers are reckoned as immigrants.

A considerable number of the above are women, many of whom are imported for immoral purposes.

PRODUCTS OF THE FIELD AND FOREST.

Coffee.—The production of coffee in Brazil has, on the whole, been steadily increasing since the beginning of the century, and for many

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years the empire has been the most important coffee-producing country in the world.

Since 1855, the average ratio of the Brazilian crop has been about 46 per cent. of that of the whole world.

It may be remarked here that, by recently published statistics from German sources, it has been shown that in 1855 Brazil furnished 49¼ per cent. of the world's crop, while in 1878 she gave less than 46 per cent. This is not a fair comparison, however, as 1855 was an unusually productive year in Brazil, its crop being greater than any which preceded it, and never having been equalled until 1867. The year 1878, on the contrary, was rather below than above the medium of yearly increase.

Owing to the introduction of modern machinery, the quality of the Brazilian coffee has been greatly improved, and it is a well known fact that much of it is sold in foreign markets as "Java" or "Mocha."

Comparing this with other Brazilian products, it will be seen in the annexed tables that the exports of coffee greatly exceed in value those of all other things combined. More than half of the ships frequenting Brazilian ports are engaged in coffee trade; three-fifths of the wealth of the empire is concentrated in the coffee plantations or in commercial and banking houses, which are dependent on them; about half of the slave population is engaged in the cultivation, packing, or shipping of this product, and the coffee export duty constitutes one of the most important items in the revenue of the government.

Notwithstanding the apparent prosperity of the coffee industry, it is laboring under burdens which seriously threaten its future. The most important of these are (1) the scarcity and high price of labor, caused by the workings of the emancipation law, and the difficulty of working free and slave laborers together; (2) the increased cost of good coffee grounds caused by the unskillful system of agriculture and the absorption of land in large estates; (3) the heavy freight charges on the railways; (4) the government export tax of 13 per cent.; (5) the absence of a good credit system, and the consequent high rates of interest paid for money.

Considering the large capital required, and the loss resulting from the decay of plantations, mortality among slaves, &c., it is safe to say that coffee cannot be produced with profit at the low prices ruling for some time past.

In view of the prospect, intelligent Brazilians are recommending a reduction in the freight tariffs of the government railways and the partial or entire extinction of the export duty.

It remains to be seen whether this government can afford to dispense with these two important sources of revenue.

The rapid increase of the Mexican and Central American coffee production has caused much alarm in Brazil, as it threatens the loss, to a certain extent, of the best market for Brazilian coffee, viz., that of the United States. For this reason Brazilians are now, more than ever, inclined to encourage all means of facilitating intercourse and increasing trade with our country.

At present the large coffee plantations are almost entirely confined to the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Geraes; nearly the entire quantity exported from Brazil is shipped at the two ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos. In an average way the producer receives about one-half as much as the coffee sells for in the United States. Out of the price for which he sells it, through the commission house here, he must drop, for railway freight, station charges, hire of sacks, com-

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mission, and the multitude of small charges, from 20 to 33 per cent., according to distance from market.

The following table shows the amount of coffee, in pounds, shipped from the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Bahia during the last ten fiscal years:

[From official sources.]

Years.	Rio de Janeiro.	Santos.	Bahia.	Total of the three ports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1871–'72	279, 432, 550	55, 121, 579	16, 433, 129	350, 987, 258
1872–'73	402, 200, 201	69, 562, 799	8, 413, 342	480, 176, 342
1873–'74	273, 529, 325	81, 726, 910	7, 507, 063	362, 763, 297
1874–'75	424, 096, 514	107, 643, 778	13, 669, 765	545, 410, 057
1875–'76	382, 345, 677	93, 186, 431	16, 213, 630	491, 745, 738
1876–'77	368, 011, 237	80, 611, 184	16, 234, 268	464, 856, 689
1877–'78	348, 312, 296	123, 688, 990	9, 996, 853	481, 998, 139
1878–'79	490, 281, 309	156, 855, 012	12, 113, 123	659, 249, 444
1879–'80	395, 584, 671	135, 624, 434	17, 984, 994	549, 194, 099
1880–'81	554, 393, 095	156, 938, 494	16, 732, 907	728, 064, 996
Total	3, 918, 186, 874	1, 060, 959, 611	135, 299, 074	5, 114, 445, 559

SUGAR.

Sugar-cane is grown to a greater or less extent in all the coast provinces of Brazil, the principal ports of export being Pernambuco, Bahia, Parahyba, and Rio de Janeiro. The annual production is increasing, but not in the same ratio as coffee. The planters being slow to adopt improvements, the Brazilian sugars are almost universally of a low grade.

No doubt this state of things has been encouraged by the import duties in the United States, which permit clayed and other low grade sugars to be sold at a profit.

The planters are generally averse to any change in these duties, arguing that a tariff based on the actual amount of saccharine matter would destroy their industry. A few of the more enterprising, however, have introduced improved machinery, vacuum pans, and centrifugal dryers, and these persons naturally favor the proposed change in duties, because, by the present tariff their fine sugars are confined to home markets.

Within two or three years some alarm has been caused by a disease which has attacked the sugar plantations, especially those of Pernambuco and Bahia. The disease, probably caused by a minute fungoid growth, causes the cane to blacken and dry up and ultimately to die. The yield of some plantations has in this way been reduced to one-third or one-fourth of what it was a few years ago. No remedy is known, but it is believed that the dark or African cane is exempt from the disease, and this is being generally introduced in the affected districts. The disease has latterly assumed such serious proportions that the government found it necessary to appoint commissioners to study it.

Many of the Pernambuco planters finding the sugar business unprofitable, are turning their attention to cacáo and other native products. I regret that I have not been able to obtain full statistics of the sugar crop of recent date, but trust that the consuls at other ports will supply the necessary information.

INDIA RUBBER.

Rubber gathering is the most important forest industry of the Amazonian region, and rubber forms the chief export of Pará; small quan-

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tities are also shipped from Parahyba, Ceará, and Maranham. It should, however, be stated that at least one-fourth of the Pará rubber is gathered in Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela, and Colombia, on the upper waters of the Amazonian tributaries which rise in those countries.

There are several kinds of rubber trees in Brazil, but on the Amazon the only species used is the *Siphonia elastica*, which grows in low swampy ground, generally near the river banks.

The crop season extends from June or July to January, and during this time a large portion of the Indians and poorer inhabitants are engaged in gathering the gum. The swamps, where this work is carried on, are always haunted by fevers, and the food supply is bad and irregular, so that the rate of mortality among the gatherers is very high. The people prefer this and other forest pursuits, however, because of the greater gains and freedom from restraint.

A gatherer will earn enough in two days to keep him the remainder of the week, hence the industry is a demoralizing one and it is properly regarded as the bane of agriculture in the valley of the Amazon. Its evils increased are by the credit system which runs through it. The gatherers are always in debt to the holders of rubber lands or to the small traders who buy their produce; the traders receive advances of goods and money from the merchants, to whom they agree to send their rubber; and finally the merchants are tributary to three or four large houses in Pará, which are their creditors. By this means, the trade of the most important rubber region in the world is controlled by a few men to the exclusion of a fair competition and the injury of the business abroad. The export of rubber is subject to heavy taxes, not only from the general government, but also from the provinces of Pará and Amazonas, which derive a large share of their revenues from this source. As Brazil has, at present, nearly a monopoly of this trade, there is but little doubt that the tax or export duty will be retained until the Amazon Valley is brought into competition with the rubber regions of Venezuela yet awaiting development.

The attempts to form rubber plantations on the Amazon have met with good success, and it is probable that rubber cultivation might be made very remunerative.

The trees require about fifteen years from the time of planting to reach a size sufficient for tapping; after which they yield constantly for many years. The returns are thus slow, but as there are no land taxes and as the plantations require but little care the investment may be regarded as a good one, for the constantly-increasing demand for rubber will eventually make such plantations a necessity.

It is a mistake to suppose that the rubber supply is inexhaustible. In point of fact, a large part of the existing rubber lands of the Amazon is now worked, and thousands of trees have already been killed through the eagerness and carelessness of the gatherers.

The present mode of collecting and preparing the gum is very unsatisfactory. The trees, tapped every day, yield each a small cup of milk, which is smeared over a mold and dried in the smoke of a fire fed with palm nuts. The drying is often very carelessly done, or even neglected altogether, as in the so-called "Semamby" rubber. This "Semamby" is little better than half-rotten coagulated rubber milk, disgusting in appearance and odor and troublesome to the manufacturers.

There are no available statistics to show the amount of rubber received at other ports than Pará. In 1880–'81 there were shipped from Parahyba 1,225 kilograms.

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The following table shows, approximately, the monthly receipts of rubber at Pará during last two years:

Months.	1879–'80.	1880–'81.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*
June	304, 000	260, 000
July	415, 000	378, 000
August	570, 000	750, 000
September	733, 000	630, 000
October	898, 000	990, 000
November	1, 289, 000	1, 246, 000
December	1, 221, 000	1, 481, 000
January	797, 000	195, 000
February	855, 000	766, 000
March	476, 000	940, 000
April	172, 000	380, 000
May	278, 000	305, 000
	8, 008, 000	8, 320, 000

JERKED BEEF.

The preparation of jerked beef is a very important industry in Southern Brazil as well as in the Argentine Republic and in Uruguay.

The chief center of beef-jerking is at Pelotas, a village of Rio Grande do Sul, where there are at present thirty-two "saladeiros" or jerking establishments. These kill and jerk the meat of about 400,000 cattle annually, equal to one-fourth the average amount jerked yearly in South America.

The mode of preparation followed at Pelotas differs slightly from that in vogue in the Argentine Republic. The beef is cut into broad, thin sheets, and these are piled one above the other, with layers of salt between, to a height of from 6 to 8 feet. From 25 to 30 pounds of salt is considered sufficient for the flesh of each animal. The meat is allowed to remain in pile for two or three days, unless the season is unfavorable for drying, in which case the piles may stand for several weeks. The pressure of the meat itself serves to express a large amount of liquid, and the salt by the same means becomes thoroughly disseminated through the mass. The meat is afterwards hung on horizontal poles and allowed to dry in the sun and wind for six or seven days, when it is ready for the market. Brazil is the largest consumer, importing extensively from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. In these three countries, jerked beef is almost universally used, not only by the slaves and laboring people, but by all classes wherever a regular supply of fresh meat cannot be obtained.

The writer of this confesses to a decided penchant for jerked beef, and holds that there are but few more savory, appetizing, and satisfying dishes than a Brazilian "*féyóado*," being a stew of black beans and jerked beef, which those who can afford to do so improve by the addition of a piece of ham, a pig's foot, a link of sausage, a small piece of fresh beef, an onion, a carrot, and some pepper sauce, to all of which add finally some "farinha de mandioca."

The average price paid for cattle at Pelotas is from $12 to $16 per head. Each animal yields about 130 pounds of jerked beef, worth, say, $10 in this market, and the salted hide, tallow, bones, horns, tongue, &c., sell for about as much more.

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The following table shows the movement of jerked beef at Rio de Janeiro in the year 1880:

Imported from—	Kilograms.	Re-exported to—	Kilograms.
	Quantities.		*Quantities.*
Rio Grande do Sul	1,789,039	Other parts of Brazil	1,607,000
Argentine Republic	12,367,250	Cuba	1,063,000
Uruguay	16,016,767	Total	2,670,000
Total	30,172,996		

The total consumption of jerked beef at Rio de Janeiro during the years 1876 to 1880, inclusive, was as follows, viz:

	Kilograms.
1876	29,231,628
1877	30,250,837
1878	31,798,103
1879	28,031,478
1880	27,077,750

The consideration of this subject suggests the inquiry whether the production of jerked beef might not be made a profitable industry for our cattle farmers in Texas and Colorado.

TIMBER.

The forests of Brazil contain more than a hundred varieties of beautiful woods, but the difficulties in the way of converting them into an article of commerce are practically insurmountable. A large part of the supply is far removed from the coast or from navigable rivers, and the absence of roads and heavy railway charges will long keep the best timber from the markets.

In tropical forests, the immense variety of trees must always be a source of trouble to the lumberman. Many of them are worthless, and the valuable ones are so widely scattered that frequently but half a dozen good trees are found in an acre. The valuable woods, with one or two exceptions, are so hard that unusual labor is required in felling and trimming them, and so heavy that they cannot be floated to market.

Brazil has no available timber which can be brought to market so as to compete with the pine and spruce which are so largely imported from the United States and the Baltic. The consumption of these woods is very great in the southern provinces of Brazil, but in the northern part of the empire the white ant speedily penetrates our North American pine woods, and renders them of but little use for anything more enduring than a coffin.

An export duty is imposed on the Brazilian woods shipped out of the country. "Tacaranda," or rosewood, is the only kind exported to any extent. In 1880, 10,076 logs were shipped from Rio de Janeiro, and 14,720 from Bahia. "Cedro," similar to baywood, is found floating on the Amazon in considerable quantities, and fair profits have been gained by collecting and sawing the logs, the wood being in request for flooring and light cabinet work. "Itauba" is an abundant Amazonian wood, which would be valuable for ship-building from its durability, but its exportation is prohibited by law.

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MINING INDUSTRIES.

There are no statistics to show the present yield of precious metals in Brazil, but it is known that the gold product, which was formerly very large, has been decreasing for many years.

Most of the gold workings have been abandoned, either because they were exhausted, on account of provincial tax, or because they did not yield a sufficient return for the outlay. Those that are still in operation are in the hands of stock companies, but the dividends are generally small.

The methods of working usually followed in the colonial times were placer mining and washings in the beds of streams. In some parts of Minas Geraes nearly the whole country appears to have been dug up and turned over in search of gold. It is probable that a large part of this region is still auriferous and that it would repay more scientific mining with improved machinery.

The following table will show the production of gold in the province of Minas Geraes during the year 1879:

Name of mining company.	Quantities.
	Ounces.
São João d'el Rei Mining Company:	51,476
Morro Velho mine	1,214
Cuyabá mine	6,182
Santa Barbara Gold Mining Company (Pary mine)	1,387
Dom Pedro Norte d'el Rei Company (Morro de Santa Anna mine)	192
Companhia de Mineracão Brazileira (Itabira mine)	3,152
Gold from other sources melted in the mint at Rio de Janeiro	
	63,603

Silver has never been found in large quantities in Brazil. Copper and lead are said to abound in some places, but they have not been developed.

Iron occurs in large quantities, but little use has been made of it, partly because it has not been found in conjunction with coal, and partly because of cost of transportation.

Coal exists in the provinces of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, and has been known and veins worked for nearly or quite twenty years, but none of it can be found in this market to-day.

A brown coal or liguite has been found on the coast of Bahia. It furnishes a superior quality of illuminating gas, but, owing to its extreme lightness, cannot be shipped with profit.

Since the opening of the South African diamond fields, the yield of diamonds in Brazil has decreased, and many of the old washings in Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso have been abandoned. At present, the largest number of stones comes from the province of Bahia. Diamonds have been found in nearly every province of Brazil, and it is probable that the yield may be increased in future by better methods of working.

Mercury, manganese, antimony, bismuth, and arsenic have been found to exist in the empire, but remain undeveloped.

FISHERIES.

The Brazilian coasts and rivers abound with excellent fish, but the number taken by the fishermen hardly supplies the local demand. A number of fishing-boats are employed near the Abrolhos Islands, about

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latitude 18° south, the fish obtained there being salted and dried in the sun and afterwards sold in the Rio market.

The "piraracú," a very large fish, common in the lakes of the Amazonian lowlands, is taken in great numbers during the dry season. Its flesh is salted and dried in the same manner as codfish, and is the standard article of food in the provinces of Pará and Amazonas, taking the place of jerked beef in Southern Brazil. The price varies in different years from about four to sixteen cents per pound.

Sea-turtles abound on many islands of the Brazilian coast. On the Amazon River two kinds of fresh-water turtles are found in great numbers; their flesh and eggs are much used.

POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

During the past decade much has been done to better the Brazilian mail service, and there is still much room for improvement, especially in the northern provinces.

In 1880 the total number of post-offices was 1,303. During the year ending 30th June, 1880, the post-office of the city of Rio de Janeiro received 3,917,863 letters, cards, and packages, dispatching during the same time 6,428,359, the surplus being due to the large newspaper mails.

The entire number of letters and other articles received from foreign countries during the same period was 2,801,619; the number sent, 1,963,162.

The line of steam packets between the United States and Brazil, known as "the Roach line," was withdrawn in June, 1881, since which time mail communication between the two countries has been very irregular.

Nearly all the land telegraph lines in Brazil are government property. There are about 5,000 miles of line in operation, with 140 stations, extending from Fortaleza, Ceará, to the frontier of Uruguay. In the year ending June 30, 1880, about 500,000 messages, or 9,000,000 words, were sent. The service is very irregular, and the rates so high that the usefulness of the line is seriously impaired.

The Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company (limited) has established connections between the coast cities, and a line is projected on the Amazon from Pará to Manaos.

Communication with Europe is effected by the trans-Atlantic cable of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company. This line runs to Lisbon, and from thence to Southampton.

The Brazilian Government recently authorized its consul-general at New York to contract with an American company for a submarine line of telegraph between Brazil and the United States via the West Indies.

A telephone system has been introduced in Rio de Janeiro by an American company, and similar enterprises exist in other Brazilian cities.

THOMAS ADAMSON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rio de Janeiro, December 17, 1881.

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Statement showing value of imports from each foreign country entered at Rio de Janeiro during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, and comparison of same with preceding year.

From whence.	1879–'80.	1878–'79.	Kind of merchandise.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*	
Great Britain	38, 135, 439	35, 132, 710	Manufactures of iron, steel, cotton, wool, &c.; coals, earthenware, &c.
France	16, 141, 121	16, 984, 836	Wine, silks, cottons, woolens, leather, skins, &c.
Germany	8, 535, 906	8. 098, 137	Cottons, woolens, linens, chemicals, paper, salt fish, &c.
United States	8, 160, 768	7, 484, 854	Flour, kerosene, lumber, machinery, tools, lard, perfumery, &c.
Portugal	6, 527, 610	5, 753, 981	Wines, chemicals, preserved fruits, meats, fish, &c.
Uruguay	6, 015, 535	4, 420, 244	Jerked beef, specie.
Belgium	4, 780, 556	5, 231, 629	Cottons, woolens, linens, sewing-machines, iron, paper, &c.
Argentine Confederation	4, 043, 939	5, 516, 182	Jerked beef, flour, cereals.
Italy	882, 129	909, 776	Flour, oil, macaroni, wine, sulphur.
China	662, 606	.....	Tea, mattings, rattans, curios, &c.
Spain	549, 922	804, 051	Wines, fruits, &c.
Sweden	285, 010	150, 638	Timber, iron.
Holland	146, 031	36, 997	Dried fish, liquors.
Chili	126, 927	35, 859	Flour.
Austria	72, 038	150, 986	Do.
All others	6, 137	234, 341	
	95, 021, 674	90, 939, 721	
Value in United States coin at average exchange of year.	$41, 809, 536 56	$39, 142, 610 64	

Statement of official valuation of each class of imports at Rio de Janeiro during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, and comparison of same with the preceding year.

[From custom-house books.]

Articles.	1879–'80.	1878–'79.
Cotton goods	$9, 114, 868 40	$8, 226, 047 83
Meats, fish, lard, butter, &c	4, 441, 924 96	4, 170, 899 09
Woolen goods	3, 585, 237 48	3, 159, 942 26
Beer, wines, spirits, &c	3, 043, 230 96	3, 092, 420 47
Flour, grains, &c	2, 395, 338 88	2, 787, 580 60
Coal, tiles, bricks, &c	1, 650, 578 60	1, 604, 549 11
Iron, steel, and ironmongery	1, 555, 335 16	1, 316, 161 74
Linen goods	1, 460, 885 80	1, 414, 769 02
Hides, skins, &c	1, 315, 609 24	1, 285, 509 49
Petroleum, paints, varnish, &c	1, 208, 996 36	1, 274, 478 18
Chemicals	996, 292 24	838, 405 25
Machinery, tools, &c	827, 397 56	1, 120, 437 63
Silk and silk goods	724, 917 60	633, 337 75
Timber, planks, deals, &c	636, 433 60	464, 961 12
Paper and manufactures of	587, 288 68	679, 234 61
Crockery ware	468, 765 00	477, 447 30
Sundries	7, 793, 939 56	6, 596, 429 19
	41, 809, 540 08	39, 142, 610 64

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Statement showing the entries of wheat flour at Rio de Janeiro during the year ended September 30, 1881.

Months.	From the United States.			From Rio de la Plata.	From Chili.	From Trieste.	Total.
	Baltimore brands.	Richmond brands.	Various other brands.				
1880.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
October	15,350	20,644	4 675	498	2,600	.....	43,767
November	23,691	16,290	6,000	6,553	4,405	.....	56,939
December	10,740	15,857	6,865	.....	5,000	1,560	39,962
1881.							
January	12,655	16,376	3,188	.....	.....	.....	42,219
February	4,500	.....	.....	1,400	.....	2,120	8,020
March	12,892	6,670	4,494	.....	.....	.....	24,056
April	23,134	23,375	11,075	.....	.....	.....	57,584
May	3,757	6,141	2,748	.....	.....	.....	17,646
June	9,270	12,559	4,529	.....	.....	2,362	28,711
July	2,750	3,517	2,207	.....	500	.....	13,974
August	17,362	18,429	12,150	225	800	.....	48,957
September	14,306	15,425	9,279	250	5,499	2,270	45,029
Total	155,407	160,274	75,201	8,926	18,804	8,252	426,864

Comparative statement of official values of exports from Rio de Janeiro to foreign countries during the fiscal year ended on 30th of June, 1878, 1879, and 1880.

[Compiled from custom-house returns. Values in Brazilian milreis turned into United States gold dollars at average exchange of each year.]

Articles.	1877–'78.	1878–'79.	1879–'80.
Coffee	$40,917,993 36	$43,894,646 06	$40,665,493 20
Gold	1,004,076 23	737,938 60	847,574 64
Tobacco	461,480 65	516,707 39	350,395 21
Hides	278,730 16	433,686 80	372,978 31
Sugar	223,405 90	40,557 49	321,914 27
Diamonds	136,617 72	267,328 42	205,807 36
Tapioca	65,363 91	59,836 10	113,850 19
Woods	75,072 68	85,490 38	149,126 02
Sundries	102,800 22	70,161 82	149,240 22
Total	43,265,540 43	45,606,353 06	43,176,379 42

NOTE.—The above table differs from the official returns in one item, namely: In the official return of exports for 1879–'80, the custom-house has added to the item "gold" the coupon bonds payable in gold, exported to England, the value of which is estimated at $6,143,189. While that item makes a handsome increase to the sum total of exports, I do not think it can fairly be considered as a proper product of the country to figure in an export table, and I have therefore omitted it from the above.

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Statement showing custom-house valuation of exports from the port of Rio de Janeiro to foreign countries during the year ended June 30, 1880, with the countries to which shipped and value to each country.

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	Germany.	France.
	Reis.	*Reis.*	*Reis.*	*Reis.*
Coffee	58, 551, 239, 832	6, 555, 772, 477	9, 520, 782, 022	7, 838, 523, 255
Tobacco	.....	1, 839, 022	2, 794, 522	637, 766
Hides	3, 249, 777	.....	11, 121, 222	813, 806, 988
Sugar	200, 458, 385	48, 723, 714	8, 901, 286	467, 258
Diamonds	2, 944, 000	385, 384, 000	.....	79, 416, 000
Tapioca	2, 536, 800	22, 836, 320	225, 280	98, 915, 440
Woods	72, 886, 977	5, 651, 100	4, 651, 111	233, 816, 333
Gold	.....	1, 926, 306, 000	.....	.....
Sundries	33, 984, 075	17, 245, 919	5, 058, 538	46, 321, 185
	58, 867, 299, 846	8, 963, 758, 552	9, 553, 533, 981	9, 111, 904, 225
Total value in United States gold coin at average exchange of the year, 44 cents per milreis	$25, 901, 611 93	$3, 944, 053 76	$4, 203, 554 95	$4, 009, 237 86

Articles.	Portugal.	Other countries.	Total value in Brazilian currency.	Total value in United States coin.
	Reis.	*Reis.*	*Reis.*	
Coffee	2, 597, 006, 233	7, 358, 251, 634	92, 421, 575, 453	$40, 665, 493 20
Tobacco	5, 613, 833	785, 467, 598	796, 352, 741	350, 395 21
Hides	.....	19, 500, 000	847, 677, 987	372, 978 31
Sugar	53, 857, 858	419, 214, 841	731, 623, 342	321, 914 27
Diamonds	.....	.....	467, 744, 000	205, 807 36
Tapioca	16, 553, 480	117, 683, 120	258, 750, 440	113, 850 19
Woods	2, 703, 000	19, 214, 255	338, 922, 776	149, 126 02
Gold	.....	.....	1, 926, 306, 000	847, 574 64
Sundries	18, 230, 896	218, 341, 714	339, 182, 327	149, 240 22
	2, 693, 965, 300	8, 937, 673, 162	98, 128, 135, 066	43, 176, 379 42
Total value in United States gold coin at average exchange of the year, 44 cents per milreis	$1, 185, 344 73	$3, 932, 576 19	$43, 176, 379 42	

Statement of exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during year ended June 30, 1881, and comparison of same with two preceding years.

[Made up from consular invoice book.]

Articles.	Year 1880–'81.		Year 1879–'80.		Year 1878–'79.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Coffee ..... bags	2, 133, 179	$31, 329, 685 72	1, 911, 630	$32, 336, 639 87	2, 097, 906	$30, 061, 762 48
Sugar	.....	.....	19, 877	149, 990 31	.....	.....
Old iron ..... tons	2, 312	28, 610 82	5, 384	60, 293 92	312	2, 717 42
Rosewood ..... logs	2, 155	63, 126 21	2, 060	46, 282 21	.....	.....
Ipecacuanha ....seroons	368	39, 472 90	165	19, 025 63	124	13, 270 17
Hides and skins	.....	60, 145 56	.....	9, 648 19	.....	.....
Diamonds	.....	.....	.....	2, 897 35	.....	.....
Tapioca ..... barrels	10	106 61	151	1, 443 98	35	410 98
Sundry Brazilian products	.....	10, 220 47	.....	1, 567 17	.....	4, 990 83
United States manufactures re-exported	.....	5, 960 80	.....	11, 850 05	.....	557 86
	.....	31, 557, 329 09	.....	32, 639, 548 18	.....	30, 083, 709 85

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Statement showing foreign navigation of the port of Rio de Janeiro during the year ended June 30, 1880.

[From custom-house books.]

From and to—	Entered from foreign ports.				Cleared for foreign ports.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamships.		Sailing vessels.		Steamships.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	145	59,889	13	44,145	261	134,861	49	92,010
Great Britain	282	169,675	125	193,523	43	18,960	96	156,909
Uruguay	137	31,729	191	271,010	29	5,186	108	152,244
France	35	11,143	53	88,735	10	3,448	64	109,636
Portugal	94	33,300	1	280	61	16,531	.....	.....
Germany	39	17,543	34	63,299	3	1,245	46	84,515
Argentine Confederation	58	12,720	13	19,587	33	7,317	2	3,455
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	43,073	.....	.....
Spain	28	7,774	.....	.....	8	1,695	1	1,528
Italy	13	3,967	17	25,437	6	2,485	1	906
Chili	1	150	9	20,019	15	10,798	12	28,920
Sweden	27	7,855	.....	.....	1	283	.....	.....
Asia	11	5,161	.....	.....	17	15,269	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	5	846	.....	.....	23	4,886	.....	.....
Belgium	8	3,131	.....	.....	2	1,052	3	2,977
British North America	1	140	.....	.....	6	6,301	.....	.....
Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9,009	1	2,979
Russia	5	1,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	5	1,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,446	.....	.....
Africa	1	191	.....	.....	3	696	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	493	.....	.....
Holland	2	2,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	669	.....	.....
Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160	.....	.....
Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	513	.....	.....
Patagonia	1	1,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oceanica	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	101	.....	.....
Total	898	370,686	452	726,035	642	286,477	383	636,469

Number and tonnage of foreign vessels entered at the port of Rio de Janeiro during the year ended December 31, 1880.

Nationalities.	Sailing vessels.		Steamships.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	247	140,536	208	319,422	455	459,958
French	32	12,552	119	208,349	151	220,901
German	97	30,647	89	147,008	186	178,655
United States	117	67,141	13	44,421	130	111,562
Belgian	.....	.....	36	45,418	36	45,418
Portuguese	112	35,969	1	380	113	36,349
Italian	15	5,066	18	20,102	33	25,168
Swedish	62	22,212	.....	.....	62	22,212
Spanish	103	21,000	.....	.....	103	21,000
Norwegian	67	19,867	.....	.....	67	19,867
Others	48	14,400	.....	.....	48	14,400
	900	369,390	484	786,100	1,384	1,155,490

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Statement showing value of imports from each foreign country, entered at Rio de Janeiro, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, and comparison of same with preceding year.

From whence.	1879–'80.	1878–'79.	Kind of merchandise.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*	
Great Britain	38, 135, 439	35, 132, 719	Manufactures of iron, steel, cotton, wool, &c.; coals, earthenware, &c.
France	16, 141, 121	16, 984, 836	Wine, silks, cottons, woolens, leather, skins, &c.
Germany	8, 535, 906	8, 093, 137	Cottons, woolens, linens, chemicals, paper, salt fish, &c.
United States	8, 160, 768	7, 484, 354	Flour, kerosene, lumber, machinery, tools, lard, perfumery, &c.
Portugal	6, 527, 610	5, 753, 981	Wines, chemicals, preserved fruits, meats, fish, &c.
Uruguay	6, 015, 585	4, 420, 244	Jerked beef, specie.
Belgium	4, 730, 556	5, 231, 629	Cottons, woolens, linens, sewing machines, iron, paper, &c.
Argentine Confederation	4, 043, 989	5, 516, 182	Jerked beef, flour, cereals.
Italy	882, 129	909, 776	Flour, oil, macaroni, wine, sulphur.
China	662, 606		Teas, mattings, rattans, curios, &c.
Spain	549, 922	804, 051	Wines, fruits, &c.
Sweden	285, 010	150, 638	Timber, iron.
Holland	146, 031	86, 997	Dried fish, liquors.
Chili	126, 927	35, 859	Flour.
Austria	72, 038	150, 986	Do.
All others	6, 137	234, 341	
Total	95, 021, 674	90, 939, 721	
Value in United States coin at average exchange of year	$41, 809, 536 56	$39, 142, 610 64	

Statement of official valuation of each class of imports at Rio de Janeiro during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, and comparison of same with the preceding year.

[From custom-house books.]

Articles.	1879–'80.	1878–'79.
Cotton goods	$9, 114, 868 40	$8, 226, 047 83
Meats, fish, lard, butter, &c	4, 441, 924 96	4, 170, 899 09
Woolen goods	3, 585, 237 48	3, 159, 942 26
Beer, wines, spirits, &c	3, 043, 230 96	3, 092, 420 47
Flour, grains, &c	2, 395, 338 88	2, 787, 580 60
Coal, tiles, brick, &c	1, 650, 578 60	1, 604, 549 11
Iron, steel, ironmongery	1, 555, 835 16	1, 316, 161 74
Linen goods	1, 460, 885 80	1, 414, 769 02
Hides, skins, &c	1, 315, 609 24	1, 285, 509 49
Petroleum, paints, varnish, &c	1, 208, 996 36	1, 274, 478 18
Chemicals	998, 292 24	838, 405 25
Machinery, tools, &c	827, 397 56	1, 120, 437 63
Silk and silk goods	724, 917 60	633, 337 75
Timber, planks, deals, &c	686, 423 60	464, 961 12
Paper, and manufactures of	587, 288 68	679, 234 61
Crockery ware	468, 765 00	477, 447 30
Sundries	7, 793, 939 56	6, 596, 429 19
Total	41, 809, 540 08	39, 142, 610 64

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Statement showing the entries of wheat-flour at Rio de Janeiro during the year ended September 30, 1881.

Months.	From the United States.			From Rio de la Plata.	From Chili.	From Trieste.	Total.
	Baltimore brands.	Richmond brands.	Various other brands.				
1880.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
October	15,350	20,644	4,675	498	2,600	.....	43,767
November	23,690	16,290	6,000	6,553	4,405	.....	56,939
December	10,740	15,857	6,865	.....	5,000	1,500	39,962
1881.							
January	12,655	16,376	3,188	.....	.....	.....	42,219
February	4,500	.....	.....	1,400	.....	2,120	8,020
March	12,892	6,670	4,494	.....	.....	.....	24,056
April	23,134	23,375	11,075	.....	.....	.....	57,584
May	8,757	6,141	2,748	.....	.....	.....	17,646
June	9,270	12,559	4,520	.....	.....	2,362	28,711
July	2,750	8,517	2,207	.....	500	.....	13,974
August	17,362	18,420	12,150	225	800	.....	48,957
September	14,306	15,425	7,279	250	5,499	2,270	45,029
Total	155,407	160,274	75,201	8,926	18,804	8,252	426,864

Comparative statement of official values of exports from Rio de Janeiro to foreign countries during the fiscal years ended on June 30, 1878, 1879, and 1880.

[Compiled from custom-house returns.]

Articles.	1877–'78.	1878–'79.	1879–'80.
Coffee	$40,917,993 36	$43,394,646 06	$40,665,492 20
Gold	1,004,076 33	737,938 60	847,574 64
Tobacco	461,480 65	516,707 39	350,395 21
Hides	278,730 16	433,686 80	372,978 31
Sugar	223,405 90	40,557 49	321,914 27
Diamonds	136,617 72	267,328 42	205,807 36
Tapioca	65,363 41	59,836 10	113,850 19
Woods	75,072 68	85,490 38	149,126 02
Sundries	102,800 22	70,161 82	149,240 22
Total	43,265,540 43	45,606,353 06	43,176,379 42

NOTE.—The above table differs from the official returns in one item, namely: In the official return of exports for 1879–'80 the custom-house has added to the item "gold" the coupon bonds payable in gold, exported to England, the value of which is estimated at $6,143,189. While that item makes a handsome increase to the sum total of exports, I do not think it can fairly be considered a proper product of the country to figure in an export table, and I have therefore omitted it from the above.

Statement showing custom-house value of exports from the port of Rio de Janeiro to foreign countries during the year ended June 30, 1880, with the countries to which shipped and value to each country.

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	Germany.	France.
	Reis.	*Reis.*	*Reis.*	*Reis.*
Coffee	58,551,239,832	6,555,772,477	9,520,782,022	7,838,528,255
Tobacco	.....	1,839,022	2,794,522	637,706
Hides	3,249,777	.....	11,121,222	813,806,988
Sugar	200,458,385	48,723,714	8,901,286	467,258
Diamonds	2,944,000	385,384,000	.....	79,416,000
Tapioca	2,536,800	22,836,320	225,280	98,915,440
Woods	72,886,977	5,651,100	4,651,111	233,816,323
Gold	.....	1,926,306,000	.....	.....
Sundries	33,984,075	17,245,919	5,058,538	46,221,185
Total	58,867,299,846	8,963,758,552	9,553,533,581	9,111,904,225
Total value in United States gold coin at average exchange of the year, 44 cents per milreis	$25,901,611 93	$3,944,053 76	$4,203,554 95	$4,009,237 86

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Custom-house value of exports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Portugal.	Other countries.	Total value in Brazilian currency.	Total value in United States coin.
	Reis.	*Reis.*	*Reis.*	
Coffee	2,597,006,233	7,358,251,634	92,421,575,453	$40,665,493 20
Tobacco	5,613,833	785,467,598	796,352,741	350,395 21
Hides	.....	19,500,000	847,677,987	372,978 31
Sugar	53,857,858	419,214,841	731,623,842	321,914 27
Diamonds	.....	.....	467,744,000	205,807 36
Tapioca	16,553,480	117,683,120	258,750,440	113,850 19
Woods	2,703,000	19,214,255	338,922,776	149,126 02
Gold	.....	.....	1,926,306,000	847,574 64
Sundries	18,230,896	218,341,714	339,182,327	149,240 22
Total	2,693,965,300	8,937,673,162	98,128,135,066	43,176,379 42
Total value in United States gold coin at average exchange of the year, 44 cents per milreis	$1,185,344 73	$3,932,576 19	$43,176,379 42	

Statement of exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1881, and comparison of same with two preceding years.

[Made up from consular invoice book.]

Articles.	Year 1880–'81.		Year 1879–'80.		Year 1878–'79.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Coffee ..... bags	2,133,179	$31,329,685 72	1,911,630	$32,336,639 37	2,097,906	$30,061,762 48
Sugar ..... do	.....	.....	19,877	149,097 31	.....	.....
Old iron ..... tons	2,312	28,610 82	5,384	60,293 92	312	2,717 42
Rosewood ..... logs	2,155	63,126 21	2,060	46,282 21	.....	.....
Ipecacuanha .... seroons	368	39,472 90	165	19,025 63	124	13,270 17
Hides and skins	.....	60,145 56	.....	9,648 19	.....	.....
Diamonds	.....	.....	.....	2,897 35	.....	.....
Tapioca ..... barrels	10	106 61	151	1,463 98	35	410 99
Sundry Brazilian products	.....	10,220 47	.....	1,567 17	.....	4,990 83
United States manufactures re-exported	.....	5,960 80	.....	11,850 05	.....	557 86
Total	.....	31,537,329 09	.....	32,639,548 18	.....	30,083,709 86

Statement showing foreign navigation of the port of Rio de Janeiro during the year ended June 30, 1880.

[From custom-house books.]

From and to—	Entered from foreign ports.				Cleared for foreign ports.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamships.		Sailing vessels.		Steamships.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	145	59,889	13	44,143	261	134,861	49	92,010
Great Britain	282	169,675	125	193,523	43	18,930	96	156,999
Uruguay	137	31,729	191	271,010	29	5,186	108	152,244
France	35	11,143	53	88,735	10	3,448	64	109,636
Portugal	94	33,300	1	280	61	16,531	.....	.....
Germany	39	17,543	34	63,299	3	1,245	46	84,515
Argentine Confederation	58	12,720	13	19,587	33	7,317	2	3,455
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	43,073	.....	.....
Spain	28	7,774	.....	.....	8	1,695	1	1,828
Italy	13	3,967	17	25,437	6	2,485	1	906
Chili	1	150	9	20,019	15	10,798	12	28,920
Sweden	27	7,355	.....	.....	1	283	.....	.....
Asia	11	5,161	.....	.....	17	15,269	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	5	846	.....	.....	23	4,886	.....	.....
Belgium	8	3,131	.....	.....	2	1,052	3	2,977

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Statement showing foreign navigation of the port of Rio de Janeiro, &c.—Continued.

From and to—	Entered from foreign ports.				Cleared for foreign ports.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamships.		Sailing vessels.		Steamships.	
	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British North America	1	140			6	6,301		
Peru					8	9,009	1	2,979
Russia	5	1,385						
Austria	5	1,161						
Gibraltar					5	1,446		
Africa	1	191			3	696		
Denmark					2	493		
Holland	2	2,290						
Mexico					2	669		
Guiana					1	160		
Honduras					1	513		
Patagonia	1	1,136						
Oceanica					1	101		
Total	898	370,686	452	726,035	642	286,477	383	636,469

Number and tonnage of foreign vessels entered at the port of Rio de Janeiro during the year ended December 31, 1880.

Nationalities.	Sailing vessels.		Steamships.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	247	140,536	208	319,422	455	459,958
French	32	12,552	119	208,349	151	220,901
German	97	30,647	89	148,008	186	178,655
United States	117	67,141	13	44,421	130	111,562
Belgian			36	45,418	36	45,418
Portuguese	112	35,969	1	380	113	36,349
Italian	15	5,066	18	20,102	33	25,168
Swedish	62	22,212			62	22,212
Spanish	103	21,000			103	21,000
Norwegian	67	19,867			67	19,867
Others	48	14,400			48	14,400
Total	900	369,390	484	786,100	1,384	1,155,490

BAHIA.



Report by Consul Prindle.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bahia, November 24, 1881.

I herewith submit my first annual report on the navigation and commerce of the port of Bahia.

After having made several trials without success, I feel quite satisfied that it is impossible to procure trustworthy statistics of the distinctive items of imports, and I am therefore under the necessity of presenting such information in the form in which it is here found; that is, in items of classes of articles as classified by the Brazilian tariff. No statistics of any description are published by the authorities of this province, nor by any one except a commercial association here, which, once a year, publishes a table of exports, but without values. Its volume for the past year has not yet been issued. The general statistics of the empire are published at Rio de Janeiro yearly, I am informed, but I am unable to gain access to a late volume of that work.

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Trade here has been very steady during the past year, no wide fluctuations having occurred in any direction. Exchange has been firmer and maintained at a higher figure than for the two preceding years; that is to say, it has not been below 21*d.* to the milreis, while in 1879 at a certain period it fell to 19*d.*, and in 1880 to 19¾*d.*

It appears to me an important fact to note that the Bahia branch of the New London and Brazilian Bank recently commenced to draw on New York in currency of the United States. This I consider cannot but have a tendency to increase the number of importers of American merchandise, and to benefit such trade generally, and it appears to me it has long been a want. Heretofore all of the smaller dealers in American commodities have been obliged—or at least have been accustomed—to send their orders through some large house having correspondents in the United States, of which there are three or four here, or buy directly from such houses, often, probably, paying a heavy profit. Possibly this state of affairs may account, in a considerable measure, for the remark this writer has many times heard, that the reason why articles of American manufacture were not found when inquired for was on account of the price being so high that they could not be dealt in in this market in competition with European goods. Of course, importers can remit from South America in sterling bills, but this is a roundabout way and consumes considerably more time than direct remittance, and has, no doubt, often proved very unsatisfactory.

It appears to me quite evident that the discontinuance of the American line of steamers between the United States and Brazil is having a decidedly adverse effect on American trade at this point. British steamers for and from New York still call at Bahia on their way to and from ports farther down the coast of South America, but only when having freight or passengers for this port, or when such offers here, in which case the agents notify each other by telegraph. Such a state of affairs, I should judge, cannot but be extremely prejudicial to trade between the United States and this part of Brazil. Since the discontinuance of the American line of steamers to this coast, in June last, the American mail to Bahia has been absurdly and annoyingly irregular; the last received here left New York on the 8th of October, and it appears probable that the next will not arrive before the 7th of December; that is to say, we hope it will be on an English mail steamer due here on that day. It is to be hoped for the interests of American trade that this state of affairs will not long continue.

There has been an increase in the working force of the European lines of steamers to this coast during the past year, the arrivals at Bahia from Europe and from ports below here, and from the west coast of South America on the return voyage, now averaging fully one steamer per day, all discharging and receiving cargo and passengers here.

It is pertinent in a report of this nature to say that all merchandise shipped to this port should be well and strongly packed, as all packages—particularly barrels—receive rather rough handling when being transferred from vessel to warehouse. The latter are never carted but are rolled from wharf to storehouse, not generally a distance of more than two or three blocks, but the process is usually carried on with much energy by the negroes who perform the operation. Austrian flour barrels are made much stronger than American, and stand this racket better, holding their contents firmer, preventing the disintegration of the packing—so to speak—whereby the flour is much better enabled to stand the climate; and herein, in my opinion, consists most

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of the difference between American and Austrian flour in this market. This difference may be stated to amount to from two to four dollars per barrel, in favor of the Austrian. From the same cause, roughness of handling, there is here a great loss by leakage in the article of kerosene oil.

As yet there appears to be no competition in this article; nevertheless it is quite true that the loss increases its cost, and cheapness increases consumption, to the satisfaction of both dealer and consumer. A greater quantity of solder used in the making of the cans, or the use of stronger boxes for packing, would, beyond doubt, be of immense advantage to the consumers of this commodity everywhere—at least, I venture to say, throughout all South America.

I have to note that there appears to be a discrepancy between the "return of trade with the United States" and the "return of exports." This is accounted for in the shipments from Aracajú, a place a short distance above Bahia, the invoices of which were certified here, and the export duty and commercial charges paid at that port, which items do not appear in the books of the custom-house of Bahia.

The condition of the principal industries of the province, which are agriculture and mining, has been very satisfactory during the period covered by this report; there having been a handsome increase in the yield of the mines and in all of the principal crops, viz, sugar, tobacco, coffee, and cocoa.

The health of this city and of the province during the same period has been remarkably good.

A. C. PRINDLE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bahia, Brazil, November 24, 1881.

Statement showing the imports at Bahia, Brazil, for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Flour, meal, starch, beans, peas, &c	$207,755		United States.
Do	60,483		United Kingdom.
Do	7 139		Germany.
Do	8,839		France.
Do	147,224	$84,186	Austria.
Do	195		Belgium.
Do	313		Argentine Confederation.
Do	2,500		Uruguay.
Do	50,253		Portugal.
Do	11,124		Italy.
Meats and fishes, dried, smoked, pickled, in oil, &c.	47,978		United States.
Do	676,746		United Kingdom.
Do	100,288		Germany.
Do	213,164	316,090	France.
Do	4,946		Belgium.
Do	186,177		Uruguay.
Do	3,212		Italy.
Do	19,764		Portugal.
Hides and skins	1,176		United States.
Do	152,492		United Kingdom.
Do	14,686		Germany.
Do	126,879	167,407	France.
Do	3,795		Belgium.
Do	575		Uruguay.
Do	77,476		Portugal.
Manufactures of silk	222		United States.
Do	22,316		United Kingdom.
Do	7,735		Germany.
Do	105,117	75,130	France.
Do	373		Belgium.
Do	1,879		Italy.
Do	3,837		Portugal.

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Statement showing the imports at Bahia, Brazil, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Manufactures of cotton	$226,982		United States.
Do	2,885,685		United Kingdom.
Do	387,208		Germany.
Do	191,997	1,921,422	France.
Do	32,665		Belgium.
Do	99		Italy.
Do	1,205		Portugal.
Manufactures of linen	171,496		United Kingdom.
Do	126,157		Germany.
Do	55,107	165,976	France.
Do	5,247		Belgium.
Do	10,371		Portugal.
Manufactures of wool	68		United States.
Do	448,138		United Kingdom.
Do	163,558		Germany.
Do	114,045	336,072	France.
Do	10,106		Belgium.
Do	846		Portugal.
Paper of all kinds	2,120		United States.
Do	16,875		United Kingdom.
Do	40,077		Germany.
Do	30,301	42,065	France.
Do	10,495		Belgium.
Do	4,462		Italy.
Do	2,850		Portugal.
Arms and accouterments	157		United States.
Do	90,742		United Kingdom.
Do	15,460		Germany.
Do	427	57,955	France.
Do	21,919		Belgium.
Do	83		Portugal.
Watches and clocks	5,437		United States.
Do	18,732		United Kingdom.
Do	98	5,249	Germany.
Do	23,960		France.
Iron ware	8,525		United States.
Do	99,740		United Kingdom.
Do	2,318		Germany.
Do	8,472	29,290	France.
Do	1,278		Belgium.
Do	13,352		Portugal.
Iron and steel	4,399		United States.
Do	207,211		United Kingdom.
Do	32,634		Germany.
Do	10,977		France.
Do	5,142	89,618	Belgium.
Do	673		Italy.
Do	18,730		Portugal.
Do	24,388		Austria.
Manufactures of copper	1,459		United States.
Do	59,193		United Kingdom.
Do	15,664		Germany.
Do	17,519	89,883	France.
Do	3,310		Belgium.
Do	467		Portugal.
Do	106		Coast of Africa.
Manufactures of gold, silver, and platina	65		United States.
Do	46,923		United Kingdom.
Do	6,157	6,062	Germany.
Do	27,457		France.
Do	6,896		Portugal.
Crockery and glassware	3,120		United States.
Do	94,313		United Kingdom.
Do	51,047		Germany.
Do	25,795	82,622	France.
Do	2,961		Belgium.
Do	1,363		Portugal.
Stones, earths, and other minerals	7,466		United States.
Do	296,114		United Kingdom.
Do	10,556		Germany.
Do	2,053		France.
Do	68	12,931	Belgium.
Do	4,818		Italy.
Do	49		Coast of Africa.
Do	223		Argentine Confederation.
Do	57		Uruguay.

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Statement showing the imports at Bahia, Brazil, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Drugs, patent medicines, chemical preparations, &c.	$7,741		United States.
Do	92,198		United Kingdom.
Do	8,182		Germany.
Do	26,616	$36,094	France.
Do	238		Belgium.
Do	20,879		Spain.
Do	749		Italy.
Do	50,655		Portugal.
Do	243		Coast of Africa.
Kerosene oil, cologne, and Florida waters, perfumery, &c.	259,577		United States.
Do	39,714	153,722	United Kingdom.
Do	12,688		Germany.
Do	43,507		France.
Do	1,494		Portugal.
Wines, liquors, beer, cider, &c	16,310		United States.
Do	67,283		United Kingdom.
Do	52,133		Germany.
Do	30,679	377,854	France.
Do	1,828		Belgium.
Do	2,819		Italy.
Do	561,489		Portugal.
Do	12,620		Coast of Africa.
Sundry articles	16,448		United States.
Do	166,898		United Kingdom.
Do	184,694		Germany.
Do	175,202		France.
Do	9,853	380,909	Belgium.
Do	12,250		Italy.
Do	88,455		Portugal.
Do	16,189		Coast of Africa.
Do	7,285		Argentine Confederation.
Do	24		Uruguay.
Total	10,469,869	4,380,537	

Statement showing the exports from Bahia, Brazil, for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Official value.	Whither exported.
Sugar	$1,002,493	United States.
Do	2,154,989	United Kingdom.
Do	1,279	Germany.
Do	5,025	France.
Do	3,562	Belgium.
Do	6	Italy.
Do	3,493	Portugal.
Do	296	Coast of Africa.
Coffee	10,798	United States.
Do	129,088	United Kingdom.
Do	566,976	Germany.
Do	61,455	France.
Do	62,385	Belgium.
Do	88,198	Italy.
Do	235,182	Portugal.
Do	518	Austria.
Do	272	Coast of Africa.
Do	232	Argentine Confederation.
Do	263	Uruguay.
Cocoa	110,149	United States.
Do	93,285	United Kingdom.
Do	27,373	Germany.
Do	171,076	France.
Do	12,433	Belgium.
Do	1,356	Argentine Confederation.
Do	2,098	Uruguay.
Ox hides	66,310	United States.
Do	55,696	United Kingdom.
Do	284,609	Germany.
Do	1,672	France.
Do	19,949	Italy.
Do	1,338	Portugal.
Do	8,591	Austria.

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Statement showing the exports from Bahia, Brazil, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Official value.	Whence imported.
Rum	$44	United Kingdom.
Do	30	Germany.
Do	93	France.
Do	557	Portugal.
Do	17,919	Coast of Africa.
Do	4,158	Uruguay.
Tobacco	355	United States.
Do	5,720	United Kingdom.
Do	1,318,328	Germany.
Do	238,944	France.
Do	8,948	Belgium.
Do	432	Italy.
Do	20,740	Portugal.
Do	42,293	Coast of Africa.
Do	27,330	Argentine Confederation.
Do	20,907	Uruguay.
Do	20	Chili.
Diamonds	15,405	United Kingdom.
Do	304,315	France.
Brazilwood	5,152	United States.
Do	9,644	United Kingdom.
Do	5,324	Germany.
Do	23,160	France.
Do	892	Belgium.
Rosewood	76,429	United States.
Do	27,557	United Kingdom.
Do	17,248	Germany.
Do	42,439	France.
Do	1,483	Italy.
Do	1,594	Portugal.
Piassava (brush and broom fiber)	4,637	United States.
Do	193,558	United Kingdom.
Do	40,582	Germany.
Do	7,174	France.
Do	13,379	Belgium.
Do	8,524	Portugal.
Do	1,373	Argentine Confederation.
Sundry articles	3,677	United States.
Do	15,846	United Kingdom.
Do	17,735	Germany.
Do	46,014	France.
Do	59	Belgium.
Do	932	Italy.
Do	2,819	Portugal.
Do	2,363	Coast of Africa.
Do	350	Uruguay.
Total official valuation, which does not include export duty and commercial charges.	7,778,927	

Statement showing the imports and exports between Bahia, Brazil, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881.

Articles.	Exports.	Imports.
Brazilwood	$67,845	.....
Cocoa	144,355	.....
Coffee	24,885	.....
Ox hides	184,791	.....
Piassava (broom fiber)	3,271	.....
Rosewood	127,461	.....
Rubber	797	.....
Sugar	1,978,793	.....
Miscellaneous	1,168	.....
Total invoice value, including costs and charges	2,533,366	.....
Sundry merchandise consisting of cotton goods, flour, lard, kerosene oil, cologne, and Florida waters, drugs, patent medicines, iron and ironware, crockery and glassware, &c.	.....	$817,013

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Statement showing the navigation at the port of Bahia, Brazil, for the year ending June 30, 1881.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	23	79,056	9	3,592	32	82,648
British	149	248,861	158	440,045	307	292,906
Brazilian	126	160,265	137	18,666	263	178,931
Belgian	6	9,355			6	9,355
Danish	2	2,900	12	2,249	14	5,149
Dutch			7	1,244	7	1,244
French	63	102,148	5	1,880	68	104,028
German	77	133,931	27	6,960	104	140,891
Italian			7	2,088	7	2,088
Norwegian			15	4,192	15	4,192
Portuguese			43	10,119	43	10,119
Russian			1	488	1	488
Spanish			11	2,400	11	2,400
Swedish			11	3,725	11	3,725
	446	736,516	443	101,648	889	838,164

CLEARED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	23	78,379	9	3,078	32	81,457
British	158	232,033	164	47,135	322	279,168
Brazilian	124	164,570	156	20,742	280	185,312
Belgian	6	7,509			6	7,509
Danish	1	1,079	9	2,712	10	3,791
Dutch			7	1,265	7	1,265
French	64	104,634	5	1,900	69	106,534
German	76	115,964	24	5,355	100	121,319
Italian			7	2,362	7	2,362
Norwegian			12	3,194	12	3,194
Portuguese			50	10,193	50	10,193
Russian						
Spanish			11	2,438	11	2,438
Swedish			9	2,649	9	2,649
	452	704,168	463	103,023	915	807,191

SANTOS.

Statement showing the exports from Santos for the year ending September 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.	Whither exported.
Coffee, pounds	133,813,526	$14,710,666 77	Europe.
Do, do	24,973,832	2,755,942 61	United States.
Total	158,787,358	17,466,609 38	

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Imports from the United States at Santos during the year ending September 30, 1881.

Flour	barrels..	38,096
Do	half-barrels..	1,020
Kerosene in cases of two tins		29,450
Lumber	pieces..	26,712
Do	feet..	17,000
Lard	kegs..	6,940
Ale	cases..	918
Turpentine	cases..	750
Rosin	barrels..	600
Rails, iron		432
Axes	cases..	181
Glass	packages..	164
Ironware	do....	127
Wine	cases..	135
Shovels	bundles..	125
Perfumery	cases..	124
Agricultural implements and machinery	packages..	117
Boiler		1
Miscellaneous goods	packages..	54
Weighing machines		43
Iron tubes		37
Oil	barrels..	40
Do	cases..	10
Instruments	do....	20
Lamps	do....	21
Butter	do....	20
Wood-work	do....	19
Wheels		10
Paper	cases..	10
Small wares	do....	8
Boots	do....	4
Pumps	do....	6
Safety fuse	barrels..	5
Tea	cases..	5
Clothes	do....	8
Stores	do....	4
Coffee mills	do....	3
Mills	do....	2
Brushes	do....	1
Velocipedes	do....	1
Sink		1
Iron safe		1

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Statement showing the navigation at the port of Santos for the year ending September 30, 1881.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
In port October 1, 1880:													
British	Various			5	2,249	5	2,249						
German	do	1	1,761	3	1,777	4	3,538						
Italian	do			1	298	1	298						
Norwegian	do			3	749	3	749						
National	do	1	667	2	374	3	1,041						
						16	7,875						
Since October 1, 1880:													
British	Various	71	97,951	81	28,112	152	126,063	69	95,981	79	28,198	148	124,099
German	do	61	90,775	22	7,338	83	98,113	62	92,536	25	9,115	87	101,651
French	do	24	26,575	7	2,736	31	29,311	24	26,575	7	2,736	31	29,312
Belgian	do	8	9,608	1	365	9	9,973	8	9,608	1	365	9	9,973
Italian	do	2	2,385	5	1,812	7	4,197	2	2,385	6	2,110	8	4,195
Danish	do	1	1,061	10	2,391	11	3,452	1	1,061	8	1,951	9	3,012
Norwegian	do			28	9,308	28	9,308			29	9,617	29	9,617
Portuguese	do			11	2,946	11	2,946			9	2,216	9	2,216
American	do			9	5,292	9	5,292			9	5,292	9	5,292
Austrian	do			7	2,352	7	2,352			5	1,864	5	1,864
Swedish	do			4	897	4	897			3	655	3	655
Argentine	do			2	360	2	360			1	170	1	170
Liberian	do			1	682	1	682						
Russian	do			1	887	1	887			1	887	1	887
Dutch	do			1	360	1	360			1	360	1	360
Spanish	do			1	183	1	183			1	183	1	183
National steamers and sailers	Coastwise					225	104,458					220	104,581
						599	406,709					571	398,017
In port October 1, 1881:													
British	Coastwise	2	2,130	7	2,243	9	4,373						
Liberian	do			1	682	1	682						
Swedish	do			1	242	1	242						
Portuguese	do			2	729	2	729						
Austrian	do			2	488	2	488						
Danish	do			2	440	2	440						

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WM. T. WRIGHT, *Consul.*

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URUGUAY.

Report by Consul Russell, of Montevideo.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Montevideo, January 21, 1881.

Complying with the requirement of consular regulations, I have the honor to transmit a report for the year 1879, affording as concisely as practicable such information pertaining to this consular district, on the several subjects indicated by regulations, as I have been able to gather from reliable sources.

As may be observed from its date, the preparation of this report has been retarded unavoidably, because of the serious and protracted illness of the chief of the bureau of statistics, not yet fully recovered, owing to which the facts and figures, subject to his supervision and official sanction, regarding imports especially, had not been until within the last few days collated from the official documents, or tabulated into such form as to admit of explicit or comprehensive information on that subject, without which a most important feature of the report would have been omitted.

Compared with the tables of several years immediately preceding it, those of the year 1879 show commercial relations with the United States to have been quite as active as during those periods; indeed, our trade with the United States has lately been showing a considerable increase. In 1878 it amounted (custom-house valuation) to $2,077,545 (imports $982,175, exports $1,095,370). In 1879 it amounts (custom-house valuation) to $3,086,114 (imports $1,125,454, exports $1,960,660).

These custom-house statistics, it must, however, be borne in mind, are based on official valuations, which are lower than the real value of the goods as shown by the invoice book of this consulate, from which it appears that for the year 1878 the declared value of exports alone to the United States was $2,141,584.36, and for the year 1879 $3,602,746.81.

In imports, lumber and petroleum are the chief articles, but I am glad to state the fact that American hardware, machinery, and agricultural implements in general, are every year coming into use.

Our export trade with the States is almost confined to dry ox and cow hides, but during 1879 a considerably increased business was transacted in wool.

No exact figures of general statistics can, as yet, be given for 1880, as they have not yet been compiled by the bureau of statistics, but the annexed digest of the invoice book of this consulate, which I append in advance of the report for that year (the year having closed before the report for 1879, for the reason given, could be completed), will exhibit a very satisfactory comparison of our export trade for 1880 with that of recent previous years.

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GENERAL EXPORTS.

Detailed list of exports from the Republic of Uruguay during the year 1879, compared with 1878, custom-house valuation.

I.—LIVE ANIMALS.

Description.	1878.		1879.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Cattle	110,606	$1,438,058	102,452	$1,408,954
Sheep	20,361	32,431	16,864	24,775
Mares and horses	2,281	21,143	5,030	51,162
Mules	4,264	51,157	6,155	74,856
Swine	311	2,792	338	3,042
Goats			53	160
Total	137,823	1,545,581	130,892	1,562,949

II.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Articles.	1878.		1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animal oil ..... kilograms	87,896	$11,493	55,632	$6,080
Horns ..... M	2,069	123,469	1,787	97,923
Hair ..... kilograms	668,200	202,131	743,054	167,553
Bones and bone ash ..... tons	13,927	195,447	13,057	197,852
Bones, various kinds ..... M	811	5,917	943	5,629
Do ..... kilograms			76,370	
Jerked beef ..... do	32,965,648	3,299,348	23,449,748	2,344,993
Preserved beef ..... do	516,336	61,903	880,709	90,588
Extract of beef ..... do	431,514	431,514	369,269	499,195
Dried beef ..... do	207,348	24,593	118,302	13,267
Salted cattle hides ..... number	765,767	4,040,341	644,538	3,215,738
Dry cattle hides ..... do	444,906	889,832	746,916	1,493,832
Dry calf skins ..... do	40,580	58,522	129,584	259,168
Dry nowatos skins ..... kilograms			59,157	9,503
Salted skins ..... do			1,423	231
Salted mare and colt skins ..... number	60,045	77,594	74,575	88,264
Dry mare and colt skins ..... do	12,966	9,135	21,918	15,372
Kid and nutria skins ..... kilograms	71,294	10,534	59,992	9,203
Nutria skins ..... number			382	88
Salted seal skins ..... do	14,494	21,741	12,296	18,444
Water-hog skins ..... do	311	124	65	23
Sheep skins ..... kilograms	4,139,820	579,189	3,275,014	467,388
Deer skins ..... do			175	320
Do ..... number	96	240		
Various skins ..... do	2,451	258	7	88
Glue ..... kilograms	2,287	165		
Hide-cuttings ..... do	595,764	23,912	628,189	26,527
Tallow and grease ..... do	12,721,348	1,666,559	9,319,759	1,195,691
Guano ..... do	8,393,947	125,951	5,262,540	84,944
Wool ..... do	19,912,848	3,068,595	17,908,945	3,592,112
Alpaca wool ..... do	253	113		
Dried tongues ..... dozens	38,426	16,772	14,554	7,440
Preserved tongues ..... kilograms	207,559	24,933	449,122	48,613
Horn piths ..... do	409,535	6,143	532,152	8,669
Hoofs ..... M	1,082	1,193	1,315	1,487
Do ..... kilograms			7,661	76
Cows' hair ..... do	326	97		
Ostrich feathers ..... do	8,137	28,476	12,475	46,549
Nerves, &c ..... do	3,080	178	11,574	35
Total		15,006,247		14,013,414

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Detailed list of exports from the Republic of Uruguay, &c.—Continued.

III.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Articles.	1878.		1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bran.....kilograms	2,467,826	$31,639	610,111	$5,886
Garlic and onions.....M	2,691	4,634	1,954	3,949
Barley.....kilograms	8,435	430	.....	.....
Alfalfa.....do	320,850	8,336	61,870	1,803
Chaff.....do	.....	.....	1,493,870	30,132
Oats.....do	5,352	176	51,948	1,019
Fruits.....value	.....	13,728	.....	18,341
Macaroni.....kilograms	.....	.....	9,284	928
Hard bread.....do	.....	.....	206	22
Corn siftings.....do	2,045	158	374,216	11,181
Flour.....do	8,406,875	470,785	6,164,911	343,617
Eggs.....number	1,000	5	26,000	260
Corn.....kilograms	8,929,089	163,499	9,054,795	377,634
Butter.....do	14	6	15	6
Mate-cups.....value	.....	30	.....	90
Honey.....liters	122	15	.....	.....
Hay.....bales	9,995	39,911	9,290	37,156
Straw	13,403	5,153	14,672	8,366
Straw for brooms.....bales	48	144	.....	.....
Potatoes.....kilograms	290,292	18,583	5,117	358
Beans.....do	103,559	7,052	17,466	1,315
Cheese.....do	418	83	768	154
Bacon.....do	.....	.....	171	30
Wheat.....do	122,272	5,361	283,574	12,636
Total	.....	769,728	.....	854,883

IV.—SUNDRY PRODUCTS.

Cut stones.....M	142	$5,663	82	$3,263
Sand.....tons	25,991	25,991	46,070	46,070
Empty casks.....value	.....	400	.....	.....
Lime.....hectoliters	1,605	301	1,125	246
Charcoal.....do	4,687	3,281	1,653	1,157
Old copper.....kilograms	249,262	601	76,502	1,496
Old iron.....do	301,166	625	1,061	21
Soap.....do	3,306	360	.....	.....
Wood.....value	.....	11,602	.....	6,782
Common stone.....tons	10,006	10,014	10,370	10,791
Stone for sidewalks.....square meters	2,089	2,089	2,850	2,850
Agates.....kilograms	217,594	17,408	65,971	5,354
Limestone.....tons	2,220	5,550	1,762	1,905
Polished stone.....kilograms	8,555	684	.....	.....
Posts and half posts.....number	976	360	1,222	942
Old lead.....kilograms	48,780	155	8,271	165
Clay.....do	.....	.....	12,900	129
Seeds.....value	.....	.....	.....	197
Old rags.....kilograms	4,493	321	102,860	3,008
Tallow candles.....do	69	19	40	10
Old zinc.....value	.....	447	.....	229
Total	.....	85,871	.....	84,616

RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS.

	1878.	1879.	More in 1878.	More in 1879.
I. Live animals	$1,545,581	$1,562,949	.....	$17,368
II. Animal products	15,006,247	14,013,414	$992,833	.....
III. Agricultural products	769,723	854,883	.....	85,160
IV. Other products	85,871	84,616	1,255	.....
V. Provisions	84,731	130,099	.....	45,368
Total	17,492,158	16,645,961	994,088	147,891
Decrease in 1879	.....	846,197	.....	846,197

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The foregoing summary shows definitely the decrease or increase of exports, and the results are that animal products experienced a decrease during 1879 of nearly one million dollars ($992,833), and agricultural products an increase of $85,155.

The values here shown are not to be entirely relied on, as the official are lower than the market values, and the tariffs of valuations for the years 1878 and 1879 are different; for instance, 1st, hair is valued at $30 the 100 kilograms in 1878 and until March 31, 1879, and at $20 after that date. 2d. Extract of beef valued at $1 the kilogram for the first period, and at $2 for the second.

The following table shows the most notable differences in exports for the year 1879, viz:

Table showing the decrease or increase of some of the principal exports for the year 1879.

Exports.		1879.	
		Decrease.	Increase.
Jerked beef	kilograms	9,515,900	
Preserved beef	do		364,373
Dried beef	do	89,046	
Extract of beef	do	62,245	
Hair	do		74,854
Salted cattle hides	number	121,229	
Dry cattle hides	do		302,010
Dry calf skins	do		102,933
Dry colt skins	do		23,482
Sheep skins	kilograms	864,806	
Tallow and grease	do	3,407,680	
Artificial guano	do	3,131,407	
Wool	do		996,097
Ostrich feathers	do		4,338
Alfalfa	do	258,980	
Chaff	do		1,493,870
Corn siftings	do		372,171
Flour	do	2,241,964	
Corn	do		125,706
Potatoes	do	285,175	
Beans	do	86,093	
Wheat	do		161,302
Agates	do	151,623	

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the list of declared exports from the port of Montevideo to the United States for the year 1879, *compared with* 1878.

Articles.	1879.		1878.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dry hides, number	888,732	$2,979,668 06	453,604	$1,522,377 79
Wool, bales	3,871	545,005 29	4,191	538,176 85
Hair, do	276	51,869 79	210	38,660 98
Ostrich feathers, cases	14	8,509 70	31	13,653 61
Hide-cuttings, bales	109	3,085 34	28	2,193 33
Bones and bone ash, kilograms	535,344	9,610 80	*2,474,883	25,976 74
Guanaco skins, case			1	372 05
Dry horse hides, number			130	173 01
Horns, do	34,630	2,392 85		
Nutria skins, bales	8	2,253 99		
Sinews, do	2	93 44		
Scales, number	2	257 55		
Miscellaneous, bales			2	
Total		3,602,746 81		2,141,584 36
Increase in 1879				$1,461,162 45

REshipped.—1878, 113 casks whale oil, 79 packages whalebone, 3 barrels slush; 1879, 602 casks whale oil, 354 packages whalebone, 1 cask slush.

* Pounds.

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Detailed list of exports from the Republic of Uruguay, &c.—Continued.

III.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Articles.	1878.		Qu
	Quantity.	Value.	
Bran.....kilograms..	2, 467, 826	$31, 639	
Garlic and onions.....M..	2, 691	4, 634	
Barley.....kilograms..	8, 435	430	
Alfalfa.....do....	320, 850	8, 33	
Chaff.....do....			
Oats.....do....	5, 352		
Fruits.....value..		1	
Macaroni.....kilograms..			
Hard bread.....do....			
Corn siftings.....do....	2, 045		
Flour.....do....	8, 406, 875		
Eggs.....number..	1, 000		
Corn.....kilograms..	8, 929, 089		
Butter.....do....	14		
Mate-cups.....value..			
Honey.....liters..	12		
Hay.....bales..	9, 9		
Straw.....bales..	13, 1		
Straw for brooms.....bales..			
Potatoes.....kilograms..	290		
Beans.....do....	10		
Cheese.....do....			
Bacon.....do....			
Wheat.....do....			
Total.....			

IV.—SUNDRY

Cut stones.....	
Sand.....	
Empty casks.....	
Lime.....hect	
Charcoal.....	
Old copper.....ki	
Old iron.....	
Soap.....	
Wood.....	
Common stone.....	
Stone for sidewalks.....	
Agates.....	
Limestone.....	
Polished stone.....	
Posts and half posts.....	
Old lead.....	
Clay.....	
Seeds.....	
Old rags.....	
Tallow candles.....	
Old zinc.....	
Total.....	

I. Live animal
II. Animal pro
III. Agricultur
IV. Other pro
V. Provisio

Total
Decrease in

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United States to the Republic of Uruguay for the year according to custom-house valuation.

	Quantity.	Value.
bottles..	434	$566 00
dozen..	4	52 50
..s..	45,462	6,585 08
	1,800	86 37
	244,426	22,479 39
	126	502 40
	1.494	8,610 47
	1	100 00
	105	8 40
	...	8,500 96
	688	51,858 10
	131	1,595 64
	7,016	516 37
	10,877	4,559 14
	12	7 20
s	510,532	63,235 33
...n..	408	737 20
...ens..	256	71 68
...dozen..	3	12 00
.....do....	15	24 05
.....gross..	483	1,318 80
.... number..	1	100 00
...kilograms..	287	67 46
.....number..	4,180	1,864 88
.....dozen..	30	90 00
.....kilograms..	648	36 88
.....number..	487	211 80
.....tons..	996	9,960 00
..... kilograms..	880	70 40
..... do....	100	30 00
..... number..	54	252 80
.....kilograms..	8,100	405 00
.....do....	99	19 80
.....number..	13	130 00
..... boxes..	1,608	1,904 00
.....kilograms..	3,678	688 36
.....do....	1,470	522 10
.....	.....	4,805 65
.....kilograms..	51	25 75
.....	.....	16,914 41
.....	.....	796 20
.....kilograms..	2,731	872 70
.....do....	5,248	1,065 61
..... meters..	216	39 03
.....kilograms..	10,478	1,145 46
.....	.....	16,032 51
...en quilts.....pairs..	200	560 00
.....kilograms..	196	39 20
.....number..	400	9 60
.....kilograms..	15	3 75
.....liters..	16,400	1,027 07
.....meters..	20,230	2,314 09
.....do....	2,184	273 00
.....do ..	3,426	487 90
goods.....do....	284,292	22,737 95
n goods.....do....	7,918	870 48
.....do....	49,932	12,220 48
.....do....	41,768	7,929 09
Do .....kilograms..	580	340 44
Calico .....meters..	28,841	3,864 62
Gum goods	.....	179 16
Lard .....kilograms..	109,810	37,900 25
Factory tools	.....	1,107 43
Agricultural tools	.....	585 01
Plows .....number..	4,976	29,169 00
Sickles.....kilograms..	405	52 50
Scythes.....number..	4	12 00
Hatchets .....dozen..	358	2,991 00
Hairpins.....do....	115	675 00
Shovels.....do....	317	3,039 60
Do .....number..	1	1 10
Rakes .....dozen..	15	93 00
Harrow teeth.....do....	2,834	944 28
Winnowing machines..... number..	30	313 20
Corn-shelling machines.....do ...	466	3,437 00
Churns .....do....	1	3 00
Cheese presses .....do....	8	18 00
Reaping machines.....do....	136	23,334 [illegible]
Thrashing machines.....do....	3	2,3[illegible]
Sewing thread.....kilograms..	722	

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Statement showing the list of declared exports from the port of Montevideo to the United States for the year 1880 *compared with* 1879.

Articles.	1880. Quantity.	1880. Value.	1879. Quantity.	1879. Value.
Dry hides.....number..	976,539	$3,347,692 32	888,732	$2,979,668 06
Wool .....bales..	10,091	1,730,840 90	3,871	545,005 29
Hair.....do....	668	153,571 35	276	51,869 79
Ostrich feathers .....cases..	24	17,562 56	14	8,509 70
Hide cuttings.....bales..	339	11,623 03	109	3,085 34
Bones .....tons..	94	1,742 58	.....	.....
Horns.....number..	6,884	784 77	34,630	2,392 85
Nutria skins .....bales..	19	6,185 08	8	2,253 99
Sinews .....do....	1	57 98	2	93 44
Scales.....number..	.....	.....	2	257 55
Old iron .....tons..	573½	5,524 19	.....	.....
Deer skins .....number..	390	78 00	.....	.....
Old iron rails .....do....	1,146	2,407 26	.....	.....
Scrap iron .....tons..	220	2,919 85	.....	.....
Bone ash .....tons..	1,445	23,006 56	583	9,610 80
Piths .....number..	12,870	367 89	.....	.....
Deer and goat skins .....do....	1	327 53	.....	.....
Rags .....bales..	36	3,102 00	.....	.....
Broken glass .....do....	35	1,425 00	.....	.....
Car materials .....do....	6	337 78	.....	.....
Sheep skins.....do....	3	596 61	.....	.....
Carpincho skins .....do....	1	233 80	.....	.....
Chinchilla skins .....do....	1	502 62	.....	.....
Calf skins .....do....	21	3,207 06	.....	.....
Total	.....	5,314,597 62	.....	3,602,746 81

Increase in 1880..... $1,711,850 81

RESHIPPED.—1879, 602 casks whale oil, 354 packages whalebone, 1 cask slush; 1880, 400 casks whale and sperm oil, 195 packages whalebone, 5 casks seal skins, and 2 casks slush.

GENERAL IMPORTS.

List of imports to the Republic of Uruguay for the year 1879 *compared with* 1878, *agreeably to custom-house valuation.*

Articles.	Value in 1878.	Value in 1879.
Fluids of all kinds.....	$2,336,223	$2,220,238
Groceries, cereals, and spices.....	3,388,014	3,563,933
Tobaccoes and cigars	518,439	514,096
Goods of all kinds	3,015,156	2,778,757
Ready-made clothing and all kinds of articles ready-made.....	1,180,393	1,069,628
Industrial materials, building materials and machinery	2,729,071	2,958,312
Miscellaneous articles.....	2,760,678	2,824,937
Total	15,927,974	15,949,903

Increase in 1879, $21,929.

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Detailed list of the imports from the United States to the Republic of Uruguay for the year 1879, with their official value according to custom-house valuation.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Machine oil ..... dozen bottles..	434	$566 00
Accordions ..... dozen..	4	52 50
Turpentine ..... liters..	45,462	6,585 08
Fencing wire ..... kilograms..	1,800	86 37
Starch ..... do....	244,426	22,479 39
Tar, pitch, and rosin ..... barrels..	126	502 40
Do ..... kilograms..	151,494	8,610 47
Harmonica ..... number..	1	100 00
Rice ..... kilograms..	105	8 40
Articles, assorted	.....	8,500 96
Sugar ..... kilograms..	360,688	51,858 10
Scales and steelyards ..... number..	131	1,595 64
Do ..... kilograms..	7,016	516 37
Varnish ..... liters..	10,877	4,559 14
Trunks and valises ..... number..	12	7 20
Alcohol ..... liters..	510,582	63,235 33
Beer ..... dozen..	408	737 20
Rum ..... liters..	256	71 68
Do ..... dozen..	3	12 00
Schnapps ..... do....	15	24 05
Blacking ..... gross..	483	1,818 80
Boats and canoes ..... number..	1	100 00
Coffee ..... kilograms..	287	67 46
Box frames ..... number..	4,180	1,864 38
Shirts ..... dozen..	30	90 00
Campeachy wood ..... kilograms..	648	36 88
Clay pipes ..... number..	487	211 80
Stone coal ..... tons..	996	9,960 00
Do ..... kilograms..	880	70 40
Visiting cards ..... do....	100	30 00
Wheelbarrows ..... number..	54	352 80
Barley ..... kilograms..	8,100	405 00
Prunes ..... do....	99	19 80
Spring mattresses ..... number..	13	130 00
Fire-crackers ..... boxes..	1,608	1,904 00
Corn starch ..... kilograms..	3,678	688 36
Preserves ..... do....	1,470	522 10
Crystals and glass	.....	4,805 65
Dried fruit ..... kilograms..	51	25 75
Drugs in general	.....	16,914 41
Stationery	.....	796 20
Stick cinnamon ..... kilograms..	2,731	872 70
Pepper ..... do....	5,248	1,065 61
Matting ..... meters..	216	39 03
Oakum ..... kilograms..	10,478	1,145 46
Hardware	.....	16,032 51
Blankets and woolen quilts ..... pairs..	200	560 00
Fruits in sirup ..... kilograms..	196	39 20
Cocoanuts ..... number..	400	9 60
Crackers ..... kilograms..	15	3 75
Gasoline ..... liters..	16,400	1,027 07
Bombazine ..... meters..	20,230	2,314 09
Cottonades ..... do....	2,184	273 00
Casinett ..... do ..	3,426	487 90
Cotton goods ..... do....	284,292	22,737 95
Woolen goods ..... do....	7,918	870 48
Canvas ..... do....	49,932	12,220 48
Duck ..... do....	41,768	7,929 09
Do ..... kilograms..	580	340 44
Calico ..... meters..	28,841	3,864 62
Gum goods	.....	179 16
Lard ..... kilograms..	109,810	37,900 25
Factory tools	.....	1,107 43
Agricultural tools	.....	585 01
Plows ..... number..	4,976	29,169 00
Sickles ..... kilograms..	405	52 50
Scythes ..... number..	4	12 00
Hatchets ..... dozen..	358	2,991 00
Hairpins ..... do....	115	675 00
Shovels ..... do....	317	3,039 60
Do ..... number..	1	1 10
Rakes ..... dozen..	15	93 00
Harrow teeth ..... do....	2,834	944 28
Winnowing machines ..... number..	30	313 20
Corn-shelling machines ..... do....	466	3,437 00
Churns ..... do....	1	3 00
Cheese presses ..... do....	8	18 00
Reaping machines ..... do....	136	23,334 00
Thrashing machines ..... do....	3	2,324 80
Sewing thread ..... kilograms..	722	621 14

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Detailed list of the imports from the United States to Republic of Uruguay, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Soap ..... kilograms..	280	$35 50
Kerosene ..... liters..	1,785,940	143,019 10
Condensed milk ..... kilograms..	300	119 80
Printed forms	.....	935 85
Blank books ..... kilograms..	150	84 00
Earthen and porcelain ware	.....	208 99
Hops ..... kilograms..	400	158 70
Laths ..... feet..	2,896	86 88
Lumber ..... do...	513,892	18,252 96
Pine lumber ..... do ..	13,017,126	383,260 36
Pickets ..... M..	107	638 22
Shingles ..... number..	58,400	1,737 00
Corn flour ..... kilograms..	2,956	585 56
Butter ..... do....	379	206 55
Sewing machines ..... number..	517	9,682 00
Stamping machines ..... do....	5	165 00
Cutting tobacco machines ..... do....	2	140 00
Cutting meats machines ..... do....	150	256 00
Baking machines ..... do....	2	1,500 00
Weaving machines ..... do....	10	120 00
Biscuit machines ..... do....	1	800 00
Tinware machines ..... do....	69	822 00
Watchmaking machines ..... do....	29	196 00
Washing machines ..... do....	24	486 00
Fluting machines ..... do....	3	46 00
Mercery	.....	1,171 30
Furniture	.....	44,205 73
Rope ..... kilograms..	14,942	3,586 46
Naval articles	.....	147 40
Dried peaches ..... kilograms..	2,043	194 30
Cotton wick ..... do....	9,792	4,334 24
Brown paper ..... do....	1,120	192 00
White paper ..... do....	512	173 24
Printing paper ..... do....	42,892	10,680 00
Printed paper	.....	2,715 30
Sheets sand paper ..... M..	150	689 80
Umbrellas and parasols ..... dozen..	5	90 00
Perfumery ..... do....	2,479	5,785 32
Lobsters ..... kilograms..	1,698	327 90
Oysters ..... do....	9,546	2,866 74
Salmon ..... do....	112	44 80
Sardines ..... do....	375	131 25
Leather covers ..... number..	60	600 00
Sole leather ..... do....	13	75 60
Brushes ..... dozen..	24	48 00
Paints ..... kilograms..	126	53 04
Lines and fishing lines ..... do....	92	73 60
Powder ..... do....	1,598	1,258 00
Cheese ..... do....	350	122 50
Wall and table clocks ..... number..	2,640	9,811 00
Watchmakers' articles	.....	8 00
Oars and boat-hooks ..... number..	43	10 75
Do ..... meters..	2,065	615 50
Tram-car wheels ..... number..	190	950 00
Sewing silk ..... kilograms..	19	138 25
Cloth hats ..... dozen..	2	16 00
Leaf tobacco ..... kilograms..	295,383	72,853 63
Black twist tobacco ..... do....	2,828	771 50
Plug tobacco ..... do....	8,500	3,090 88
Saddles ..... number..	1	12 00
Printers' ink ..... kilograms..	154	107 80
Type	.....	407 40
Materials for post-office	.....	16 00
Materials for Paso del Molino Tramway	.....	135 00
Materials for Central Tramway	.....	578 00
Materials for Buceo Tramway	.....	1,480 00
Materials for carriages	.....	61 66
Springs ..... kilograms..	180	81 00
Candles ..... do....	56	18 20
Plain glass ..... boxes..	12	36 57
Gypsum ..... kilograms	91,442	1,711 96
Shoemakers' materials	.....	204 80
Total	.....	1,125,270 28

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Foreign commerce of the Republic of Uruguay during the year 1879 *compared with* 1878.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

From and to what countries.	Official value.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
England	$4,901,288	$4,884,878	$3,489,284	$4,398,790
France	2,666,631	2,622,997	3,517,205	3,147,564
Brazil	2,010,001	1,955,254	3,494,938	4,244,778
United States and Canada	1,125,454	962,175	1,960,660	1,095,370
Spain	1,114,443	1,368,140	76,196	38,101
Germany	930,920	808,935	43,820	74,334
Italy	1,093,644	867,343	421,099	286,524
Belgium	257,863	379,622	1,434,587	1,775,582
Argentine Republic	350,592	342,592	488,292	572,566
Island of Cuba	258,984	296,287	1,049,328	1,095,362
Switzerland	75,127	146,893	.....	.....
Chili	73,830	36,208	24,671	69,155
Holland	84,069	74,784	.....	.....
India, China, and Japan	60,837	86,600	150	8,376
Peru and Ecuador	19,565	57,258	3,396	73,999
Paraguay	75,683	69,186	484	1,562
Portugal	28,272	25,327	78,189	62,891
Norway and Sweden	10,683	13,661	.....	.....
Austria and Hungary	3,922	7,487	.....	.....
Russia	4,689	5,222	.....	.....
Denmark		2,305	.....	.....
Nicaragua	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia	.....	31	.....	.....
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	56,561
Mauritius and Réunion Islands	.....	.....	87,520	78,124
Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	71,494	29,045
Antilles	.....	.....	15,573	2,472
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	.....	.....	12,176	1,153
Countries not known	803,406	894,789	246,800	295,180
Provisions and products for the supplying of vessels	.....	.....	130,099	84,730
	15,949,903	15,927,974	16,645,961	17,492,159
In 1879	*a* 21,929	.....	*b* 846,198	.....
Gold and silver	3,751,083	1,919,367	2,748,046	2,890,157

a Increase. *b* Decrease.

Official value of the movement of the different ports and frontiers of the Republic of Uruguay for the year 1879 *compared with* 1878.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY PORTS.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Montevideo	$13,888,104	$13,845,578	$9,200,525	$9,162,133
Paysandú	881,045	859,230	3,297,400	4,089,779
Independencia	138,484	158,055	1,594,860	1,946,033
Salto	1,122,763	1,206,348	558,809	362,469
Mercedes	40,884	60,136	217,878	349,165
Colonia	49,265	36,705	160,447	141,198
Maldonado	11,460	829	1,856	3,561
Tacuarembó	61,749	62,502	248,950	404,154
Southern frontiers	256,149	198,591	1,365,236	1,033,667
	15,949,903	15,927,974	16,645,961	17,492,159
Increase	21,929	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	846,198	.....

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Statement showing the navigation at the port of Montevideo for the year 1879 *compared with* 1878.

ENTERED.

Flag.	1879.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English	140	255,004	145	65,062	285	320,066
French	58	109,489	41	18,063	99	127,552
German	48	63,701	64	19,814	112	83,515
Italian	31	38,316	114	56,914	145	95,230
Brazilian	42	30,459	19	4,597	61	35,056
Spanish	.....	.....	157	31,394	157	31,394
American	.....	.....	64	30,568	64	30,568
Swedish	.....	.....	45	15,071	45	15,071
Belgian	24	29,296	.....	.....	24	29,296
Portuguese	.....	.....	12	2,455	12	2,455
Dutch	.....	.....	9	2,108	9	2,108
Uruguayan	.....	.....	6	1,725	6	1,725
Austrian	.....	.....	1	340	1	340
Hungarian	.....	.....	3	916	3	916
Danish	.....	.....	6	1,150	6	1,150
Russian	.....	.....	2	600	2	600
Argentine	8	2,354	5	1,474	13	3,828
	351	528,619	693	252,251	1,044	780,870
Coastwise and rivers	666	459,729	1,924	114,490	2,590	574,219
Total	1,017	988,348	2,617	366,741	3,634	1,355,089

Flag.	1878.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English	158	298,025	147	63,950	305	361,975
French	51	93,974	38	17,263	89	111,237
German	58	79,388	45	13,036	103	92,424
Italian	23	25,350	115	55,166	138	80,516
Brazilian	42	31,745	26	5,542	68	37,287
Spanish	.....	.....	202	39,328	202	39,328
American	.....	.....	60	29,693	60	29,693
Swedish	.....	.....	63	21,578	63	21,578
Belgian	15	19,554	1	356	16	19,910
Portuguese	.....	.....	19	4,045	19	4,045
Dutch	.....	.....	13	2,982	13	2,982
Uruguayan	1	233	9	1,764	10	1,997
Austrian	.....	.....	3	827	3	827
Hungarian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	.....	.....	5	947	5	947
Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentine	4	886	2	702	6	1,588
	352	549,155	748	257,179	1,100	806,334
Coastwise and rivers	580	436,756	1,957	110,073	2,537	546,829
Total	932	985,911	2,705	367,252	3,637	1,353,163

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Navigation at the port of Montevideo, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED.

Flag.	1879.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English	142	258,152	91	47,450	233	305,602
French	56	106,334	36	17,886	92	124,220
German	50	68,593	22	7,806	72	76,399
Italian	33	40,476	81	36,686	114	77,162
Brazilian	41	29,147	15	3,439	56	32,586
Spanish	.....	.....	115	22,172	115	22,172
American	.....	.....	41	18,838	41	18,838
Swedish	.....	.....	18	5,917	18	5,917
Belgian	13	15,694	.....	.....	13	15,694
Portuguese	.....	.....	10	1,980	10	1,980
Dutch	.....	.....	6	1,237	6	1,237
Uruguayan	.....	.....	5	1,318	5	1,318
Austrian	.....	.....	2	652	2	652
Danish	.....	.....	5	1,111	5	1,111
Argentine	6	1,152	3	599	9	1,751
	341	519,548	450	167,091	791	686,639
Coastwise and rivers	676	472,397	2,146	184,008	2,822	656,405
Total	1,017	991,945	2,596	351,099	3,613	1,343,044

Flag.	1878.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English	162	302,509	79	39,649	241	342,158
French	53	91,581	35	16,826	88	108,407
German	60	80,365	24	7,896	84	88,351
Italian	21	23,307	72	34,069	93	57,376
Brazilian	37	27,901	18	3,904	55	31,805
Spanish	.....	.....	148	27,916	148	27,916
American	.....	.....	48	22,755	48	22,755
Swedish	.....	.....	41	15,542	41	15,542
Belgian	5	5,876	.....	.....	5	5,876
Portuguese	.....	.....	10	2,376	10	2,376
Dutch	4	8,754	8	1,698	12	10,452
Uruguayan	1	233	10	1,889	11	2,122
Austrian	.....	.....	3	949	3	949
Danish	.....	.....	3	536	3	536
Argentine	5	3,609	.....	.....	5	3,609
	348	544,135	499	176,095	847	720,230
Coastwise and rivers	582	433,887	2,195	190,239	2,777	624,126
Total	930	978,022	2,694	366,334	3,624	1,344,356

GENERAL MOVEMENT.

TOTAL OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Years.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1879	2,034	1,980,293	5,213	717,840	7,247	2,698,133
1878	1,862	1,963,933	5,399	733,586	7,261	2,697,519

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TONNAGE DUES.

Tonnage dues on all foreign vessels, formerly levied at the rate of 20 cents per ton, have been reduced to 10 cents per ton.

LIGHT DUES.

Vessels discharging at Montevideo pay—

	Cents per ton.
Cape St. Mary's Light	4
José Ignacio and Punta Brava	4
English Bank	1½
Total	9½

Vessels calling for orders and proceeding up river pay—

	Cents per ton.
Cape St. Mary's	4
English Bank	1½
José Ignacio, Punta Brava, and Farallon	6
Total	11½

Both these aggregates are reductions of nearly 50 per cent.

BUOY DUES.

Buoy dues in the Uruguay River, formerly 3½ cents per ton, have been abolished.

A new light recently erected at Point Polonio (Castillos) will be opened on the 1st of March, 1881—a white fixed light, latitude 34° 26′ 20″ south; longitude 53° 41′ 30″ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

TARIFF OF IMPORT DUTIES.

The following is the tariff of import duties, agreeably to the latest decree of the government, July 26, 1880:

ARTICLE 1. The following articles of foreign manufacture shall pay a duty of 37 per cent. ad valorem, viz: Wines of all classes in cask or bottled, alcohol, caña (spirit made from sugar-cane), brandy, spirituous liquors, liqueurs and cordials generally, beer, cider in bulk or bottled, vermicelli, starch, crackers and confections generally, chocolate, cut tobacco of all descriptions, cigars of all kinds, cigarettes, boots and shoes, hats, ready-made clothing, matches, stearine candles, playing cards, perfumery, fire-crackers, furniture of all kinds, cheese, butter, hams, salted beef, and provisions generally, carriages, and harness.

ART. 2. Drugs in general shall pay 30 per cent. ad valorem duty.

ART. 3. Tobacco in leaf, cake, or coil, hardware, haberdashery, earthenware and glassware, tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar of all descriptions, yerba mate (Paraguay tea), salad oil, and groceries generally, with the exception of such articles of the latter description as are mentioned in article 1, shall pay 25 per cent. ad valorem duty.

ART. 4. Woolen cloths in general, and woolen textures of all classes, shall pay 20 per cent. ad valorem duty.

ART. 5. The duties on sheetings, shirtings, regaltas, prints, and other textile fabrics of pure cotton are reduced to 12 per cent. ad valorem.

ART. 6. All articles which are now subject to a duty of 5, 6¼, 7½, 9, 10, and 12½ per cent. are to remain without alteration, the duty on saffron, however, being fixed at 5 per cent.

ART. 7. All articles not herein specially mentioned shall remain subject to the same rate of duty as was levied upon them prior to the passage of this law.

ART. 8. Fencing wire and posts, half-posts, and stakes for fencing purposes are declared duty free.

ART. 9. The modifications in duties herein contained shall come into force on all articles cleared at the custom-houses of the republic on and after the 1st day of August, 1880. An extension of the time until the 1st September, 1880, is accorded on all goods from Europe by sailing vessels, or from the United States of America and Cuba by steamers or sailing vessels, bound direct for Uruguayan ports, arriving in all the month of August, 1880.

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TARIFF OF EXPORT DUTIES.

The following is the tariff of valuations of produce of the country, with the export duty thereon:

Produce.	Value.	Per cent.
Oil:		
Animal ..... per 100 kilograms	$12 00	6
Neat's-foot ..... do	15 00	6
Fish ..... do	12 00	6
Bran ..... per hectoliter	20	Free.
Sand and gravel for ballast ..... per ton	1 00	6
Horns:		
Green ..... per M	60 00	6
Dry ..... do	20 00	6
Husks and grain siftings ..... per 100 kilograms	1 60	Free.
Lime ..... per hectoliter	20	Free.
Jerked beef ..... per 100 kilograms	10 00	1.50
Shanks ..... do	1 20	6
Dried beef ..... do	10 00	1.50
Preserved beef ..... do	10 00	1.50
Salted mutton ..... do	6 00	1.50
Straw for thatching ..... per cart-load	2 00	6
Charcoal ..... per hectoliter	70	Free.
Hide-rope ..... per 100 kilograms	8 00	6
Bones, bone ash ..... do	1 20	6
Onions ..... per hundred	20	Free.
Horse hair, in bales ..... per 100 kilograms	25 00	6
Sheepskins, salted ..... do	20 00	6
Hides:		
Salted, ox and cow, saladers ..... each	5 00	6
Salted, matadero ..... do	3 50	6
Nonatos, salted ..... do	20	6
Horse, salted ..... per 100 kilograms	8 00	6
Ostrich skins ..... per kilogram	3 00	6
Seal skins, salted ..... each	1 50	6
Dry ass skins ..... do	40	6
Dry skins in general ..... do	2 50	6
Salted ass, in general ..... per 100 kilograms	8 00	6
Nonatos, dry ..... do	20 00	6
Skins:		
Deer ..... each	70	6
Carpincho ..... do	30	6
Sheep and lamb ..... per 100 kilograms	17 00	6
Pig, dry ..... each	30	6
Pig, salted ..... do	40	6
Tiger ..... do	6 00	6
Extract of meat ..... per kilogram	2 00	1.50
Fruit, fresh ..... per hectoliter	2 00	Free.
Straw for brooms ..... per bale	6 00	Free.
Hens ..... per pair	1 00	Free.
Hide cuttings ..... per 100 kilograms	5 00	6
Glue ..... do	3 00	1.50
Grease ..... do	20 00	6
Flour ..... do	5 60	Free.
Guano, animal ..... do	1 70	6
Eggs ..... per hundred	1 00	Free.
Wool ..... per 100 kilograms	25 00	6
Tongues, salted ..... per dozen	50	1.50
Fire-wood ..... per cart-load	2 80	Free.
Lemons ..... per M	3 00	Free.
Corn ..... per hectoliter	70	Free.
Butter ..... per 100 kilograms	40 00	Free.
Hair of tanned skins ..... do	4 00	6
Potatoes ..... do	5 00	Free.
Cows' feet ..... per M	8 00	Free.
Posts ..... each	1 00	Free.
Hay ..... per bale	4 00	Free.
Hoofs ..... per 100 kilograms	1 20	6
Kid skins ..... do	60 00	6
Stone:		
Unworked ..... per ton	1 00	6
Cut ..... per hundred	4 00	6
Stones:		
Agates ..... per 100 kilograms	10 00	6
Lime ..... per ton	2 50	6
Feathers:		
Ostrich ..... per kilogram	4 00	6
In general ..... per 100 kilograms	6 00	6
Paving stone ..... per meter	1 00	Free.
Cheese ..... per 100 kilograms	20 00	Free.

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Produce.		Value.	Per cent.
Tallow:			
In casks	per 100 kilograms	$12 00	6
Melted	do	18 00	6
Wheat	per hectoliter	3 80	Free.
Entrails:			
Dried	per 100 kilograms	15 00	6
Salted	do	10 00	6
Grapes	do	20 00	Free.

LIVE ANIMALS.

Animals.		Value.	Per cent.
Donkeys	each	$8 00	6
Oxen	do	20 00	6
Goats	do	3 00	6
Sheep	do	1 00	6
Swine	do	9 00	6
Mules	do	12 00	6
Steers	do	15 00	6
Calves	do	5 00	6
Cows	do	15 00	6
Mares	do	6 00	6
Horses	do	20 00	6
Colts	do	5 00	6

PUBLIC DEBT.

Summary of the debt of the Republic of Uruguay as on December 31, 1879.

Paper money:			
Amount in circulation			$3,495,505
Annual amortization fund		$180,000	
Funded debts:			
Internal debts	$30,812,701		
Annual interest and sinking fund		1,320,000	
London loan	14,551,200		
Annual interest and sinking fund		408,000	
International debts	2,497,150		
			47,861,051
Annual interest and sinking fund		276,000	
		2,004,000	
French debt, (international):			
Amount to be issued			1,940,000
Annual interest and sinking fund		77,000	
			53,296,556
Debts not yet funded:			
Internal floating debt	5,960,000		
Brazilian claims	3,168,746		
			9,118,746

NATIONAL REVENUE.

Estimated amount of the revenue of the Republic of Uruguay for the year 1880.

General customs revenue	$4,200,000
Property tax	1,100,000
Business licenses	350,000
Stamped paper	290,000
Bill stamps	170,000
Post-office revenue	130,000
Port and light dues	20,000
Municipal taxes	451,000
Police taxes	99,000
Taxes for public education	168,000
Estimated revenue from various sources	119,000
Total	7,097,000

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The general expenditure for the year 1880 was estimated at $4,000,000. This figure does not include interest and sinking funds on the bonds and paper money referred to in general summary of debts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the several subjects, agriculture, manufactures, mines, fisheries, and forests, respectively adverted to in last year's report, I am able to add to what was then said no new general features of interest or importance. Indeed, notwithstanding the Republic of Uruguay, although the smallest of the River Plate republics, comprises a sufficient area, some 63,000 square miles of territory, with soil rich and fertile, and climate unsurpassed for agricultural pursuits, she is lamentably deficient in her population, both as regards the number and agricultural character of her people.

Admirably adapted for sheep and cattle farming, her principal products for exportation are hides and wool, little attention, compared with what doubtless might be advantageously employed, being given to the tillage of the soil or the production of crops. During 1879, however, she exported flour, corn, wheat, and hay to the value of $761,043, as against a value of the same articles for 1878 of $674,656, as shown by the detailed statement of general exports.

In manufacturing industry but little interest is apparent, and, consequently, but little progress observable, and results are not made the subject of statistics. In this age of steam and steam-propelled machinery, cheap fuel, and an abundant supply of it, is essential to successful manufacturing enterprise. The recent discovery of coal in Patagonia, at what is considered a more convenient and accessible locality for working, and of superior quality to any found on the coast of Chili, may therefore prove important as an impetus to the manufacturing enterprise of the countries lying on the Rio de la Plata. A company organized in the Argentine Republic for the purpose of working the newly discovered mines, is making, I am told, successful progress, and several cargoes of the coal have arrived at Buenos Ayres, and been sold at such prices as to establish the fact not only of discovery but of marketable quality. It is pronounced similar in kind, but superior in quality, to the coal found farther north on the coast of Chili. The Lota coal, on the Chilian coast, is of fair quality, but for generating steam and for steamship use requires admixture with Welsh coal.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Below will be found a summary of the cattle brought in for the different departments of the market of the capital:

Beef cattle:	
For consumption	$82,622
For salting, for hides and jerked beef	186,904
For interior	2,081
For supply of vessels	1,033
	272,640
Sheep:	
For consumption	60,637
For exportation	6,147
	66,784

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Mares:	
For slaughter for hides and tallow (excepting the few kept for breeding, all mares are slaughtered)	28,385
Mules:	
For pasture or winter keeping	181
For exportation	4,984
	5,165
Goats:	
For consumption	6,191
Hogs:	
For consumption	2,859

POPULATION.

No recent official enumeration of the inhabitants of the republic having been made, its population must be reckoned as at about the figures given in the report for 1878, viz:

City of Montevideo	111,500
Other 12 departments	335,500
Whole republic	447,000

The proportion of foreigners resident in the republic is thus estimated, viz:

In the department of Montevideo, 59.65 Orientals for 40.35 foreigners.
In the 12 rural departments, 70.86 Orientals for 29.14 foreigners.
In the whole republic, 68.33 Orientals for 31.67 foreigners.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

1878. Immigrants	15,891
1878. Emigrants	13,669
Excess of immigrants	2,222
1879. Immigrants	25,737
1879. Emigrants	22,297
Excess of immigrants	3,440

POSTAL.

We are now experiencing the advantage and benefits resulting from the admission, on the 1st of August last, of this republic into the Berne Postal League, by which postage has been greatly cheapened. Prior thereto, it was not an unusual occurrence for correspondence from the States with Montevideo to be transmitted under cover to Buenos Ayres, the Argentine Republic having several years previous been admitted to the League. So, also, with correspondence from Montevideo, which frequently reached the States through the Buenos Ayres post-office. By this course, although attended with some delay, the correspondence escaped the exorbitant postage to which it would have been subjected here.

ALEXANDER L. RUSSELL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Montevideo, January 21, 1881.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Report by Consul Baker on trade and industries of the Argentine Republic, 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, October 27, 1881.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

During the consular year which closed on the 30th of September nothing of a political character has occurred in the Argentine Republic to interfere with the ordinary movements of trade. The repose and internal quiet which the nation had regained at the close of my last annual report has not been interrupted in any of the provinces, and the government has been assiduously devoting itself to the development of the resources of the country.

The attention of President Roca has been especially directed to the southern portions of the republic only recently recovered from the Indians. During the last year hundreds of leagues of land in the valley of the Rio Negro, renowned for its magnificent pasturage and great fertility, have been sold by the government to private parties interested in cattle and sheep farming, and already a number of promising estancias are to be seen where a year ago was a howling wilderness.

The same change is taking place in the regions of the Gran Chaco, of which I have heretofore had considerable to say. Even to the average Argentine heretofore this magnificent territory has been almost a *terra incognita;* but there are many signs now visible that the plow of progress is about to pass over it and open its hidden treasures to the light of day. Although the deep recesses of the Gran Chaco are even less explored than the interior of Africa, civilization, chiefly in the way of wood-chopping, having only grazed it where it borders on the Parana, yet during the last year a considerable movement of population has taken place in that direction, the soil and the climate being favorable for the production not only of grain crops but of sugar and coffee, and it promises soon to be something more than a rendezvous for woodmen and wild animals.

The rich district of the "Missiones," wedged in between Paraguay and Uruguay and bordering on the Upper Uruguay River, is also attracting the attention of the general government. A bill is now before Congress for its organization into a territory, and its lands will probably be offered for sale next year. "Missiones" comprises about 2,500 leagues, and is remarkable for its fertility, its splendid water-courses, and its great natural resources. It is said to be especially adapted for sugar plantations. It is only about 600 miles from Buenos Ayres by the Uruguay River, and the climate is exceedingly healthy, the country being high and rolling, with groups of forests. Frosts are very rarely seen there, the entire winter being more like an American summer, and the pasturage the year round is exceedingly rich and heavy. It is already attracting the attention of agricultural enterprise.

The general government has also undertaken the extension of the Transandine Railway, and is now busily engaged upon that part of the

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line which unites Rio Cuarto with San Luis. It is at the same time building an extension of the Great Northern Railway from Tucuman to the extreme northern provinces of Salta and Jujuy. When these two roads are completed the provinces forming the Argentine Republic will be bound together by a new bond of union—the strong links of a neutral trade, and the most remote places, heretofore separated by hundreds of leagues of wilderness, will be brought within a few days of each other. The importance of these railways will be better appreciated abroad when the rich products of the interior, now too remote to be profitably marketed here, shall come to Buenos Ayres or Rosario to swell the exports and diminish the imports of the country.

The government is also still actively engaged in the development of the Atlantic coast of Patagonia. During the last year a line of steamers at government expense has been making trips between Buenos Ayres and Carmen de Patagones, Chupat, and Santa Cruz; and it has already opened considerable trade, besides conveying a number of colonists thither. At Bahia Blanca a light-house has been erected, and the commodious harbor which it opens to navigation is capable of receiving the largest sized vessels. This is the first light which has been erected south of the river Plate, on the Atlantic coast, and its effect must be to offer a new port for the shipment of ocean freights, as the country back of the town is rapidly filling up with sheep and cattle estancias.

The only cloud which, during the year, has existed in the horizon of the Argentine Republic has been the long-pending question with Chili in regard to the ownership of Patagonia; and at one time it was feared that the bad feeling, engendered by unsuccessful diplomacy, would result in an open rupture between the two countries. Fortunately, through the mutual good offices of the representatives of the United States at Santiago and Buenos Ayres, a treaty of limits has been agreed upon and signed; and while I write comes also the news that it has been ratified by the congresses of the two governments. With this unfortunate dispute thus amicably arranged, there is no longer anything in the way of the peaceful progress of the Argentine Republic in all that makes a nation powerful at home and respected abroad.

THE OUTLOOK OF TRADE.

Since the suppression of the rebellion which preceded the inauguration of President Roca, business has continued to maintain its normal conditions. The last year, however, has not been a successful one in a commercial point of view. Even since the suspension of specie payments, the internal trade of the country has been conducted through the medium of a depreciated paper currency, which has fluctuated in value, as the demand for gold on the market was greater or less. During the year just closed, this paper currency has been gradually appreciating in value, owing to the movements of the general government to repay to the provincial bank the loans which it owes to that institution, amounting to about fifteen millions of gold dollars. With the payment of this debt and the withdrawal from circulation of the amount of paper which it represents, it is believed that the provincial bank will have a sufficient gold reserve to warrant it in resuming specie payments over its counter. For the last twelve months it has been conducting its business with a view to this end; and the notes of the bank, which, at the beginning of the year, were from 15 to 20 per cent. discount, were, at its close, only 2 per cent. below par. This reduction of the premium on gold, as was the case in our own country, before the United States

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resumed specie payments, is really an advantage to the nation, as showing an increase in its productive wealth, and it will prove so in the end. But the first effects of such fluctuations are always more or less disastrous, inasmuch as they unsettle values and unfix prices. Wool, the great staple of the Argentine Republic, has especially felt the depression, not merely by reason of the low prices of wools in the trade centers of Europe, but on account of this gradual appreciation in the value of the Argentine paper dollar. Wool, being an export, always commands gold rates in the plaza, but it is paid for in paper at the current rate for gold. Thus the estanciero sells his wool for gold, converts his gold into paper, and pays his debts with this currency—the difference between the gold and the paper going into his own pocket as a part of his income. During the last year this difference has been growing "beautifully less"; and with it the largest part of profits has been wiped out. Merchants in the import trade have likewise felt the effects of this unsettling of prices consequent upon the appreciation of paper money; and the people generally who find that they are not able to buy so much with the same amount of paper, also feel the "pinch." These causes have had the effect to depress business and restrict trade.

THE GENERAL THRIFT.

The general outlook of the country, however, continues to be encouraging. The people are on the whole becoming more prosperous. There is a more uniform appearance of thrift, and the high stand which the government has taken in giving its aid as far as possible to the development of the nation's resources, and the prosecution of the arts of peace, is working as a stimulus and incentive to the constantly increasing army of producers. The country is making progress. The old Spanish apathy against manual labor, as degrading in its effects, is gradually disappearing before the new element of population which is reaching here from overcrowded Europe; and honest industry in every department of production is more and more asserting itself and coming to the front.

INDUSTRIES OF THE COUNTRY.

I have so fully, in former annual and so recently in special reports to the Department, discussed the industries of the country, giving details of their development and progress, not only here in Buenos Ayres, but in the several provinces, that it would be in great part a recapitulation to say anything more on the subject at the present time. It is sufficient to remark that the sugar interest, mostly confined to the provinces of Tucuman and Santiago del Estero, is every day assuming larger proportions. During the last year a much greater breadth of land was planted in cane, and a large amount of improved machinery was received from France. The native brown sugar finds now a ready sale in this market for ordinary purposes; but, of course, until refining establishments are put in operation, it cannot be expected to supersede the use of the refined sugars of New York and Holland. The wines of the northwestern provinces are also now found on sale in this market. To say the least of them, they are grapy and genuine—a thing which cannot be said of a very large proportion of the light table wines, much less of the ports, sherries, and madeiras, which are imported for the use of the Argentine people. As I have heretofore stated, these native wines cannot come into general use until the cost of their transportation from the interior is greatly reduced through the opening of new railways.

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IMMIGRATION.

I have already forwarded to the Department the official returns of immigration into the Argentine Republic during the year 1880. The total number was 41,615, being a falling off on 8,590 on the number for the previous year. The civil war of last year was stated as a cause for this decrease, and it was expected that there would be, during the present year, a greater influx than ever. Recently, however, reports of immigrants have been sent back and published throughout France and Italy, representing that they have been greatly deceived in the assurances made to them upon embarking for this country; that the promises given to them by emigration agents have not been fulfilled; that they have not been properly located upon farming lands as they were told they would be; that, generally, they have been left, upon their arrival at Buenos Ayres, to "shift" for themselves; and that, in many cases, families have been sent off to the extreme frontiers, in the neighborhood of hostile Indians, removed from civilization, and isolated from their countrymen, where, unacquainted with the language of the country, without money and without hope, they have been left to linger out a miserable existence. I cannot personally vouch for the truth of these statements, but I know that they have created considerable sensation, and have been brought to the knowledge of the government for investigation. Such abuses as the above reports would indicate may have a temporary effect in deterring emigrants from seeking these shores; but of course the Argentine Government is in earnest in seeking to induce immigration hither, and whatever promises it makes are made in good faith; and, as it annually makes large appropriations for this purpose, it will at once see to it that there will be no grounds for complaint in the future. It is evident to me that there is no better place for the surplus populations of Italy, Spain, or France than the Argentine Republic, with its leagues upon leagues of virgin soil, and the wonderful possibilities of its undeveloped resources.

PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURE.

Two seasons ago, as I reported, the agricultural prospects of the country were so encouraging, and the yield of the grain crop was so great, considering the breadth of land in cultivation, that great expectations were formed of the ability of the Argentine Republic, in the future, not only to supply the home demand for breadstuffs, but to leave a large surplus for exports. Indeed, there was considerable movement of grain to Liverpool, and we were assured that this country would soon be a competitor of the United States in furnishing food to Great Britain. But during the next season again came the locusts in quantities greater than ever before known; and the growing crops throughout the province of Santa Fé, the great wheat region of this republic, were utterly destroyed just as they were ready for the reaper. The last season was almost as unfortunate. So that for the last year, instead of shipping wheat, the country has not produced enough to supply the home demand, and large quantities have had to be imported from abroad. The statistical office puts the amount at 18,581,176 kilograms, of which the greater part came from Chili and the United States.

The prospects of the growing crops, while I write, are most promising, with a wider breadth than ever in serials; and unless there is another inopportune visit of these locusts (*langustas*), there will be enough for the home consumption and a surplus for export.

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These frequent visitations of locusts are very discouraging to those who are struggling to make this more of an agricultural country, but it does not deter them from persevering. The progress of agriculture shows itself in the demand which is springing up for small farms—not merely in what are called the agricultural colonies, but along the lines of the various railways and near the centers of population. The price of such lands has so greatly increased in value during the last few years that it is no longer profitable to hold them in grass for sheep or cattle farming. They are gradually being divided up and turned over to the plow. These small farms, mostly in the hands of Italians and Basques, are opening up on all sides; and, with the hard-working people who are extracting a living from them, are doing much in the way of educating the Argentines to a better appreciation of the dignity of labor, and that the great wealth of their country in the future is to consist not so much in its flocks as in its crops, provided, of course, that the locusts are not forever to remain as a standing menace to the agricultural progress of the country.

It has been difficult heretofore to obtain any statistics on this important subject, but the national government has lately issued a decree by which provision is made for ascertaining by means of surveys and statistical inquiry not only what are the natural products of the Northern and the Cuys provinces, but the present state of their industries and the possibility of founding others; also a description of such territories, whether suitable for cultivation or for stock raising, of the climate, capacity for irrigation, value of land, available timber, and other data calculated to contribute to the formation of accurate knowledge of the inducements such provinces offer to European immigrants. If these statistics are obtained they will do much towards the settlement of those portions of the Argentine Republic.

PRICES OF LAND.

In regard to the price of land in the Argentine Republic, it depends altogether upon where the land is situated. In the remote provinces just referred to, a league of land (three square miles) can be bought for a few hundred dollars. But near the centers of population the price would be as many thousand per league. In the province of Buenos Ayres, where the great cattle and sheep industries of the country are found, there are now but few estancia lands to be obtained except at exorbitant figures. Fine grass lands in some of the favorite counties (partidos) could not be bought for less than from $50,000 to $100,000 per square league, whilst outside lands, depending on their distance from the city of Buenos Ayres, sell at from $1,000 to $2,000 per square league. During the last year a large amount of very good "camp" was bought up at prices approximating to these figures, and are now held for speculative purposes. If distance from the capital is no object, land to-day can be bought in the Plate, suitable for cattle farming, at from one cent to $50 per acre, according to locality, the margin of the price being about as great as the distance which divides the properties. But without embracing either of these extreme rates, I may safely say that good pasture land can nowhere be bought as cheap as in the Plate. The increase of population by immigration, the steady advance of agricultural farming, and the better protection which the government now affords on the frontiers against the Indians, all tend to improve the price of land in this part of the Argentine Republic, and are beginning to present in the land markets other purchasers than sheep-farmers and estancieros.

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CATTLE FARMING ON THE FRONTIERS.

What has given a great impetus to land sales during the last year has been the lifting of the frontiers on the south of the Rio Negro, the northern boundary of Patagonia, thus freeing the inside lands from the raids of the Indians. If President Roca's administration should do nothing more, in having accomplished this it has earned the eternal gratitude of the Argentine people. Until then the stock was so hemmed in from Rocas to Azul, between sheep farmers on one side and wild Indians on the other, that they were overcrowded, and every year millions of breeding mares and cows had to be slaughtered to leave pasturage sufficient for what remained. Now, however, cattle and horses have been driven down to the extreme south of the province to stock new estancias, and mares and cows for breeding purposes are worth more to-day than fat cattle for the market. Cattle on these new pasture lands increase much faster than on inside "camps." As an instance in point, I am told of a case where an Irishman bought a large estancia on the new frontier and has it now stocked with 15,000 cattle. The money which he first invested in the stock has all been returned to him with interest; so that his 15,000 head of cattle really cost him nothing. At the present value put upon cattle they will in a couple of years refund to him what he paid for his land, about $800 per square league, and then he will have his estancia, 12 square leagues, and, say, 15,000 cattle, clear profit, since the original capital which he invested in land and cattle will have been paid back with interest. Of course he has worked very hard and denied himself all the comforts of life to accomplish this, but it shows how readily money can be accumulated in this country by faithful labor and self-sacrifice.

With such results as these it is not strange that cattle farming has recently received a new impetus in this province. Sheep farming has for many years been the favorite industry; but it costs so much to make a start in that line that it has not now the same attractions for young men, since, while pasture lands for sheep can nowhere be obtained for less than $100,000 per league, good cattle "camps" can be bought for from $500 to $1,000 per league. A large proportion of the recent sales of outside lands are now being stocked with cattle, and it only takes about one season for a few hundred picked cows to double their numbers, so that, with good luck, it is easy to see where the profit "comes in." President Roca gives it as his opinion, that, in view of the great extent of new lands now being stocked, in seven years the number of horned cattle in the Argentine Republic, now estimated at 6,896,000 head, will exceed twenty-three millions! Some recent tables on cattle farming have been published by Señor Diego Alvear, well known throughout the republic; and it appears, according to his figures, that one thousand picked cows will give at the end of five years 7,200 head of cattle. Now, on the basis that these 1,000 picked cows cost $16 each, and that a square league of land cost $700, and the ranches, corrals, &c., $1,000 more, we will have a capital of say $20,000, yielding at the end of five years, in cows alone, $65,000; whilst the land, which forms a portion of the capital, owing to its being refined with the soft grasses, will be worth the sum total of the original capital. These tables look somewhat exaggerated, but there is no doubt that just now cattle farming is exceedingly profitable.

MINES AND MINING.

There is no subject in regard to which less official information can be obtained than the yield of the mines of the interior provinces. The

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government has published no statistics on the subject for a number of years, and pretty much all existing knowledge on the subject is obtained through interested parties, who have shares of mining stock to sell. From such sources I am constantly hearing of the opening of new mines or the reworking of others, heretofore abandoned, with profitable results. Of course all this must be received with many grains of allowance; but there is no doubt, if we may judge from the large quantities of mining machinery which is constantly being received here from England and France for use in the upper country, operations in the mining districts must be steadily going on. It is difficult, however, to know what is really the present condition of the mining interests of the republic, or whether, in fact, any of the numerous mines are really doing more than paying expenses. In my last report I gave an account of the mines of Cordova. I have before me now a letter from the famous Famatina mines of the province of Rioja, published in the Standard newspaper of this city. It is from a gentleman who is a practical miner and essayist, and gives so much information that I send it with this report.

THE FAMATINA DISTRICT.

To the editor of the Standard:

DEAR SIR: After a careful examination of the mines situated in the Famatina range of mountains, in the province of Rioja, Argentine Republic, I beg to lay before you the following observations.

That this mining field is rich, very rich, no one who has taken the slightest trouble in examining it can deny. There are gold, silver, and copper mines in actual work in the various hills of this range, and all giving good results; and I do not hesitate in saying all would give brilliant results if worked in proper and energetic manner.

1st. The principal hills being worked for silver are the Cerro Negro, on which there are a large number of mines (the principal owners being Srs. Treloar, Almonacid and Parchappe, Fernandez and Ximenez, Garcia and Achaval) has given and continued to give very large quantities of silver. These mines mostly have been worked to a very shallow depth, owing principally—

a. To the unsettled state of the province till a few years ago.

b. To the want of capital for working them sufficiently.

c. To the richness of the lodes, which induce these petty miners to work a point where it was rich at surface till they meet a falling off in the quality of the ore, when they remove their operations to another rich point at surface; consequently the hill is full of holes rather than mines.

During the last year or two a few persons with a little more capital, courage, and more science in mining matters, have taken some of these and extended their operations, and the result, as was to be expected, has been to prove that the lodes are as rich, if not richer, than at surface. This has been the case in the Peregrina mines (Fernandez and Ximenez), where at 100 meters in depth the lode has not only proved much richer but also more constant; and the Rosario and S. Pedro mines, both belonging to Mr. Treloar; at the Puerto, of Messrs. Almonacid and Parchappe, and many other mines, all tend to prove the same fact, and from these mines ores giving from 20, 50, and 80 per cent. of silver have often been met. It was from this and the Caldera hill that Mr. Treloar sent his collection of silver ores to the Philadelphia Exhibition, where he obtained the medal.

2d. The Tigre (Fernandez, Gonzalez, Almonacid and Parchappe). This hill has only been worked within the last few years, and the results are really astonishing; the owners generally have made large profits.

And 3d. The Caldera. This hill also is abundant in silver. I have seen ores from the San Pedro and Aragonisa mines, both belonging to Almonacid and Parchappe, and from the Esperanza, belonging to Sr. Bascuñan, as well as others which equal in quality some of the Cerro Negro's richest ores.

The principal hill worked for copper is the Mejicana. This hill is undoubtedly wonderfully rich, and the mines have given splendid results. I must give the preference to the Upulongos mine, belonging to Messrs. Valdes and Sarrahona. The proceeds of this mine, though very indifferently worked, must have given splendid profits to the owners; but owing to the mania, I am told, for lawsuits, the principal proprietor has in a measure counteracted the good effect of the mines.

There is now a company formed for working the Melliza and other properties which belong to Don T. Schroeder. These mines adjoin and are on some of the same lodes as the Upulongos, and when they get to work properly on the principal lodes, there

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can be no doubt that under good management the results will compensate this the pioneer of the companies to these regions.

The copper ores in this hill generally contain a first-rate ley of gold and silver.

The principal hill worked for gold is El Oro. Nearly the whole of this hill belongs to our countryman, Mr. Treloar. These are the richest gold mines that I have ever seen, and the lodes and cross-lodes are very numerous. Some parcels of ores I have seen which give seventy ounces and upwards to the "cajon," which equals 25 to 30 ounces per ton.

These mines have not been worked as they deserve, owing to the important lawsuit Mr. Treloar has had for the last five years with Sr. Valdes, but which has now been decided by arbitration. The lawsuit is for settlement of affairs relative to consignation of "regulus" from the Upulongos mines.

At the "Oro" Mr. Treloar has put a small California stamp, and as soon as he receives the amount due to him by Sr. Valdes, he will do well to devote his attention to these mines; he has points where to place at least 100 men to break paying stuff, and will soon require extra stamping power.

Having given a short sketch of the various hills, I will enter upon a few points which may be of interest.

I visited Chilecito some years ago, and on my return I am surprised at the progress made in the place. Then there were but few houses, and these very poor; now I find it a town called Villa Argentina, with a population of upwards of 6,000 inhabitants, and signs of natural progress everywhere. By the by, I hear now that it is proposed to make this place a city.

Messrs. Almonacid & Parchappe have put up some splendid silver smelting works at the Quebrada de San Miguel, under the management of Mr. Pierson, and the results up to date have been very satisfactory indeed, and promise, when the mines commence to be worked in a better manner, to be not only a great boon to the miners here, but also a most lucrative business.

There is now a French engineer (Monsieur Fouert) examining the mines of Fernandez & Co., for a company, and I learn that a French company has been formed for the working of Messrs. Almonacid & Parchappe's mines and establishment; when these commence, Famatina will be "Famatina."

In order to give you an idea of the wretched management in which the mines are still worked, I have, I think, only to say that in no mine did I see any machinery, and only in the Peregrina did I see a winze; the custom adopted being to extract the stuff from the working in hide bags, lashed on to the shoulders of workmen.

I also observed that at the mines the progress as far as accommodation is concerned is not very great, being, generally speaking, as before, stone ranches without any mortar. This may be accounted for till the last few years by the unsettled state of the laws, and perhaps also by the poverty and carelessness of the majority of mine owners.

The provincial government is now commencing to see the importance of the mines, and have this year, for the first time almost, thought fit to dictate some measures for the encouragement of mining, and other propositions are now in discussion for the same purpose.

The proposed railway, if carried out, will be the making of this place in a very short time.

Every one here is talking now of the splendid discovery of coal at the Colorado and in Vinchina. I shall try to go to see it before my departure.

In conclusion, I may say that I formed my opinion years ago of the importance of that mining field, I now confirm. The good opinion then formed will fall short of the reality, if the mines be worked energetically and economically.

I beg to remain, dear sir, yours, very truly,

W. GRIBBELL.

NEW MINT AT BUENOS AYRES.

What will probably give an impetus to the working of the gold and silver mines of the republic is the fact that the government has at last made provision for coining its own money. A national mint with the most approved machinery from Europe has just been erected in this city. I was going to say that this is the first mint the country ever possessed, but this is not literally correct. According to Señor Agote, president of the public credit department of the government, who has just furnished some interesting data on the subject, the first Argentine money

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was coined at the mint of Potosi, when that famous mine was included in the old vice-royalty of La Plata. It was in accordance with a law of the date of April 13, 1813, and the gold and silver coins were of the same weight and fineness as Spanish money. The money coined was, gold—ounces, half ounces, quarter ounces, and eighth ounces; and silver—dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, eighth dollars, and sixteenth dollars. In 1815 a trial of coining was attempted at Cordova; and in accordance with a decree from the director of Buenos Ayres, May 21, 1819, the erection of a mint was authorized at Cordova, so that coining, which had been interrupted at Potosi, might be continued there under the law of 1813. But the government supply of precious metals having become exhausted, the public authorities sold at auction the exclusive right to coin silver money for thirty years. This exclusive privilege did not expire until 1844, when a provincial mint was again created by virtue of a decree, dated February 2, 1844, for the coining of silver and gold, the machinery of the old mint being used for this purpose. In 1825 a mint was by a law of the province of Rioja established in the city of that name, which began by coining only half-dollar silver pieces, but subsequently also coined silver dollars and gold ounces. These provincial mints continued their operations until 1860, when the present constitution of the Argentine Republic was adopted, the tenth paragraph of the fourth chapter of which gives to the national Congress the exclusive privilege to coin money and fix its value. It is by virtue of this provision that the present mint has been erected in this city, and is now only waiting for Congress to pass a coinage law before beginning operations. It has decided that the monetary unit of the republic shall be "the gold or silver dollar; the former to be $1\frac{6129}{10000}$ grams of gold of $\frac{900}{1000}$ fineness, and the latter to be 25 grams of silver of $\frac{900}{1000}$ fineness." Congress, however, has not yet decided whether to adopt the bi-metallic system of money or not. A strong pressure is being exerted to have this done, owing to the fact that a great proportion of the product of the mines of the republic is silver, but it is plausibly argued that the double system would practically drive all the gold out of the country, as gold is the more valuable metal of the two. Whether the mines of the upper provinces will be able to supply the demands of the mint remains to be seen. During the last week gold has been arriving from England consigned to the mint. It is not improbable that when the mint gets into operation, it will give a renewed impetus to the mining interests of the country; and that so soon as the nation fully returns to specie payments, the mint will become a popular institution.

COMMERCE OF THE NATION.

The total commerce of the Argentine Republic shows a slight excess in its amounts over those of the previous year, as will appear below:

Total commerce for 1880	$100,564,316
Total commerce for 1879	92,633,190
Excess of 1880	7,931,126

The imports, however, have only reached $44,066,893, less by $801,010 than the previous year; while the exports reached to $56,497,423, being $8,732,136 more than in 1879.

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NAVIGATION.

The foreign navigation* of the Argentine Republic during the past year will appear from the following *résumé:*

Class.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels	2,311	308,461	1,147	231,990
Steamers	2,524	878,841	2,233	823,290
Total	4,835	1,187,302	3,380	1,055,280

Which gives a total movement of 8,215 vessels, and of 2,242,582 tonnage.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ACCORDING TO FLAG.

The following table shows the arrivals and departures of vessels according to flag, during the year 1880, to wit:

Flag.	Kind of vessel.	Arrived.		Departed.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
German	Sailing vessels	81	23,178	73	21,082
	Steamers	37	57,251	42	64,679
	Total	118	80,429	115	85,761
Argentine	Sailing vessels	938	30,619	208	4,847
	Steamers	683	121,498	543	92,406
	Total	1,621	151,117	751	97,253
Austrian	Sailing vessels	9	3,000	8	2,993
	Steamers	1	266	.....	.....
	Total	10	3,266	8	2,993
Belgian	Sailing vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Steamers	13	17,412	8	9,492
	Total	13	17,412	8	9,492
Brazilian	Sailing vessels	103	5,977	79	3,438
	Steamers	297	67,707	263	57,144
	Total	400	73,684	342	60,582
Chilian	Sailing vessels	1	97	.....	.....
	Steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1	97	.....	.....
Danish	Sailing vessels	6	1,387	5	1,240
	Steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	6	1,387	5	1,240
Spanish	Sailing vessels	160	38,262	129	30,719
	Steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	160	38,262	129	30,719
French	Sailing vessels	18	7,944	17	7,075
	Steamers	334	156,170	319	156,937
	Total	352	164,114	336	164,012

*These and the following tables of navigation and commerce are official, having been obtained from the national statistical office.

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Arrivals and departures of vessels according to flag, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	Kind of vessel.	Arrived.		Departed.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Greek	Sailing vessels	7	364	...	...
	Steamers	...	...	...	...
	Total	7	364	...	...
Dutch	Sailing vessels	20	4,812	22	4,878
	Steamers	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	4,812	22	4,878
English	Sailing vessels	132	51,342	112	43,939
	Steamers	960	381,034	880	371,920
	Total	1,092	432,376	992	415,859
Italian	Sailing vessels	28	35,024	143	57,609
	Steamers	180	76,369	28	34,866
	Total	208	111,393	171	92,475
United States	Sailing vessels	61	32,883	68	35,724
	Steamers	...	...	...	...
	Total	61	32,883	68	35,724
Norwegian	Sailing vessels	26	9,213	23	6,723
	Steamers	...	...	...	...
	Total	26	9,213	23	6,723
Paraguayan	Sailing vessels	33	1,205	18	591
	Steamers	...	...	...	...
	Total	33	1,205	18	591
Portuguese	Sailing vessels	3	773	8	1,812
	Steamers	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	773	8	1,812
Swedish	Sailing vessels	15	4,111	9	2,867
	Steamers	...	...	...	...
	Total	15	4,111	9	2,867
Uruguayan	Sailing vessels	518	16,925	227	7,148
	Steamers	171	42,479	148	35,151
	Total	689	59,404	375	42,299
Grand total	Sailing vessels	2,311	308,461	1,147	231,990
	Steamers	2,524	878,841	2,233	823,290
	Total	4,835	1,187,302	3,380	1,055,280

The following table shows the arrivals and departures to and from each nation during the year 1880, to wit:

From and to—	Kind of vessel.	Arrived.		Departed.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Germany	Sailing vessels	24	6,045	29	11,152
	Steamers	31	46,614	17	24,148
	Total	55	52,659	46	35,300
West Indies	Sailing vessels	1	236	39	10,092
	Steamers	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	236	39	10,092

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Arrivals and departures to and from each nation, &c.—Continued.

From and to—	Kind of vessel.	Arrived.		Departed.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Africa	Sailing vessels	.....	.....	2	425
	Steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	2	425
Belgium	Sailing vessels	3	874	5	2,274
	Steamers	15	18,030	94	131,524
	Total	18	18,904	99	133,798
Brazil	Sailing vessels	224	22,083	218	34,674
	Steamers	229	32,814	213	35,198
	Total	453	54,897	431	69,872
Chili	Sailing vessels	19	9,038	54	28,159
	Steamers	2	2,230	7	7,877
	Total	21	11,268	61	36,036
Spain	Sailing vessels	166	54,073	47	14,474
	Steamers	.....	.....	3	6,881
	Total	166	54,073	50	21,355
United States	Sailing vessels	101	49,202	51	25,334
	Steamers	.....	.....	9	10,353
	Total	101	49,202	60	35,687
France	Sailing vessels	57	19,502	63	26,412
	Steamers	42	78,974	87	148,127
	Total	99	98,476	150	174,539
Holland	Sailing vessels	1	304	2	338
	Steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1	304	2	338
England	Sailing vessels	171	73,216	120	44,413
	Steamers	148	198,829	39	47,171
	Total	319	272,045	159	91,584
Italy	Sailing vessels	7	3,233	5	1,548
	Steamers	44	61,800	25	32,213
	Total	51	65,033	30	33,761
Paraguay	Sailing vessels	95	4,607	37	1,001
	Steamers	459	87,000	403	77,257
	Total	554	91,607	440	78,258
Uruguay	Sailing vessels	1,435	63,308	447	21,039
	Steamers	1,554	352,550	1,334	301,646
	Total	2,989	415,858	1,781	322,705
Unknown	Sailing vessels	7	2,740	30	11,330
	Steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	7	2,740	30	11,330
Grand total	Sailing vessels	2,311	308,461	1,147	231,998
	Steamers	2,524	878,841	2,233	823,280
	Total	4,835	1,187,302	3,380	1,055,280

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RATIO OF STEAMERS TO SAILING VESSELS.

Comparing these tables with those of the previous four years, we will find that every year the ratio of steamers to sailing vessels is increasing. The per cent. of each during the last five years will be seen from the following table:

Years.	Steam, per cent.	Sail, per cent.
1876	68.1	31.9
1877	66.4	33.6
1878	67.6	32.4
1879	71.2	28.8
1880	75.9	24.1

It appears from the returns of the statistical department that 60.6 per cent. of the ocean tonnage during the year 1880 belonged to Buenos Ayres, the balance being distributed between Rosario, Concepcion, Concordia, and other smaller towns up the Parana River.

The following is the per cent. which each flag had in the foreign navigation of the Argentine Republic, during the last year, to wit: English, 38; French, 14.7; Argentine, 11.1; Italian, 9.1; German, 7.4; Brazilian, 6; Uruguayan, 4.5; United States, 3.6; Spanish, 3.1; Belgian, 1.2; others, 1.3; total, 100 per cent. And the following is the per cent. to each nation of the arrivals and departures during the same time, to wit: Uruguay, 32.9; England, 16.4; France, 12.2; Paraguay, 7.6; Belgium, 7; Brazil, 5.6; Italy, 4.4; Germany, 3.9; United States, 3.8; Spain, 3.4; Chili, 2.1; other nations, 0.7. Total, 100 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE.

As already stated, the foreign commerce of the country for the year ended December 31, 1880, amounted to $100,564,316, as appears below.

Imports subject to tariff duty	$43,245,317
Imports free of tariff duty	821,576
Exports subject to tariff duty	50,855,126
Exports free of tariff duty	5,642,297
Total	100,564,316

Adding to these figures the amount which passed in transit for Bolivia, to wit, $1,621,522, and it increases the figures to $102,185,838.

These figures are based on what are called official or custom-house valuations, on which duties are collected, and do not represent necessarily the true values of the merchandise. Indeed it is known that the average custom-house valuation is not much more than two-thirds the actual value.

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The following table gives the value of merchandise entered and cleared at each custom-house in the Argentine Republic during the year 1880, to wit:

Movements of foreign trade by custom-houses.

Custom-houses.	Imports.	Exports.
Ajó	$44,964	$693,379
Baradero	3,218	254,839
Bella Vista	22,660	16,207
Buenos Ayres	35,898,551	38,600,538
Campana	14,906	2,700
Concordia	363,695	1,674,616
Corrientes	146,792	37,164
Ensenada	.....	.....
Goya	174,612	4,673
Galeguay	193,227	1,450,409
Galeguaychú	234,852	517,957
Jujuy	456,458	354,178
La Paz	37,122	.....
La Victoria	29,684	407,245
Mendoza	28,822	386,516
Paraná	176,527	79,197
Paso de los Libres	57,846	130,248
Patagones	2,435	14,341
Rosario	5,475,891	5,958,075
Salta	193,718	87,424
Santa Fé	89,034	24,589
San Pedro	3,138	709,456
San Juan	165,841	706,495
San Nicolas	140,897	3,008,161
Uruguay	111,658	672,629
Zarate	805	704,367
Total	44,066,893	56,497,423

By an examination of the foregoing table it will be seen that Buenos Ayres stands for about 81 per cent. of the total amount of imports and 68 per cent. of the total amount of exports, and about 74 per cent. of the entire foreign commerce. Rosario stands next in order, while the returns from all the other custom-houses are quite insignificant.

MOVEMENTS OF TRADE ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.

The distribution of the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic during the year 1880 will be seen from the following tables:

Nations.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Germany	$2,288,852	$2,459,859	$4,748,711
West Indies	131,334	1,478,924	1,610,258
Belgium	2,403,001	13,893,319	16,296,320
Bolivia	445,939	412,174	858,113
Brazil	2,332,469	1,922,880	4,255,349
Chili	503,469	1,278,098	1,781,567
Spain	2,394,477	1,139,147	3,533,624
Uruguay	3,183,152	1,798,064	4,981,216
United States	3,120,723	4,961,052	8,081,775
France	8,025,373	15,583,713	23,609,086
Holland	344,748	9,034	353,782
India	61,495	.....	61,495
England	12,103,460	5,168,732	17,272,192
Italy	2,534,495	2,058,890	4,593,385
Paraguay	802,803	46,321	849,126
Peru	.....	24,978	24,978
Portugal	48,454	40	48,494
Other nations	424,284	336,491	760,775
Unknown	2,968,463	3,925,707	6,894,170
Total	44,066,893	56,497,423	100,564,316

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COMPARISONS OF THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, it appears that imports to the Argentine Republic have increased from the following countries:

Nations.	Increase.	Nations.	Increase.
Germany	$70, 236	Spain	$217, 441
West Indies	2, 842	Portugal	9, 654
Bolivia	102, 864	Uruguay	1, 011, 550
Paraguay	78, 569	Holland	48, 089
Brazil	108, 205	England	73, 032
Chili	181, 361	Other nations	12, 766

And they have decreased from the following:

Nations.	Decrease.	Nations.	Decrease.
Belgium	$ 78, 583	France	$1, 080, 176
United States	674, 153	India	82, 510
Italy	97, 358		

The exports from the Argentine Republic, comparing the year 1880 with the previous year, have increased to the following countries, to wit:

Nations.	Increase.	Nations.	Increase.	Nations.	Increase.
Germany	$922, 927	Chili	$97, 318	France	$3, 961, 852
West Indies	460, 328	Spain	402, 336	Holland	9, 034
Belgium	42, 001	Uruguay	347, 195	England	1, 414, 898
Bolivia	72, 204	United States	1, 169, 760	Other nations	261, 035

And the exports have decreased during the same time to the following countries, to wit:

Nations	Decrease.	Nations.	Decrease.
Brazil	$1, 376, 856	Portugal	$15, 211
Paraguay	417, 871	Peru	12, 092

Taking the total commerce to and from each country during the same time, the following show an increased trade, to wit:

Nations.	Increase.	Nations.	Increase.	Nations.	Increase.
Germany	$1, 173, 163	Spain	$619, 777	Holland	$57, 122
West Indies	463, 170	Uruguay	1, 358, 735	England	1, 487, 930
Bolivia	225, 068	United States	495, 607	Italy	359, 235
Chili	278, 679	France	2, 881, 676	Other nations	273, 861

It will be noticed that England continues to occupy the first place in the amount of its imports to the Argentine Republic, and France the second, and the United States, which for the previous year was third, now falls back to the fourth position.

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In exports France continues to stand first; Belgium holds the second, and England the third position, while the United States retains the fourth place.

In the total amount of commerce France still occupies the first place, England the second, Belgium the third, and the United States the fourth.

PER CENT. OF IMPORTS FROM EACH NATION.

Taking the last five years for comparison the following table shows the per cent. of imports into the Argentine Republic from each nation, to wit:

Nations.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Germany	5.0	5.1	5.0	2.7	5.2
West Indies	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Belgium	4.0	4.5	6.4	6.9	5.4
Bolivia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.0
Brazil	6.1	6.3	5.0	5.0	5.3
Chili	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.1
Spain	6.0	6.4	5.8	4.9	5.4
Uruguay	5.1	7.7	4.7	4.7	7.1
United States	5.4	5.7	6.5	8.5	7.0
France	23.2	20.3	20.5	20.3	18.2
Holland	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8
England	21.9	24.3	27.2	26.8	27.5
Italy	6.6	5.1	6.0	5.9	5.7
Paraguay	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.8
Other nations and unknown	6.9	9.8	9.2	10.2	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PER CENT. OF EXPORTS TO EACH NATION.

During the same number of years the following table shows the per cent. of exports from the Argentine Republic to each nation, to wit:

Nations.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Germany	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.2	4.4
West Indies	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.6
Belgium	30.3	29.2	25.5	29.0	24.6
Bolivia	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7
Brazil	2.6	4.2	4.9	6.9	3.4
Chili	6.4	7.5	5.7	2.5	2.3
Spain	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.0
Uruguay	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.2
United States	5.1	5.6	7.0	8.0	8.2
France	18.6	20.5	26.0	24.0	27.6
England	15.5	12.4	9.7	7.9	9.1
Italy	3.9	3.0	2.2	3.4	3.6
Paraguay	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.1
Other nations and unknown	5.9	5.6	7.8	6.5	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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PER CENT. OF TOTAL TRADE OF EACH NATION.

And now taking the imports and exports united for the same number of years, the following table will show the per cent. of the trade of the Argentine Republic which each nation has enjoyed, to wit:

Nations.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Germany	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.7
West Indies	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.6
Belgium	19.0	17.4	15.2	18.3	16.2
Bolivia	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8
Brazil	4.1	5.2	5.0	6.0	4.2
Chili	4.7	4.6	3.3	1.6	1.7
Spain	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.1	3.5
Uruguay	3.8	5.3	3.8	3.9	4.9
United States	5.2	5.7	6.8	8.2	8.0
France	20.5	20.4	23.0	22.4	23.4
Holland	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
England	19.5	18.0	19.1	17.0	17.1
Italy	5.1	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.5
Paraguay	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.8
Other nations and unknown	6.3	7.6	8.3	7.5	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DETAILS OF COMMERCE.

A complete exhibit of the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880 will be found in the following tables. They show at a glance not only what articles of import and export together with their official values made up the total trade, but what parts of it respectively belonged to each country doing business with this Republic. I would state that these tables are official, having been prepared in the statistical office of the nation.

Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Olive oil (tins) ..... kilograms	883	$238	Belgium.
Do ..... do	135,567	39,718	Spain.
Do ..... do	212,539	62,748	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	253,973	76,401	France.
Do ..... do	1,164	306	England.
Do ..... do	2,142,281	650,400	Italy.
Do ..... do	3,492	1,026	Other countries.
Do ..... do	183,445	54,386	Unknown.
Total	2,933,344	833,423	
Olive oil (bottles) ..... dozens	9	23	Spain.
Do ..... do	313	837	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	12,074	31,398	France.
Do ..... do	5	14	England.
Do ..... do	1,504	3,482	Italy.
Do ..... do	78	195	Unknown.
Total	13,983	35,949	
Kerosene ..... liters	1,630	130	Germany.
Do ..... do	141	12	Chili.
Do ..... do	3,610	289	Spain.
Do ..... do	315,077	25,339	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	4,876,029	342,922	United States.
Do ..... do	1,710	136	England.
Do ..... do	397,454	31,586	Unknown.
Total	5,595,651	400,414	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence:
Alcohols.....liters..	624, 974	$78, 587	Germany.
Do .....do ...	97, 838	14, 265	Belgium.
Do .....do....	73	11	Bolivia.
Do .....do....	313, 283	31, 457	Spain.
Do .....do ...	269, 669	34, 998	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	1, 526, 219	212, 328	United States.
Do .....do....	3, 108	435	France.
Do .....do....	1, 800	261	England.
Do .....do ...	2, 721	262	Italy.
Do .....do....	70, 274	8, 123	Unknown.
Total	2, 910, 018	381, 087	
Wire, for fencing .....kilograms..	440, 841	22, 443	Germany.
Do .....do....	2, 214, 730	136, 895	Belgium.
Do .....do ...	657, 726	36, 197	Uruguay.
Do .....do ...	49, 350	4, 940	United States.
Do .....do....	1, 194, 527	86, 430	France.
Do .....do ...	8, 486, 811	462, 135	England.
Do .....do ...	403, 585	21, 393	Unknown.
Total	13, 447, 570	770, 433	
Jewelry	.....	16, 268	Germany.
Do.....	.....	24	Belgium.
Do.....	.....	1, 175	Brazil.
Do.....	.....	5, 717	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	2, 593	United States.
Do.....	.....	242, 237	France.
Do.....	.....	4, 426	England.
Do	.....	3, 567	Italy.
Do	.....	336	Unknown.
Total	.....	276, 443	
Starch.....kilograms..	52, 795	10, 446	Belgium.
Do .....do....	59, 910	6, 862	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	521, 839	62, 963	United States.
Do .....do....	9, 850	1, 872	Holland.
Do .....do ...	13, 732	2, 786	England.
Do .....do....	2, 461	468	Italy.
Do .....do....	29, 223	3, 067	Paraguay.
Do .....do....	15, 389	1, 778	Unknown.
Total	705, 199	90, 232	
Hempen shoes	.....	6, 609	Spain.
Do.....	.....	5, 324	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	12, 376	France.
Do.....	.....	1, 656	England.
Do.....	.....	180	Other countries.
Do.....	.....	4, 008	Unknown.
Total	.....	30,053	
Bird seed .....kilograms..	3, 182	255	Spain.
Do .....do....	372	30	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	20	2	Italy.
Total	3, 574	287	
Plows.....number..	13	65	Brazil.
Do .....do....	82	724	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	*3, 930	22, 854	United States.
Do .....do....	14	299	England.
Do .....do....	194	1, 847	Unknown.
Total	4, 233	25, 789	
Arms (of all kinds)	.....	4, 992	Germany.
Do	.....	66, 650	Belgium.
Do.....	.....	229	Brazil.
Do.....	.....	3	Chili.
Do.....	.....	3, 529	Spain.
Do.....	.....	7, 845	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	3, 473	United States.
Do.....	.....	24, 240	France.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Arms (of all kinds)		$20,346	England.
Do		871	Italy.
Do		223	Other countries.
Do		4,909	Unknown.
Total		137,311	
Saddles and harness		9,330	Germany.
Do		706	Belgium.
Do		123	Bolivia.
Do		789	Chili.
Do		16,692	Uruguay.
Do		10,805	United States.
Do		6,519	France.
Do		55,366	England.
Do		212	Italy.
Do		20	Paraguay.
Do		2,225	Other countries.
Do		5,912	Unknown.
Total		108,699	
Rice ..... kilograms	3,205,621	258,141	Germany.
Do ..... do	440,463	35,008	Belgium.
Do ..... do	204	20	Spain.
Do ..... do	1,437,951	116,415	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	1,450	116	France.
Do ..... do	1,539,992	122,504	England.
Do ..... do	2,088,510	205,241	Italy.
Do ..... do	82	7	Paraguay.
Do ..... do	466,658	38,662	Unknown.
Total	9,238,931	777,114	
Groceries		11,144	Germany.
Do		6,959	Belgium.
Do		11	Bolivia.
Do		2,538	Brazil.
Do		2,797	Chili.
Do		30,932	Spain.
Do		17,678	Uruguay.
Do		28,802	United States.
Do		36,930	France.
Do		659	Holland.
Do		23,443	England.
Do		29,618	Italy.
Do		814	Paraguay.
Do		1,413	Portugal.
Do		2,425	Other countries.
Do		14,375	Unknown.
Total		210,536	
Sugar, white ..... kilograms	550	74	Bolivia.
Do ..... do	4,311,027	618,707	Brazil.
Do ..... do	42	6	Chili.
Do ..... do	2,049,683	210,500	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	57,166	7,432	France.
Do ..... do	39,530	5,337	Italy.
Do ..... do	10,530	1,629	Other countries.
Do ..... do	970,779	132,201	Unknown.
Total	7,439,307	975,886	
Sugar, white, crushed ..... kilograms	22	3	Bolivia.
Do ..... do	1,083,287	119,597	Brazil.
Do ..... do	449,238	53,401	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	1,911	210	Italy.
Do ..... do	23,223	2,555	Other countries.
Do ..... do	83,341	8,940	Unknown.
Total	1,641,022	184,706	
Sugar, refined ..... kilograms	428,696	81,430	Germany.
Do ..... do	2,722,251	477,878	Belgium.
Do ..... do	472	72	Chili.
Do ..... do	19,530	3,418	Spain.
Do ..... do	831,962	142,368	Uruguay.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1890—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Sugar, refined.....kilograms..	788,487	$140,133	United States.
Do .....do....	8,134,085	560,101	France.
Do .....do....	1,344,912	224,042	Holland.
Do .....do...	898,880	156,333	England.
Do .....do ...	10,154	1,777	Italy.
Do .....do....	60,253	10,544	Other countries.
Do .....do....	1,308,136	228,026	Unknown.
Total	11,547,818	2,026,122	
Tiles .....thousands..	1	14	Germany.
Do .....do....	36	1,601	Belgium.
Do .....do....	212	6,222	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	35	455	United States.
Do .....do....	5,464	93,378	France.
Do .....do....	4	180	England.
Do .....do....	16	124	Italy.
Do .....do....	262	4,886	Unknown.
Total	6,030	106,930	
Distilled liquors .....liters..	888,694	104,725	Germany.
Do .....do....	1,273,589	128,509	Antilles.
Do .....do....	478,123	42,347	Belgium.
Do .....do ...	560,012	49,187	Brazil.
Do .....do....	199,327	21,235	Spain.
Do .....do....	844,218	93,899	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	200,461	55,514	France.
Do .....do ...	352,192	59,366	Holland.
Do .....do....	121,557	18,686	England.
Do .....do....	17,810	3,002	Italy.
Do .....do ...	1,114	100	Paraguay.
Do .....do....	21,136	3,030	Other countries.
Do .....do....	1,184,226	77,470	Unknown.
Total	6,158,459	657,072	
Distilled liquors (bottled).....dozens..	4,897	14,239	Germany.
Do .....do....	1,473	6,430	Belgium.
Do .....do....	50	288	Brazil.
Do .....do....	9	30	Chili.
Do .....do ...	178	678	Spain.
Do .....do....	9,570	37,663	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	45	308	United States.
Do .....do....	98,390	389,731	France.
Do .....do....	50	103	Holland.
Do .....do ...	3,415	11,932	England.
Do .....do....	4,148	18,228	Italy.
Do .....do ...	24	114	Portugal.
Do .....do....	18	54	Other countries.
Do .....do....	2,562	10,183	Unknown.
Total	124,829	489,961	
Fermented liquors (wines) .....liters..	46,711	6,614	Germany.
Do .....do....	12,894	2,243	Belgium.
Do .....do ..	240	66	Bolivia.
Do .....do....	96,000	6,580	Brazil.
Do .....do	25,156,769	1,835,073	Spain.
Do .....do....	2,532,251	210,930	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	18,586,659	1,625,269	France.
Do .....do ..	270	108	Holland.
Do .....do....	126,250	14,621	England.
Do .....do....	1,338,431	122,351	Italy.
Do .....do....	10,698	1,628	Paraguay.
Do .....do....	62,065	22,959	Portugal.
Do .....do....	174,601	15,362	Other countries.
Do .....do....	3,719,879	277,130	Unknown.
Total	51,863,718	4,140,934	
Fermented liquors, wines (bottled) .....dozens.	3,387	10,198	Germany.
Do .....do....	613	2,352	Belgium.
Do .....do....	184	714	Brazil.
Do .....do....	1,302	4,763	Spain.
Do .....do....	5,065	17,547	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	80	190	United States.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Fermented liquors, wines (bottled) ..... dozens..	44,419	$152,724	France.
Do ..... do....	1,894	7,981	England.
Do ..... do....	24,996	87,379	Italy.
Do ..... do....	450	1,710	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	4,400	18,558	Portugal.
Do ..... do....	197	762	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	3,405	9,451	Unknown.
Total	90,392	314,329	
Beer, in casks. ..... liters..	2,936	424	Germany.
Do ..... do....	900	130	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	600	95	United States.
Do ..... do....	1,200	180	Holland.
Do ..... do....	28,024	4,456	England.
Do ..... do....	203	27	Italy.
Total	33,863	5,311	
Beer (bottled) ..... dozens..	24,635	51,481	Germany.
Do ..... do....	16,411	35,084	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	9	25	Chili.
Do ..... do....	3,262	6,819	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	202	435	United States.
Do ..... do....	4,268	7,719	France.
Do ..... do....	31,236	66,955	England.
Do ..... do....	567	1,583	Italy.
Do ..... do....	148	317	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	18,571	42,278	Unknown.
Total	99,309	212,696	
Liqueurs ..... dozens..	1,395	4,820	Germany.
Do ..... do....	155	625	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	52	94	Spain.
Do ..... do....	920	4,353	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	5,092	12,950	France.
Do ..... do....	150	1,060	England.
Do ..... do....	13	81	Italy.
Do ..... do....	33	301	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	96	623	Unknown.
Total	7,906	24,907	
Wax candles ..... kilograms..	1,667	400	Germany.
Do ..... do....	232,466	56,296	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	40,747	9,736	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	25	6	United States.
Do ..... do....	59,224	15,080	France.
Do ..... do....	99,700	24,009	Holland.
Do ..... do....	37,074	10,058	England.
Do ..... do....	2,104	528	Italy.
Do ..... do....	15,813	3,283	Unknown.
Total	488,820	119,396	
Ship chandlery	.....	8,049	Germany.
Do	.....	9,504	Belgium.
Do	.....	742	Spain.
Do	.....	6,571	Uruguay.
Do	.....	2,453	United States.
Do	.....	1,400	France.
Do	.....	45,646	England.
Do	.....	37,894	Italy.
Do	.....	614	Other countries.
Do	.....	7,044	Unknown.
Total	.....	119,917	
Cocoa ..... kilograms..	2,235	578	Germany.
Do ..... do....	1,415	355	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	5,696	1,390	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	16,318	4,090	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	33,050	8,315	France.
Do ..... do....	2,832	709	England.
Total	61,546	15,437	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Coffee.....kilograms..	13, 869	$3, 618	Belgium.
Do .....do ...	1, 957	719	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	1, 335, 611	363, 657	Brazil.
Do .....do....	249, 637	66, 601	Uruguay.
Do .....do ...	51, 528	13, 727	France.
Do .....do ..	99, 476	36, 147	England.
Do .....do....	10, 740	2, 907	Italy.
Do .....do...	282	80	Paraguay.
Do .....do....	16, 380	4, 333	Other countries.
Do .....do....	25, 284	6, 799	Unknown.
Total	1, 804, 784	498, 588	
Lime .....kilograms..	502, 478	1, 916	Uruguay
Do .....do....	2, 400	38	Unknown
Total	504, 878	1, 954	
Leather, boots, shoes, &c	.....	16, 710	Germany.
Do.....	.....	77, 744	Belgium.
Do	.....	2, 650	Brazil.
Do.....	.....	195	Chili.
Do.....	.....	624	Spain.
Do.....	.....	35, 704	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	55	United States.
Do.....	.....	169, 174	France.
Do.....	.....	120, 820	England.
Do.....	.....	480	Italy.
Do	.....	17, 657	Other countries.
Do.....	.....	12, 855	Unknown.
Total	.....	454, 668	
Type	.....	29	Germany.
Do.....	.....	18	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	1, 252	France.
Do.....	.....	730	England.
Do	.....	1, 000	Italy.
Do.....	.....	80	Paraguay.
Do.....	.....	783	Other countries.
Do.....	.....	[illegible]	Unknown.
Total	.....	3, 897	
Pit coal.....kilograms..	909, 941	9, 104	Germany.
Do .....do....	207, 238	2, 073	Belgium.
Do .....do....	330, 105	3, 382	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	3, 017, 354	30, 175	United States.
Do .....do....	431, 351	4, 314	France.
Do .....do....	48, 500, 603	486, 487	England.
Do .....do....	669, 696	6, 697	Other countries.
Do .....do....	896, 341	8, 961	Unknown.
Total	56, 962, 179	551, 193	
Coke .....kilograms..	392, 176	4, 706	Brazil.
Do .....do....	426, 218	5, 113	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	61. 015	732	France.
Do .....do....	14, 895, 176	178, 417	England.
Do .....do....	209, 287	2, 445	Other countries.
Total	15, 983, 872	191, 413	
Carriages	.....	616	Germany.
Do	.....	1, 250	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	1, 019	United States.
Do.....	.....	4, 695	France.
Do.....	.....	5, 200	England.
Do	.....	540	Italy.
Do.....	.....	80	Paraguay.
Do.....	.....	2, 620	Unknown.
Total	.....	16, 020	
Wax (raw material) ....kilograms.	276	276	Germany.
Do .....do ..	20	10	Brazil.
Do .....do....	164	164	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	89	49	France.
Total	549	499	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Wax work	.....	$254	Unknown.
Chocolate.....kilograms..	390	234	Germany.
Do .....do ..	51	31	Belgium.
Do .....do ..	1,157	695	Bolivia.
Do .....do....	65	39	Brazil.
Do .....do ..	43	26	Chili.
Do .....do....	16,424	9,897	Spain.
Do .....do....	5,138	3,330	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	23,009	13,300	France.
Do .....do ...	2,052	1,234	England.
Do .....do....	2,484	1,490	Other countries.
Do .....do	1,203	721	Unknown.
Total	52,016	30,997	
Cigars.....thousands..	50	171	Belgium.
Do .....do....	31	65	Paraguay.
Total	81	236	
Cigars.....kilograms..	19,148	25,781	Germany.
Do .....do ...	93	419	Antilles.
Do .....do ...	13,934	16,959	Belgium.
Do .....do ..	250	125	Bolivia.
Do .....do....	2,319	3,379	Brazil.
Do .....do ...	526	2,247	Spain.
Do .....do....	3,744	8,383	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	18,582	16,005	France.
Do .....do....	13,707	46,709	England.
Do .....do....	46,861	38,413	Italy.
Do .....do ..	12,658	6,331	Paraguay.
Do .....do....	395	1,340	Other countries.
Do .....do ..	9,244	9,938	Unknown.
Total	141,461	175,929	
Cigarettes (Colorados).....hundreds..	20	50	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	1,090	3,090	France.
Do .....do....	20	80	England.
Total	1,130	3,820	
Cigarettes (negros) .....thousands.	2,744	5,488	Brazil.
Do.....do	1,433	8,348	Uruguay.
Total	4,177	8,348	
Copper and brass .....kilograms..	1,009	605	Belgium.
Copper plate.....kilograms..	3,003	1,812	Uruguay.
Do.....do	650	163	France.
Do.....do	6,255	3,510	England.
Do.....do	5,570	2,084	Italy.
Do .....do	240	72	Paraguay.
Do.....do	101	66	Unknown.
Total	16,828	8,312	
Copper and brass work	.....	1,322	Germany.
Do.....	.....	2,321	Belgium.
Do.....	.....	15	Spain.
Do.....	.....	2,150	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	2 710	United States.
Do.....	.....	12,902	France.
Do.....	.....	20,441	England.
Do.....	.....	1,722	Italy.
Do.....	.....	60	Other countries.
Do.....	.....	1,657	Unknown.
Total	.....	45,300	
Cocoa.....kilograms..	26,123	23,141	Bolivia.
Fire-works	.....	6,972	Germany.
Do.....	.....	5,697	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	3,816	United States.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Fire-works		$336	Italy.
Do		1,983	Unknown.
Total		18,623	
Various provisions		1,272	Germany.
Do		3,208	Belgium.
Do		271	Bolivia.
Do		5,663	Brazil.
Do		106	Chili.
Do		5,419	Spain.
Do		48,562	Uruguay.
Do		7,936	United States.
Do		28,186	France.
Do		292	Holland.
Do		26,289	England.
Do		88,269	Italy.
Do		15,219	Paraguay.
Do		581	Portugal.
Do		421	Other countries.
Do		2,844	Unknown.
Total		234,538	
Preserves		1,322	Germany.
Do		546	Belgium.
Do		240	Brazil.
Do		23	Chili.
Do		10,392	Spain.
Do		15,531	Uruguay.
Do		6,297	United States.
Do		67,498	France.
Do		24,947	England.
Do		25,179	Italy.
Do		53	Paraguay.
Do		1,278	Portugal.
Do		1,095	Other countries.
Do		14,567	Unknown.
Total		168,968	
Glassware		2,345	Germany.
Do		6,262	Belgium.
Do		20	Spain.
Do		96	Uruguay.
Do		25	United States.
Do		12,497	France.
Do		1,561	England.
Do		279	Other countries.
Do		647	Unknown.
Total		23,732	
Drugs		103,262	Germany.
Do		7,373	Belgium.
Do		472	Brazil.
Do		12,818	Chili.
Do		509	Spain.
Do		39,903	Uruguay.
Do		59,633	United States.
Do		160,083	France.
Do		380	Holland.
Do		291,926	England.
Do		42,575	Italy.
Do		613	Paraguay.
Do		8,726	Other countries.
Do		31,433	Unknown.
Total		754,706	
Spices		2,442	Germany.
Do		8,149	Belgium.
Do		41	Chili.
Do		39,326	Spain.
Do		21,714	Uruguay.
Do		5,991	United States.
Do		5,062	France.
Do		320	Holland.
Do		12,597	England.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Spices		$45,340	Italy.
Do		354	Portugal.
Do		71	Other countries.
Do		4,304	Unknown.
Total		145,711	
Tin, ingots kilograms	3,199	1,259	Uruguay.
Do do	32,252	13,220	England.
Do do	1,284	510	Unknown.
Total	36,735	14,989	
Tin-work		198	Belgium.
Do		168	France.
Do		2,302	England.
Total		2,668	
Farina kilograms	1,409,083	93,558	Brazil.
Do do	2,220,534	156,263	Uruguay.
Do do	11,283	790	Unknown.
Total	3,640,900	250,611	
Macaroni kilograms	10,872	2,008	Uruguay.
Do do	1,598	395	France.
Do do	54,641	12,465	Italy.
Do do	10,969	2,625	Unknown.
Total	78,080	17,493	
Matches		5,410	Germany.
Do		900	Belgium.
Do		158	Chili.
Do		25,062	Uruguay.
Do		11,824	France.
Do		3,188	England.
Do		262,918	Italy.
Do		2,500	Other countries.
Do		49,198	Unknown.
Total		361,158	
Preserved fruits		24	Germany.
Do		4,346	Spain.
Do		1,443	Uruguay.
Do		4,685	France.
Do		737	England.
Do		6,466	Italy.
Do		526	Portugal.
Do		1,000	Other countries.
Do		981	Unknown.
Total		20,208	
Fresh fruits		36	Germany.
Do		158	Bolivia.
Do		337	Brazil.
Do		680	Spain.
Do		353	Uruguay.
Do		1,768	Italy.
Do		100	Paraguay.
Total		3,432	
Dried fruits		611	Germany.
Do		104	Belgium.
Do		148	Bolivia.
Do		2,838	Chili.
Do		8,178	Spain.
Do		20,366	Uruguay.
Do		264	United States.
Do		6,557	France.
Do		740	England.
Do		41,990	Italy.
Do		6	Paraguay.
Do		1,492	Unknown.
Total		83,294	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Flour ..... kilograms..	120	$10	Belgium.
Do ..... do	76	11	Bolivia.
Do ..... do	875,784	70,059	Brazil.
Do ..... do	354,476	27,703	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	18,300	1,509	United States.
Do ..... do	11,375	1,818	France.
Do ..... do	1,328	166	England.
Do ..... do	2,340	187	Other countries.
Do ..... do	1,425	114	Unknown.
Total	1,265,174	101,577	
Iron and steel, in bulk ..... kilograms..	536	15	Germany.
Do ..... do	300,388	15,153	Belgium.
Do ..... do	644	59	Chili.
Do ..... do	269,881	14,269	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	16,300	1,281	United States.
Do ..... do	18,264	1,073	France.
Do ..... du	8,295,476	466,993	England.
Do ..... do	173,159	8,890	Unknown.
Total	9,080,648	507,733	
Hardware	.....	22,715	Germany.
Do	.....	320	Antilles.
Do	.....	207,673	Belgium.
Do	.....	25	Bolivia.
Do	.....	32	Brazil.
Do	.....	253	Chili.
Do	.....	263	Spain.
Do	.....	53,439	Uruguay.
Do	.....	121,109	United States.
Do	.....	264,977	France.
Do	.....	1,053,747	England.
Do	.....	5,284	Italy.
Do	.....	22	Paraguay.
Do	.....	125	Portugal.
Do	.....	9,470	Other countries.
Do	.....	34,750	Unknown.
Total	.....	1,774,154	
Thread, flax	.....	275	Germany.
Do	.....	3,974	Belgium.
Do	.....	321	Chili.
Do	.....	1,942	Uruguay.
Do	.....	237	France.
Do	.....	111,159	England.
Do	.....	602	Italy.
Do	.....	2,215	Other countries.
Do	.....	3,884	Unknown.
Total	.....	124,609	
Thread, hemp ..... kilograms..	1,476	380	Germany.
Do ..... do	17,467	6,102	Belgium.
Do ..... do	1,678	565	Chili.
Do ..... do	22	8	Spain.
Do ..... do	3,718	1,569	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	243	101	United States.
Do ..... do	5,096	2,069	France.
Do ..... do	35,951	19,780	England.
Do ..... do	1,804	854	Italy.
Do ..... do	2,520	1,119	Unknown.
Total	69,975	32,547	
Thread, cotton	.....	1,010	Germany.
Do	.....	815	Belgium.
Do	.....	4,840	Chili.
Do	.....	4,238	Uruguay.
Do	.....	2,514	United States.
Do	.....	1,361	France.
Do	.....	79,422	England.
Do	.....	273	Italy.
Do	.....	835	Paraguay.
Do	.....	228	Other countries.
Do	.....	20,880	Unknown.
Total	.....	116,416	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Thread other kinds		$15	Germany.
Do		95	Belgium.
Do		89	Chili.
Do		209	Uruguay.
Do		388	United States.
Do		486	France.
Do		5,431	England.
Do		12	Italy.
Do		618	Unknown.
Total		7,343	
Tin, in sheets, kilograms	3,183	286	Brazil.
Do, do	41,492	3,949	Uruguay.
Do, do	480	48	United States.
Do, do	350,383	32,961	England.
Do, do	41,139	4,033	Unknown.
Total	436,677	41,277	
Tin ware		246	Germany.
Do		383	Belgium.
Do		4	Chili.
Do		122	Spain.
Do		70	Uruguay.
Do		622	United States.
Do		652	France.
Do		10,127	England.
Do		201	Italy.
Do		28	Other countries.
Do		837	Unknown.
Total		13,292	
Agricultural implements		354	Germany.
Do		559	Belgium.
Do		185	Chili.
Do		1,062	Uruguay.
Do		29,904	United States.
Do		2,184	France.
Do		26,394	England.
Do		80	Italy.
Do		6,028	Unknown.
Total		66,750	
Musical instruments		24,410	Germany.
Do		10	Antilles.
Do		2,796	Belgium.
Do		109	Brazil.
Do		30	Spain.
Do		4,467	Uruguay.
Do		700	United States.
Do		36,894	France.
Do		3,108	England.
Do		7,356	Italy.
Do		72	Paraguay.
Do		808	Other countries.
Do		3,451	Unknown.
Total		84,211	
Mathematical instruments		445	Germany.
Do		130	Uruguay.
Do		247	United States.
Do		5,303	France.
Do		3,047	England.
Do		728	Italy.
Do		112	Other countries.
Total		10,012	
Perfumed soap		1,734	Germany.
Do		1,200	Belgium.
Do		195	Brazil.
Do		61	Chili.
Do		216	Uruguay.
Do		615	United States.
Do		2,395	France.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Perfumed soap		$12,219	England.
Do		9	Italy.
Do		225	Other countries.
Do		1,155	Unknown.
Total		20,024	
Ordinary soap		123	Germany.
Do		99	Belgium.
Do		2,036	Spain.
Do		420	Uruguay.
Do		484	United States.
Do		288	France.
Do		328	England.
Do		90	Italy.
Do		42	Portugal.
Do		95	Unknown.
Total		4,005	
Hams kilograms	904	484	Germany.
Do do	73	39	Spain.
Do do	1,405	874	Uruguay.
Do do	118	65	United States.
Do do	2,589	1,379	France.
Do do	40,238	21,249	England.
Do do	719	395	Other countries.
Do do	81	44	Unknown.
Total	46,127	24,529	
Gas fixtures		6,931	Germany.
Do		8,634	Belgium.
Do		13	Chili
Do		2,530	Uruguay.
Do		24,329	United States.
Do		10,754	France.
Do		27,653	England.
Do		96	Italy.
Do		3,754	Unknown.
Total		84,694	
Preserved vegetables		21	Germany.
Do		25	Bolivia.
Do		2,160	Brazil.
Do		2,043	Chili.
Do		3,734	Spain.
Do		8,729	Uruguay.
Do		34,558	France.
Do		178	England.
Do		5,205	Italy.
Do		204	Paraguay.
Do		559	Unknown.
Total		57,416	
Books and stationery		14,563	Germany.
Do		21,325	Belgium.
Do		231	Brazil.
Do		451	Chili.
Do		18,326	Spain.
Do		14,411	Uruguay.
Do		10,780	United States.
Do		89,164	France.
Do		26	Holland.
Do		54,671	England.
Do		11,465	Italy.
Do		501	Portugal.
Do		13,648	Other countries.
Do		4,193	Unknown.
Total		253,755	
Earthenware and porcelain jars		10,701	Germany.
Do		1,822	Belgium.
Do		463	Uruguay.
Do		14,520	France.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Earthenware and porcelain (fine)		$7,827	England.
Do		626	Italy.
Do		730	Unknown.
Total		36,689	
Same (ordinary)		22,505	Germany.
Do		5,349	Belgium.
Do		2	Chili.
Do		106	Spain.
Do		5,933	Uruguay.
Do		269	United States.
Do		15,175	France.
Do		73,624	England.
Do		5	Italy.
Do		5,872	Unknown.
Total		128,820	
Pier glasses ..... square meters	382	1,695	Germany.
Do ..... do	3,102	12,350	Belgium.
Do ..... do	181	1,168	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	1,822	6,150	France.
Do ..... do	1,150	26	Unknown.
Total	6,637	21,389	
Indian corn ..... kilograms	2,570	53	Paraguay.
Timber for building ..... square meters	888	330	Germany.
Do ..... do	10,051	4,807	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	480,609	243,650	United States.
Do ..... do	350	339	Italy.
Do ..... do	31,748	18,391	Paraguay.
Do ..... do	6,503	3,252	Other countries.
Do ..... do	6,839	3,886	Unknown.
Total	536,988	274,655	
Lumber:			
Pine and spruce (rough) ..... square meters	120	48	Germany.
Do ..... do	20,514	9,168	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	2,003,491	837,247	United States.
Do ..... do	77,450	28,752	England.
Do ..... do	10,667	4,267	Other countries.
Do ..... do	10,284	4,123	Unknown.
Total	2,122,526	883,605	
Same for veneering ..... square meters	5,476	1,181	Germany.
Do ..... do	997	191	Belgium.
Do ..... do	14,711	2,955	France.
Do ..... do	40	17	Italy.
Total	21,224	4,344	
Same for cabinet work ..... square meters	3,941	3,957	Germany.
Do ..... do	3,100	2,170	Spain.
Do ..... do	3,453	2,372	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	115,703	90,898	United States.
Do ..... do	3,217	2,875	France.
Do ..... do	3,406	1,754	Italy.
Do ..... do	318	254	Paraguay.
Total	133,138	104,280	
Cabinet work:			
Do		1,525	Germany.
Do		972	Spain.
Do		270	Uruguay.
Do		1,843	United States.
Do		29	England.
Do		184	Italy.
Do		1,799	Unknown.
Total		6,622	
Sundries		9,719	Germany.
Do		7,362	Belgium.
Do		875	Brazil.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Sundries		$227	Chili.
Do		2,930	Spain.
Do		9,228	Uruguay.
Do		24,743	United States.
Do		15,198	France.
Do		1,800	Holland.
Do		5,658	England.
Do		17,379	Italy.
Do		27,507	Paraguay.
Do		1,841	Portugal.
Do		2,323	Other countries.
Do		2,736	Unknown.
Total		129,326	
Butter kilograms	728	243	Uruguay.
Do do	107,857	32,260	United States.
Do do	18	5	France.
Do do	556	304	Italy.
Do do	57	20	Unknown.
Total	109,216	32,832	
Machinery		47,682	Germany.
Do		4,549	Belgium.
Do		2,060	Brazil.
Do		163	Chili.
Do		84	Spain.
Do		18,155	Uruguay.
Do		78,870	United States.
Do		14,396	France.
Do		117,658	England.
Do		9,297	Italy.
Do		2,768	Other countries.
Do		13,947	Unknown.
Total		310,169	
Mercery		251,312	Germany.
Do		184,745	Belgium.
Do		1,469	Brazil.
Do		3,238	Chili.
Do		17,261	Spain.
Do		56,207	Uruguay.
Do		14,966	United States.
Do		855,917	France.
Do		38,423	India.
Do		319,921	England.
Do		68,289	Italy.
Do		127	Paraguay.
Do		72,085	Other countries.
Do		32,623	Unknown.
Total		1,916,583	
Vegetable soups		7,149	Spain.
Do		500	Uruguay.
Do		540	United States.
Do		3,486	France.
Do		377	England.
Do		1,564	Italy.
Do		271	Unknown.
Total		13,887	
Honey litres	155	20	Spain.
Do do	4,092	522	Uruguay.
Do do	1,783	233	Paraguay.
Total	6,030	775	
Steam engines		606	Uruguay.
Do		900	United States.
Do		3,220	France.
Do		40,730	England.
Do		1,050	Other countries.
Do		10,350	Unknown.
Total		56,856	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Furniture		$20,432	Germany.
Do		2,202	Belgium.
Do		30	Bolivia.
Do		1,946	Chili.
Do		279	Spain.
Do		5,667	Uruguay.
Do		71,507	United States.
Do		50,238	France.
Do		15,158	England.
Do		5,796	Italy.
Do		80	Other countries.
Do		10,704	Unknown.
Total		184,039	
Playing-cards gross	162	1,020	Germany.
Do do	25	238	Belgium.
Do do	2,353	20,494	Spain.
Do do	765	5,438	Uruguay.
Do do	386	3,853	France.
Do do	56	564	England.
Do do	109	985	Italy.
Do do	6	53	Other countries.
Do do	700	6,050	Unknown.
Total	4,562	38,695	
Hops kilograms	8,914	4,194	Germany.
Do do	4,857	2,429	Belgium.
Do do	1,745	840	Uruguay.
Do do	294	118	France.
Totol	15,810	7,581	
Objects of art		1,139	Germany.
Do		472	Belgium.
Do		80	Brazil.
Do		6	Chili.
Do		1,002	Spain.
Do		1,666	Uruguay.
Do		12,326	United States.
Do		8,798	France.
Do		2,591	England.
Do		2,047	Italy.
Do		350	Other countries.
Do		556	Unknown.
Total		31,033	
Gold and silver work		1,884	Germany.
Do		122	Uruguay.
Do		150	United States.
Do		1,365	France.
Do		900	England.
Do		677	Italy.
Do		2,801	Other countries.
Total		7,908	
White paper kilograms	58,098	13,830	Germany.
Do do	184,597	43,632	Belgium.
Do do	1,743	786	Chili.
Do do	78,276	40,632	Spain.
Do do	44,014	15,029	Uruguay.
Do do	15,028	2,643	United States.
Do do	111,290	35,325	France.
Do do	152,204	35,769	England.
Do do	47,123	15,998	Italy.
Do do	123,209	27,873	Other countries.
Do do	45,325	21,846	Unknown.
To.al	860,907	253,363	
Tinted paper kilograms	13,012	3,810	Germany.
Do do	14,498	5,083	Belgium.
Do do	195	51	Chili.
Do do	185	52	Uruguay.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Tinted paper.....kilograms..	26,444	$8,570	France.
Do.....do....	11,545	3,868	England.
Do.....do....	508	146	Unknown.
Total.....	66,387	21,580	
Gilt paper.....kilograms..	1,131	$678	Germany.
Do.....do....	129	77	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	562	334	France.
Do.....do....	43	26	England.
Do.....do....	30	67	Unknown.
Total.....	1,895	1,182	
Paper, other kinds.....	.....	17,322	Germany.
Do.....	.....	24,496	Belgium.
Do.....	.....	24	Bolivia.
Do.....	.....	27	Brazil.
Do.....	.....	140	Chili.
Do.....	.....	11,000	Spain.
Do.....	.....	11,857	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	4,023	United States.
Do.....	.....	33,026	France.
Do.....	.....	42,959	England.
Do.....	.....	147,555	Italy.
Do.....	.....	5,120	Other countries.
Do.....	.....	11,630	Unknown.
Total.....	.....	309,179	
Perfumery.....	.....	2,519	Germany.
Do.....	.....	2,819	Belgium.
Do.....	.....	91	Chili.
Do.....	.....	540	Spain.
Do.....	.....	8,725	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	12,726	United States.
Do.....	.....	63,259	France.
Do.....	.....	33,047	England.
Do.....	.....	1,194	Other countries.
Do.....	.....	2,799	Unknown.
Total.....	.....	127,719	
Dried and salt fish.....kilograms..	483,766	66,196	Germany.
Do.....do....	3,880	776	Belgium.
Do.....do....	1,289	258	Brazil.
Do.....do....	184	27	Chili.
Do.....do....	7,885	1,036	Spain.
Do.....do....	79,452	11,091	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	1,643	360	United States.
Do.....do....	250	35	France.
Do.....do....	6,750	945	Holland.
Do.....do....	77,792	6,453	England.
Do.....do....	147,062	13,653	Italy.
Do.....do....	799	96	Portugal.
Do.....do....	4,338	881	Unknown.
Total.....	815,080	102,407	
Precious stones.....	.....	39	France.
Precious stones, cut.....	.....	8,630	Germany.
Do.....	.....	1,430	Belgium.
Do.....	.....	1,484	Brazil.
Do.....	.....	2,161	Spain.
Do.....	.....	9,546	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	338	United States.
Do.....	.....	7,365	France.
Do.....	.....	2,723	England.
Do.....	.....	1,635	Italy.
Do.....	.....	118	Paraguay.
Do.....	.....	213	Other countries.
Do.....	.....	2,136	Unknown.
Total.....	.....	37,779	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Marble		$4,366	Belgium.
Do		6,252	Spain.
Do		7,512	France.
Do		376	England.
Do		77,491	Italy.
Do		2,628	Unknown.
Total		98,625	
Marble, rough		391	Brazil.
Do		16,436	Uruguay.
Do		187	Other countries.
Do		775	Unknown.
Total		17,789	
Leather		3,497	Germany.
Do		3,655	Belgium.
Do		554	Bolivia.
Do		720	Brazil.
Do		233	Chili.
Do		13,838	Uruguay.
Do		1,424	United States.
Do		135,620	France.
Do		24,205	England.
Do		785	Italy.
Do		252	Paraguay.
Do		2,281	Other countries.
Do		12,294	Unknown.
Total		199,358	
Paints		40,167	Germany.
Do		14,290	Belgium.
Do		223	Bolivia.
Do		56	Chili.
Do		200	Spain.
Do		12,316	Uruguay.
Do		65,137	United States.
Do		150,437	France.
Do		119,343	England.
Do		15,649	Italy.
Do		274	Other countries.
Do		5,809	Unknown.
Total		423,901	
Empty pipes ..... number..	200	400	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	16	32	Unknown.
Total	216	432	
Live plants		50	Germany.
Do		13	Uruguay.
Do		570	France.
Total		633	
Lead ingots ..... kilograms..	76	8	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	16,081	1,618	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	10,200	1,020	France.
Do ..... do....	223,729	23,396	England.
Do ..... do....	1,115	202	Unknown.
Total	251,201	26,244	
Lead ingots, worked		920	Germany.
Do		1,481	Belgium.
Do		991	France.
Do		109	Uruguay.
Do		110	United States.
Do		15,258	England.
Do		711	Italy.
Total		19,580	
Gunpowder for mines ..... kilograms..	2,300	288	England.
Do ..... do ...	2,300	268	Unknown.
Total	4,600	556	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Gunpowder for sporting ..... kilograms..	575	$345	Germany.
Do ..... do....	7,150	5,003	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	5,500	3,300	United States.
Do ..... do....	840	594	France.
Do ..... do....	28,557	17,884	England.
Do ..... do....	3,554	2,101	Unknown.
Total	46,176	29,227	
Manufactured articles	.....	29,399	Germany.
Do	.....	4,822	Belgium.
Do	.....	3,006	Brazil.
Do	.....	9,511	Spain.
Do	.....	10,391	Uruguay.
Do	.....	4,687	United States.
Do	.....	125,734	France.
Do	.....	6,214	England.
Do	.....	36	Italy.
Do	.....	1,131	Paraguay.
Do	.....	66	Portugal.
Do	.....	166	Other countries.
Total	.....	195,157	
Cheese ..... kilograms..	4,266	2,688	Germany.
Do ..... do....	2,400	1,920	Antilles.
Do ..... do....	78,950	35,304	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	921	196	Spain.
Do ..... do....	37,580	15,392	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	191,587	81,821	France.
Do ..... do....	74,034	28,270	Holland.
Do ..... do....	27,477	13,184	England.
Do ..... do....	130,413	59,296	Italy.
Do ..... do....	980	151	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	1,052	543	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	15,451	7,485	Unknown.
Total	568,111	246,250	
Snuff ..... kilograms..	1,500	1,125	Germany.
Do ..... do....	11,311	11,059	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	985	985	France.
Do ..... do....	50	63	Unknown.
Total	13,846	13,232	
Resin and bitumen	.....	863	Germany.
Do	.....	215	Belgium.
Do	.....	9	Chili.
Do	.....	2,769	Uruguay.
Do	.....	39,208	United States.
Do	.....	3,923	France.
Do	.....	2,785	England.
Do	.....	12	Italy.
Do	.....	5	Other countries.
Do	.....	1,282	Unknown.
Total	.....	51,071	
Ready-made clothing, white	.....	115,382	Germany.
Do	.....	36,345	Belgium.
Do	.....	2	Bolivia.
Do	.....	254	Brazil.
Do	.....	843	Chili.
Do	.....	30,204	Spain.
Do	.....	30,565	Uruguay.
Do	.....	733	United States.
Do	.....	314,285	France.
Do	.....	315,306	England.
Do	.....	27,619	Italy.
Do	.....	17,204	Other countries.
Do	.....	23,162	Unknown.
Total	.....	901,904	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Ready-made clothes, all other		$3,987	Germany.
Do		6,342	Belgium.
Do		6	Chili.
Do		16	Spain.
Do		4,154	Uruguay.
Do		280	United States.
Do		126,920	France.
Do		31,809	England.
Do		1,779	Italy.
Do		8	Paraguay.
Do		1,753	Other countries.
Do		1,400	Unknown.
Total		178,454	
Rock salt....kilograms	22,591,429	145,217	Spain.
Do....do	4,066,508	26,543	Uruguay.
Do....do	137,000	822	England.
Do....do	4,967,807	31,659	Unknown.
Total	31,762,744	204,241	
Rock salt, refined....kilograms	20,385	862	Uruguay.
Do....do	27,440	843	France.
Do....do	221,177	8,418	England.
Do....do	9,300	326	Unknown.
Total	278,302	10,449	
Sewing silk, &c....kilograms	17	157	Germany.
Do....do	27	2,652	Belgium.
Do....do	18	270	Brazil.
Do....do	2	30	United States.
Do....do	1,136	16,323	France.
Do....do	701	10,433	England.
Do....do	31	458	Other countries.
Do....do	37	576	Unknown.
Total	2,159	30,899	
Seed		250	Germany.
Do		31	Spain.
Do		701	Uruguay.
Do		1,154	France.
Do		133	England.
Do		388	Italy.
Do		300	Other countries.
Do		503	Unknown.
Total		3,460	
Hats and caps		6,314	Germany.
Do		24,795	Belgium.
Do		56	Bolivia.
Do		860	Chili.
Do		175	Spain.
Do		14,219	Uruguay.
Do		150	United States.
Do		301,382	France.
Do		127,528	England.
Do		28,254	Italy.
Do		18,468	Other countries.
Do		44,210	Unknown.
Total		566,411	
Sole leather....number	68	204	Brazil.
Do....do	800	3,600	Paraguay.
Total	868	3,804	
Leaf tobacco....kilograms	48,572	19,144	Germany.
Do....do	8,215	4,198	Belgium.
Do....do	50	6	Bolivia.
Do....do	125,298	35,082	Brazil.
Do....do	54,815	15,529	Uruguay.
Do....do	232,253	73,770	United States.
Do....do	9,237	3,611	France.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Leaf tobacco ..... kilograms..	3,840	$1,364	England.
Do ..... do....	15,545	6,063	Italy.
Do ..... do....	940,467	123,323	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	3,023	500	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	37,701	7,241	Unknown.
Total	1,479,016	289,831	
Leaf tobacco ..... kilograms..	402,246	160,808	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	90,013	34,863	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	3,063	1,196	Unknown.
Total	495,322	196,867	
Chewing tobacco ..... kilograms..	3,227	1,272	Uruguay.
Do ..... do...	169,512	68,988	United States.
Do ..... do....	2,948	1,150	England.
Total	175,687	71,410	
Chewing tobacco, fine-cut ..... kilograms..	2,359	989	Germany.
Do ..... do....	236	156	Antilles.
Do ..... do...	2,794	1,085	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	124,809	50,843	Brazil.
Do ..... do...	1	1	Chili.
Do ..... do....	850	722	Spain.
Do ..... do....	95,950	38,297	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	23,227	9,561	United States.
Do ..... do...	8,456	7,360	France.
Do ..... do....	30,341	24,932	England.
Do ..... do....	40	4	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	250	250	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	323	130	Unknown.
Total	289,636	134,330	
Tea ..... kilograms..	375	356	Germany.
Do ..... do....	5,659	5,389	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	539	488	Chili.
Do ..... do....	10,139	9,463	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	320	305	France.
Do ..... do....	6,596	6,724	India.
Do ..... do....	255,604	250,330	England.
Do ..... do....	54	51	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	1,520	1,443	Unknown.
Total	280,806	274,549	
Tiles ..... thousands..	206	7,769	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	2,121	75,802	France.
Do ..... do....	39	1,552	Italy.
Do ..... do....	230	8,632	Unknown.
Total	2,596	93,755	
Woven goods, cotton ..... meters..	242,365	51,779	Germany.
Do ..... do...	748,345	126,200	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	15	6	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	19,237	2,333	Chili.
Do ..... do....	536	161	Spain.
Do ..... do....	334,827	42,068	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	265,780	40,159	United States.
Do ..... do....	465,707	81,266	France.
Do ..... do ..	4,969,959	714,338	England.
Do ..... do....	53,477	7,251	Italy.
Do ..... do....	94,840	12,894	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	467,924	50,428	Unknown.
Total	76,630,012	1,128,883	
Woven goods, cotton ..... kilograms..	145,639	104,446	Germany.
Do ..... do....	145,381	104,298	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	233	162	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	36,611	28,943	Chili.
Do ..... do....	1,208	1,081	Spain.
Do ..... do...	216,494	178,253	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	36,383	33,164	United States.
Do ..... do....	31,972	21,613	France.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Woven goods, cotton ..... kilograms..	3,679,410	2,917,923	England.
Do ..... do....	62,221	58,650	Italy.
Do ..... do....	118	118	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	38,885	31,778	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	1,106,744	889,731	Unknown.
Total	5,501,299	4,365,160	
Woven goods, hemp ..... meters..	20,270	3,203	Germany.
Do ..... do....	8,710	1,513	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	6,010	760	Chili.
Do ..... do....	614	203	Spain.
Do ..... do....	25,814	6,681	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	186,667	60,347	United States.
Do ..... do....	83,984	23,715	France.
Do ..... do....	469,946	107,476	England.
Do ..... do....	1,628	468	Italy.
Do ..... do....	7,952	875	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	25,383	4,427	Unknown.
Total	836,977	209,668	
Woven goods, wool ..... meters..	160,974	150,980	Germany.
Do ..... do....	175,141	186,603	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	2,257	2,000	Chili.
Do ..... do....	518	518	Spain.
Do ..... do....	38,497	39,639	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	355	333	United States.
Do ..... do....	397,534	384,853	France.
Do ..... do....	332,668	292,588	England.
Do ..... do....	104,433	101,149	Italy.
Do ..... do....	119	119	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	30,585	32,296	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	35,587	27,384	Unknown.
Total	1,278,668	1,218,462	
Cotton goods, mixed with wool ..... kilograms..	386	1,546	Germany.
Do ..... do....	402	1,099	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	345	1,239	Chili.
Do ..... do....	1,230	3,947	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	47	165	United States.
Do ..... do....	31,030	108,398	France.
Do ..... do....	4,100	14,489	England.
Do ..... do....	6,406	22,022	Italy.
Do ..... do....	439	1,562	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	638	2,346	Unknown.
Total	45,023	156,813	
Woven goods, silk ..... meters..	44	49	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	3,055	2,380	France.
Do ..... do....	204	89	England.
Total	3,303	2,518	
Do ..... kilograms..	231	3,780	Germany.
Do ..... do....	393	6,064	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	5	90	Chili.
Do ..... do....	59	1,569	Spain.
Do ..... do....	32	620	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	7,357	77,486	France.
Do ..... do....	1,510	16,846	England.
Do ..... do....	188	3,415	Italy.
Do ..... do....	40	826	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	47	774	Unknown.
Total	9,862	111,470	
Woven goods, silk, various	.....	$60	Germany.
Do	.....	1,822	Belgium.
Do	.....	151	Chili.
Do	.....	700	Spain.
Do	.....	1,847	Uruguay.
Do	.....	13,749	France.
Do	.....	1,418	India.
Do	.....	27,611	England.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Woven goods, silk, various		$2,204	Italy.
Do		3,011	Other countries.
Do		120	Unknown.
Total		52,693	
Woven goods, silk, mixed ... meters	$380,278	65,215	Germany.
Do ... do	194,301	41,632	Belgium.
Do ... do	7,441	1,154	Chili.
Do ... do	27	12	Spain.
Do ... do	102,304	23,573	Uruguay.
Do ... do	23,161	2,275	United States.
Do ... do	305,069	77,033	France.
Do ... do	2,196,004	643,425	England.
Do ... do	15,183	6,962	Italy.
Do ... do	58,914	17,362	Other countries.
Do ... do	259,289	55,764	Unknown.
Total	3,541,971	934,407	
Woven goods, silk mixed ... kilograms	136	1,051	Germany.
Do ... do	1,055	3,460	Belgium.
Do ... do	117	817	Uruguay.
Do ... do	7,527	26,174	France.
Do ... do	1,368	9,192	England.
Do ... do	8	32	Other countries.
Do ... do	304	862	Unknown.
Total	10,515	41,588	
Woven goods, sacking ... meters	1,944	360	Unknown.
Do ... kilograms	150,756	28,478	Germany.
Do ... do	120,686	21,703	Belgium.
Do ... do	40,505	7,513	Uruguay.
Do ... do	12,100	2,239	United States.
Do ... do	11,764	2,339	France.
Do ... do	1,370,021	280,163	England.
Do ... do	1,080	200	Other countries.
Do ... do	101,936	19,225	Unknown.
Total	1,808,848	361,860	
Woven goods, other kinds		165,998	Germany.
Do		52,210	Belgium.
Do		1,497	Bolivia.
Do		5,590	Chili.
Do		11,432	Spain.
Do		66,303	Uruguay.
Do		7,382	United States.
Do		195,227	France.
Do		14,930	India.
Do		812,133	England.
Do		33,044	Italy.
Do		143	Paraguay.
Do		18,589	Other countries.
Do		206,254	Unknown.
Total		1,590,822	
Earthen pipes		2,158	Germany.
Do		2,056	Belgium.
Do		1	Chili.
Do		1,466	Spain.
Do		6,394	Uruguay.
Do		485	United States.
Do		5,575	France.
Do		13,325	England.
Do		3,321	Italy.
Do		14	Paraguay.
Do		4,434	Other countries.
Do		3,931	Unknown.
Total		43,160	
Hydraulic earth ... kilograms	1,091,980	$19,373	Germany.
Do ... do	90,454	1,703	Belgium.
Do ... do	40	2	Chili.
Do ... do	13,400	218	Spain.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Hydraulic earth ..... kilograms..	$204,955	$4,972	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	1,318,482	27,158	France.
Do ..... do....	833,863	16,749	England.
Do ..... do....	19,889	331	Italy.
Do ..... do....	12,171	785	Unknown.
Total	3,585,234	71,294	
Wheat ..... kilograms..	100	11	Belgium.
Do ..... do ..	10,583,883	420,774	Chili.
Do ..... do....	5,667,571	293,977	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	2,050,715	67,773	United States.
Do ..... do....	19,824	793	Italy.
Do ..... do....	196,315	6,385	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	62,768	2,511	Unknown.
Total	18,581,176	792,224	
Plate glass ..... square meters..	2,795	1,029	Germany.
Do ..... do....	57,956	32,061	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	2,395	856	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	921	340	France.
Do ..... do....	3,809	1,367	England.
Do ..... do....	1,800	679	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	1,463	888	Unknown.
Total	71,139	37,220	
Glass, various	.....	29,909	Germany.
Do	.....	26,501	Belgium.
Do	.....	5	Chili.
Do	.....	48	Spain.
Do	.....	5,168	Uruguay.
Do	.....	2,895	United States.
Do	.....	9,939	France.
Do	.....	2,376	Holland.
Do	.....	6,815	England.
Do	.....	510	Italy.
Do	.....	45	Paraguay.
Do	.....	324	Other countries
Do	.....	5,242	Unknown.
Total	.....	89,777	
Vinegar ..... liters..	28,913	1,432	Germany.
Do ..... do....	2,531	117	Spain.
Do ..... do....	19,319	966	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	78,983	3,893	France.
Do ..... do	1,072	109	England.
Do ..... do....	168	8	Italy.
Do ..... do....	4,386	218	Unknown.
Total	135,372	6,743	
Yerba, Brazilian ..... kilograms..	5,670,832	720,422	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	1,518,359	193,229	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	1,830,319	151,176	Unknown.
Total	9,119,510	1,064,827	
Yerba, Paraguayan ..... kilograms..	160,073	16,605	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	4,482,814	586,608	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	71,782	10,183	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	90,059	11,304	Unknown.
Total	4,804,728	624,700	
Yerba, leaf ..... kilograms..	145,679	4,400	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	1,148	40	Unknown.
Total	146,827	4,440	
Zinc, sheets ..... kilograms..	158,622	17,434	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	9,354	1,029	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	13,470	1,416	France.
Do ..... do....	104,288	5,172	England.
Total	285,774	25,051	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Zinc, work		$257	Belgium.
Do		10	Uruguay.
Do		8	France.
Do		946	England.
Do		15	Italy.
Total		1,236	
Various articles		219	Germany.
Do		247	Belgium.
Do		250	Chili.
Do		2,809	Uruguay.
Do		2,568	United States.
Do		4,323	France.
Do		8,165	England.
Do		1,484	Italy.
Do		67	Paraguay.
Do		3,566	Unknown.
Total		23,698	
Total imports subject to duty		43,245,420	

IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY.

Live stock:				
Asses	number	5	$1,266	France.
Horses and mares	do	4	1,800	England.
Sheep and rams	number	13	700	Germany.
Do	do	76	5,330	France.
Do	do	44	2,739	England.
Total		133	8,769	
Hogs	number	1	5	Brazil.
Horned cattle	number	753	15,528	Uruguay.
Do	do	54	16,495	England.
Total		807	32,023	
Pit coal	kilograms	151,083	150	Uruguay.
Do	do	2,098,632	20,986	United States.
Do	do	110,242	1,102	Unknown.
Do	do	5,501,132	55,426	England.
Total		7,861,089	79,025	
Fresh meat			13,180	Uruguay.
Goat skins	kilograms	14,862	10,607	Bolivia.
Kid skins	do	1,470	1,036	Do.
Vicuna skins	do	288	144	Do.
Drugs			3,060	Germany.
Do			1,605	Belgium.
Do			1,987	Uruguay.
Do			15,551	United States.
Do			180	France.
Do			200	Unknown
Do			3,528	England.
Do			1,132	Italy.
Total			27,243	
Fresh fruit			550	Brazil.
Do			410	Spain.
Do			2,699	Uruguay.
Do			2,394	Italy.
Do			8,104	Paraguay
Total			14,157	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value	Whence.
Iron work		$1,260	England.
Physical instruments		1,013	Do.
Printed books		40	Germany.
Agricultural implements		200	Belgium.
Do		3,669	England.
Total		6,569	
Machines for sugar factories		3,000	Belgium.
Do		72,638	England.
Total		75,638	
Various machines		4,350	France.
Do		820	Unknown.
Do		2,480	England.
Total		7,650	
Materials for railways		3,331	Belgium.
Do		417	Uruguay.
Do		340	United States.
Do		691	France.
Do		42,510	England.
Total		47,289	
Materials for gaslight		13,899	England.
Materials for printing		2,002	Belgium.
Materials for mining		246	Chili.
Do		43	Uruguay.
Do		123	United States.
Do		1	Unknown.
Do		48	England.
Total		461	
Materials for museum at Buenos Ayres		25	Germany.
Materials for telegraphs		1,965	Chili.
Do		1,000	Uruguay.
Do		324	England.
Total		3,289	
Materials for tramways		3,000	Belgium.
Do		16,700	United States.
Do		2,207	France.
Do		16,850	England.
Do		4,000	Other countries.
Total		42,757	
Silver ore	kilograms. 8,548	88,480	Bolivia.
Furniture		2,500	England.
Articles for educational and religious purposes		800	France.
Do		184	Unknown.
Total		984	
Stone, rough		736	Uruguay.
Stone, worked		168	Do.
Live plants		330	Belgium.
Do		20	Brazil.
Do		1,173	Uruguay.
Do		445	France.
Do		1,680	Italy.
Do		50	Paraguay.
Total		3,698	
Silver amalgam	kilograms. 8,180	316,879	Bolivia.
Silver work	do. 7	240	Do.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whence.
Blasting powder.....kilograms..	2,300	$288	Germany.
Do.....do....	7	1	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	1,552	170	Chili.
Do.....do....	1,838	330	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	2,393	299	Unknown.
Do.....do....	3,450	432	England.
Total.....	11,540	1,513	
Industrial products.....	.....	105	Uruguay.
Grass seed.....kilograms..	1,048	147	Do.
Seeds, various.....	.....	5	Germany.
Do.....	.....	23	Bolivia.
Do.....	.....	6,187	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	140	France.
Do.....	.....	552	Italy.
Total.....	.....	6,907	
Various articles.....	.....	820	Germany.
Do.....	.....	612	Belgium.
Do.....	.....	30	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	1,145	Spain.
Do.....	.....	1,239	United States.
Do.....	.....	1,480	France.
Do.....	.....	2,227	England.
Do.....	.....	522	Other countries.
Total.....	.....	8,075	
Total imports free of duty.....	.....	821,576	

EXPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Animal oil.....kilograms..	1,065	$170	Belgium.
Do.....do....	4,284	577	Brazil.
Do.....do....	58,332	5,762	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	73,509	9,600	France.
Do.....do....	10,057	1,306	England.
Do.....do....	8,475	1,070	Italy.
Do.....do....	90,107	11,493	Paraguay.
Do.....do....	19,146	2,489	Unknown.
Do.....do....	35,406	4,499	Other countries.
Total.....	300,381	36,946	
Ox and cow horns.....number..	184,104	11,756	Germany.
Do.....do....	714,666	43,864	Belgium.
Do.....do....	22,000	1,398	Spain.
Do.....do....	307,308	19,852	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	48,470	3,151	United States.
Do.....do....	729,287	46,393	France.
Do.....do....	575,247	37,119	England.
Do.....do....	51,738	3,354	Italy.
Do.....do....	192,320	12,494	Unknown.
Do.....do....	141,276	9,173	Other countries.
Total.....	2,966,416	188,554	
Ram's horns.....number..	80,893	919	France.
Jerked beef.....kilograms.	12,621,319	1,446,347	Antilles.
Do.....do....	8,821	1,014	Belgium.
Do.....do....	12,364,191	1,409,583	Brazil.
Do.....do....	1,466	169	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	418,167	45,071	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	441	51	France.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Jerked beef ..... kilograms..	73,578	$8,462	England.
Do ..... do....	110	13	Italy.
Do ..... do....	318,961	35,652	Unknown.
Do ..... do....	301,741	31,878	Other countries.
Total	26,108,795	2,978,267	
Horse hair ..... kilograms..	27,248	8,993	Germany.
Do ..... do....	501,645	170,934	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	954	315	Spain.
Do ..... do....	218,702	71,523	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	590,427	194,262	United States.
Do ..... do....	555,172	190,079	France.
Do ..... do....	79,627	31,391	England.
Do ..... do....	33,269	9,235	Italy.
Do ..... do....	191,382	45,937	Unknown.
Do ..... do....	54,985	18,111	Other countries.
Total	2,253,411	740,780	
Bones and bone ash ..... kilograms..	242,347	3,509	Germany.
Do ..... do....	67,729	1,027	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	1,986,766	32,369	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	330,735	4,891	United States.
Do ..... do....	174,176	2,758	France.
Do ..... do....	19,741,448	303,995	England.
Do ..... do....	4,228,307	66,647	Unknown.
Do ..... do....	920,974	14,492	Other countries.
Total	27,692,477	429,688	
Dried beef ..... kilograms..	6,184	618	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	900	90	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	600	60	Other countries.
Total	7,684	768	
Goat skins ..... kilograms .	1,839	1,553	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	423	338	Spain.
Do ..... do....	4,057	3,951	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	521,789	410,856	United States.
Do ..... do....	683,449	4,830	France.
Do ..... do....	19,734	15,788	England.
Do ..... do....	269,183	252,232	Unknown.
Total	1,500,474	689,548	
Kid skins ..... kilograms..	130	104	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	910	728	United States.
Do ..... do....	6,127	4,901	France.
Do ..... do....	2,046	818	Italy.
Total	9,213	6,551	
Small kid skins ..... kilograms....	1,529	1,529	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	568	568	United States.
Do ..... do....	39,499	39,425	France.
Do ..... do....	6,671	6,389	Italy.
Total ..... do....	48,267	47,911	
Water hog skins ..... number..	1,965	491	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	300	75	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	35,288	8,841	United States.
Do ..... do ..	2,560	640	Unknown.
Total	40,113	10,047	
Doe and deer skins ..... kilograms..	797	239	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	1,893	569	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	10,594	3,180	United States.
Do ..... do....	840	252	Unknown.
Total	14,124	4,240	
Nutria skins ..... kilograms..	39,316	31,452	Germany.
Do ..... do....	150,866	121,343	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	7,913	6,262	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	1,895	1,515	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	279,039	223,218	United States.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Nutria skins ..... kilograms..	24,784	$19,910	France.
Do ..... do....	22,904	18,324	England.
Do ..... do....	1,541	991	Italy.
Do ..... do....	3,840	1,753	Unknown.
Total	532,098	424,768	
Stag skins ..... kilograms .	40,424	23,853	Germany.
Do ..... do....	4,748	2,848	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	241	144	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	10,766	6,459	United States.
Do ..... do....	1,715	686	France.
Do ..... do....	3,507	2,104	England.
Total	61,401	36,094	
Dry ox and cow hides ..... number..	5,887	23,398	Germany.
Do ..... do....	95,549	370,929	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	46	184	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	295,587	1,020,675	Spain.
Do ..... do....	151,098	604,370	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	567,403	2,199,521	United States.
Do ..... do....	311,629	1,214,597	France.
Do ..... do....	19,044	76,101	England.
Do ..... do....	184,532	729,295	Italy.
Do ..... do....	10	40	Portugal.
Do ..... do....	125,047	487,512	Unknown.
Do ..... do....	9,275	52,782	Other countries.
Total	1,729,107	6,779,904	
Salted ox and cow hides ..... number..	13,372	71,733	Germany.
Do ..... do....	270,202	1,467,645	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	655	2,620	Spain.
Do ..... do....	23,615	128,784	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	2,001	11,006	United States.
Do ..... do....	32,572	171,374	France.
Do ..... do....	143,133	776,335	England.
Do ..... do....	3,998	21,989	Italy.
Do ..... do....	95,027	520,878	Unknown.
Do ..... do....	3,150	17,325	Other countries.
Total	587,725	3,189,689	
Nonatos, dry ..... kilograms..	6,601	1,651	Germany.
Do ..... do....	28,138	7,035	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	5,695	1,424	Spain.
Do ..... do....	3,884	951	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	431	108	United States.
Do ..... do....	29,752	7,423	France.
Do ..... do....	16,498	3,603	England.
Do ..... do....	38,105	9,319	Italy.
Do ..... kilograms..	34,481	8,266	Unknown.
Total	163,585	39,780	
Nonatos, salted ..... kilogrames..	21,321	1,141	Germany.
Do ..... do....	4,040	2,020	United States.
Do ..... do....	1,994	169	France.
Do ..... do....	12,609	696	Italy.
Do ..... do ..	395	99	Unknown.
Total	40,359	4,125	
Dry kip skins ..... number..	2,783	5,566	Germany.
Do ..... do....	10,255	20,846	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	30	70	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	29,025	55,773	Spain.
Do ..... do....	31,084	61,276	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	304,153	594,704	United States.
Do ..... do....	14,768	29,243	France.
Do ..... do....	318	636	England.
Do ..... do....	40,410	78,769	Italy.
Do ..... do....	38,549	76,070	Unknown.
Do ..... do....	2,778	5,163	Other countries.
Total ..... do....	474,153	928,116	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Kip skins salted.....number..	314	$785	Unknown.
Dry horse hides.....number....	27,936	27,936	Germany.
Do.....do....	30	30	Antilles.
Do.....do....	43,103	43,103	Belgium.
Do.....do....	712	712	Brazil.
Do.....do....	12,492	12,492	Spain.
Do.....do....	2,496	2,496	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	5,671	5,671	United States.
Do.....do....	33,606	33,606	France.
Do.....do....	4,872	4,872	England.
Do.....do....	10,492	10,492	Italy.
Do.....do....	7,828	7,828	Unknown.
Do.....do....	620	620	Other countries.
Total.....	149,948	149,948	
Salt horse, hides.....number..	80,920	142,915	Germany.
Do.....do....	29,783	49,761	Belgium.
Do.....do....	1,848	3,326	Spain.
Do.....do....	6,358	11,444	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	1,822	3,280	United States.
Do.....do....	5,298	9,536	France.
Do.....do....	1,000	1,800	Holland.
Do.....do....	11,978	21,561	England.
Do.....do....	1,461	2,608	Italy.
Do.....do....	36,469	64,496	Unknown.
Total.....	176,937	310,787	
Sheep skins, unwashed.....kilograms..	1,135,865	902,458	Germany.
Do.....do....	4,324,641	777,771	Belgium.
Do.....do....	506	91	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	950	171	Spain.
Do.....do....	371,879	67,112	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	85,616	15,410	United States.
Do.....do....	16,502,893	3,049,666	France.
Do.....do....	3,027,741	513,440	England.
Do.....do....	1,223,623	219,633	Italy.
Do.....do....	2,403,433	433,586	Unknown.
Total.....	29,077,187	5,279,338	
Sheep skins washed.....kilograms..	2,239	403	Belgium.
Various cured hides.....	.....	1,623	Germany.
Do.....	.....	401	Belgium.
Do.....	.....	39	Bolivia.
Do.....	.....	42	Brazil.
Do.....	.....	10	Chili.
Do.....	.....	332	Spain.
Do.....	.....	335	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	1,107	France.
Do.....	.....	489	England.
Do.....	.....	57	Italy.
Do.....	.....	506	Unknown.
Total.....	.....	4,981	
Hide cuttings.....kilograms..	13,673	684	Germany.
Do.....do....	727,338	36,350	Belgium.
Do.....do....	19,996	1,000	Spain.
Do.....do....	50,439	2,529	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	87,668	4,383	United States.
Do.....do....	165,701	8,079	France.
Do.....do....	52,205	2,610	England.
Do.....do....	33,250	1,662	Italy.
Do.....do....	92,514	4,210	Unknown.
Total.....	1,242,784	61,507	
Unwashed wool.....kilograms..	6,875,067	1,888,754	Germany.
Do.....do....	38,114,432	10,407,942	Belgium.
Do.....do....	7,964	2,197	Brazil.
Do.....do....	641	179	Chili.
Do.....do....	1,862,582	456,508	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	3,827,092	1,067,022	United States.
Do.....do....	35,699,024	9,782,313	France.
Do.....do....	28,010	7,234	Holland.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Unwashed wool ..... kilograms..	1, 198, 336	$334, 420	England.
Do ..... do....	2, 981, 495	817, 646	Italy.
Do ..... do....	6, 377, 982	1, 773, 567	Unknown.
Do ..... do....	173, 176	43, 782	Other countries.
Total	97, 145, 801	26, 581, 564	
Horn piths ..... number..	31, 000	620	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	13, 020	260	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	50, 869	1, 022	France.
Do ..... do....	568, 979	10, 976	England.
Do ..... do....	7, 860	157	Italy.
Do ..... do....	42, 568	853	Unknown.
Total	714, 296	13, 388	
Ostrich feathers ..... kilograms..	1, 236	2, 499	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	607	1, 335	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	1, 106	2, 274	Chili.
Do ..... do....	1, 005	2, 211	Spain.
Do ..... do....	16, 641	36, 940	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	15, 424	33, 546	United States.
Do ..... do....	30, 574	64, 741	France.
Do ..... do....	4, 198	9, 739	Unknown.
Do ..... do....	1, 438	2, 616	Other countries.
Total	72, 229	155, 901	
Tallow and grease ..... kilograms..	758, 137	111, 282	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	2, 901	324	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	1, 019, 479	152, 876	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	1, 225, 704	182, 987	Chili.
Do ..... do....	131, 716	19, 518	Spain.
Do ..... do....	341, 866	49, 935	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	1, 913, 688	280, 387	France.
Do ..... do....	318, 486	47, 186	Italy.
Do ..... do....	4, 838, 795	713, 731	England.
Do ..... do....	47, 883	6, 945	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	798, 718	116, 619	Unknown.
Do ..... do....	476, 616	70, 603	Other countries.
Total	11, 868, 989	1, 752, 393	
Tallow and grease, packed	1, 161	108	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	74, 728	6, 757	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	460	41	Paraguay.
Total	76, 349	6, 906	
Total exports subject to duty	.....	50, 855, 126	

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY.

Olive oil ..... kilograms..	689	$207	Bolivia.
Do ..... dozens..	1	3	Do.
Kerosene oil ..... liters..	800	65	Do.
Live stock:			
Asses ..... number..	4	60	Antilles.
Do ..... do....	11, 371	55, 691	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	26	390	France.
Total ..... do....	11, 401	56, 141	
Horses ..... number..	2	30	Antilles.
Do ..... do....	2	250	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	1, 405	14, 660	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	380	4, 770	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	1, 017	11, 265	Chili.
Do ..... do....	53	780	Spain.
Do ..... do....	650	815	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	1	40	United States.
Do ..... do....	180	2, 785	France.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Live stock:			
Horses.....number..	52	$1,140	Italy.
Do.....do....	389	1,711	Paraguay.
Do.....do....	89	1,845	Other countries.
Total.....do....	4,220	40,121	
Llamas, sheep.....number..	42	126	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	552	552	Belgium.
Do.....do....	4,303	5,168	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	10,863	13,445	Brazil.
Do.....do....	6	12	Spain.
Do.....do....	3,619	3,643	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	1,100	1,300	France.
Do.....do....	520	645	England.
Do.....do....	30	60	Unknown.
Total.....do....	20,993	24,825	
Mules.....number..	258	4,210	Antilles.
Do.....do....	5,614	88,345	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	100	2,000	Brazil.
Do.....do....	10,131	128,820	Chili.
Do.....do....	582	3,704	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	587	8,775	France.
Do.....do....	3	24	Paraguay.
Do.....do....	33	495	Peru.
Do.....do....	192	3,695	Other countries.
Total.....do....	17,500	240,068	
Horned cattle.....number..	4,638	44,552	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	10	100	Brazil.
Do.....do....	29,982	939,732	Chili.
Do.....do....	16,840	108,005	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	69	690	France.
Do.....do....	2,653	15,301	Paraguay.
Do.....do....	1,065	24,453	Peru.
Do.....do....	1	120	Other countries.
Total.....do....	55,258	1,132,983	
Bran.....kilograms..	106,960	1,741	Antilles.
Do.....do....	27,371	554	Belgium.
Do.....do....	1,774,341	35,598	Brazil.
Do.....do....	38,744	641	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	145,489	4,216	France.
Do.....do....	1,150	92	Paraguay.
Do.....do....	6,400	114	England.
Do.....do....	90,666	1,397	Other countries.
Total.....do....	2,191,121	44,353	
Alcohol.....liters....	3,953	458	Bolivia.
Fencing wire.....kilograms..	757	51	Do.
Starch.....do....	5,886	1,485	England.
Pease.....kilograms..	21,020	841	Belgium.
Do.....do....	6,900	250	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	31,907	1,276	France.
Total.....do....	59,827	2,367	
Algarroba.....kilograms..	80	8	Chili.
Starch.....do....	4,760	735	Bolivia.
Groceries.....	.....	3,992	Do.
Bird seed.....kilograms..	8,400	672	Brazil.
Do.....do....	1,000	80	Other countries.
Total.....do....	9,400	752	
Alcoholic liquors.....liters..	55,360	6,831	Bolivia.
Do.....dozens..	236	727	Do.
Plows.....number..	36	144	Do.
Fire-arms.....	.....	69	Do.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Rice ..... kilograms..	14,435	$1,167	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	100	8	Unknown.
Total ..... m ..... do....	14,535	1,175	
Crushed sugar ..... kilograms..	8,182	901	Bolivia.
White sugar ..... kilograms..	2,874	459	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	100	14	Unknown.
Total ..... do....	2,974	473	
Refined sugar ..... kilograms..	21,833	3,762	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	100	18	France.
Total ..... do....	21,933	3,780	
Quicksilver ..... kilograms..	10,773	10,773	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	138	183	Chili
Total ..... do	10,911	10,911	
Metallic bismuth ..... kilograms..	14,698	36,945	England.
Sperm candles ..... do....	2,232	487	Bolivia.
Coal tar ..... do....	460	10	Paraguay.
Vegetable carbon	.....	5	Brazil.
Boots and shoes	.....	11,871	Bolivia.
Bark for tanning ..... kilograms..	250	68	England.
Preserved meat ..... kilograms..	575	140	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	2,472	412	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	1,005	100	Italy.
Do ..... do....	3,984	664	Unknown.
Total ..... do....	8,036	1,316	
Ship-chandlery	.....	459	Bolivia.
Coffee ..... kilograms..	20	6	France.
Fresh meat ..... do	600	48	Brazil.
Beer ..... dozens..	991	2,556	Bolivia.
Virgin wax ..... kilograms..	794	794	France.
Wax, worked	.....	510	France.
Do	.....	66	England.
Total	.....	576	
Waxworks ..... kilograms..	205	123	France.
Barley ..... kilograms..	700	194	Germany.
Do ..... do....	27,000	749	Antilles.
Do ..... do....	100,994	14,526	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	251,875	8,663	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	94,194	8,347	France.
Do ..... do....	76,244	2,662	England.
Do ..... do....	3,590	976	Italy.
Do ..... do....	736	20	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	800	22	Other countries.
Total	556,133	36,159	
Cedar wood from Tucuman ..... kilograms..	950	950	Uruguay.
Glassware	.....	148	Bolivia.
Comestibles	.....	139	Belgium.
Do	.....	209	Bolivia.
Do	.....	138	Brazil.
Do	.....	85	Unknown.
Total	.....	571	
Preserves	.....	2,166	Bolivia.
Cigarettes, negro ..... thousands..	379	852	Do.
Bar copper ..... kilograms..	24,106	9,697	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	152,575	45,773	England.
Total	176,681	55,470	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Glue.....kilograms..	760	$55	Belgium.
Do.....do....	11,220	1,216	France.
Do.....do....	9,506	752	England.
Total.....	21,486	2,023	
Quinia bark.....kilograms..	10,651	29,823	Belgium.
Do.....do....	17,982	35,220	England.
Total.....	28,633	65,043	
Quebracho bark.....kilograms..	12,700	742	Belgium.
Do.....do....	7,200	378	England.
Total.....	19,900	1,120	
Copper work.....	.....	50	Bolivia.
Cocoa.....kilograms..	134	184	Do.
Dried beef.....do....	1,817	154	Do.
Cured hides.....	.....	320	Bolivia.
Do.....	.....	30	Italy.
Total.....	.....	350	
Cured goat skins.....kilograms..	1,029	824	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	792	396	Unknown.
Total.....	1,821	1,220	
Dry ox and cow hides.....	64	256	Unknown.
Drugs.....	.....	5,285	Bolivia.
Do.....	.....	100	France.
Total.....	.....	5,385	
Sleepers.....	.....	289	Uruguay.
Spices.....	.....	500	Bolivia.
Tin.....kilograms..	97,349	50,782	England.
Military equipments.....	.....	333	Bolivia.
Extract of quebracho.....kilograms..	225	40	Belgium.
Macaroni.....kilograms..	113	24	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	420	84	Paraguay.
Do.....do....	44	11	Unknown.
Total.....	577	119	
Matches.....	.....	608	Bolivia.
Fresh fruits.....	.....	231	Do.
Dried fruits.....	.....	200	Belgium.
Do.....	.....	1,236	Bolivia.
Do.....	.....	10,744	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	24	Paraguay.
Total.....	.....	12,204	
Hard bread.....kilograms..	3,451	297	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	600	59	France.
Total.....	4,051	356	
Pulse.....kilograms..	26,569	1,195	France.
Do.....do....	8,820	397	Italy.
Total.....	35,389	1,592	
Flour.....kilograms..	16,779	1,286	Belgium.
Do.....do....	24,547	1,910	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	910,990	57,642	Brazil.
Do.....do....	91,940	7,355	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	33,704	2,696	France.
Do.....do....	218,002	18,245	England.
Do.....do....	59,424	4,592	Italy.
Do.....do....	67,809	6,961	Paraguay.
Do.....do....	100	8	Unknown.
Total.....	1,423,286	100,695	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Old iron.....kilograms..	12,000	$180	Brazil.
Do .....do....	46,000	600	Spain.
Do .....do....	46,834	1,170	Uruguay.
Do .....do ..	2,089,808	47,854	United States.
Do .....do....	42,780	900	Italy.
Total	2,237,422	50,704	
Iron bars .....kilograms..	1,010	300	Bolivia.
Do .....do....	12,000	540	Other countries.
Total	13,010	840	
Iron, rough .....kilograms..	95,669	10,762	Bolivia.
Iron work.....	.....	10,613	Bolivia.
Do.....	.....	2,250	Uruguay.
Do.....	.....	11	France.
Do.....	.....	35	Other countries.
Total	.....	12,909	
Cotton thread	.....	252	Bolivia.
Hemp thread	.....	64	Do.
Tinware.....	.....	426	Do.
Natural guano .....kilograms..	39,900	1,795	Germany.
Do .....do...	35,225	1,761	Belgium.
Do .....do ...	44,215	1,290	France.
Do .....do....	386,956	18,218	England.
Total	506,296	23,064	
Eggs.....dozens..	12	2	Brazil.
Do .....do....	12	2	Unknown.
Total	24	4	
Soap.....kilograms .	2,434	278	Bolivia.
Do .....do ...	11,194	1,343	Chili.
Do .....do....	1,150	38	Paraguay.
Total	14,778	1,659	
Agricultural implements	.....	584	Bolivia.
Musical instruments	.....	12	Do.
Washed wool .....kilograms..	82,762	30,405	Belgium.
Do .....do....	2,071	953	Uruguay.
Do .....do....	225,117	117,582	United States.
Do .....do....	50,655	19,440	France.
Do .....do....	4,882	1,892	England.
Do .....do....	6,545	2,408	Italy.
Do .....do....	256	72	Unknown.
Total	372,288	172,752	
Gas fixtures	.....	97	Bolivia.
Hard brick.....thousands..	3	140	Do.
Liqueurs.....	17	51	Do.
Vegetables.....	.....	5,235	Antilles.
Do.....	.....	428	Brazil.
Do.....	.....	60	France.
Do.....	.....	200	Other countries.
Total	.....	5,923	
Stationery.....	.....	235	Bolivia.
Crockery	.....	508	Do.
Quebracho wood.....kilograms..	167,391	2,763	Belgium.
Do .....do....	1,097,356	7,078	France.
Do .....do....	13,885	280	England.
Total	1,278,632	10,121	

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Pine wood ..... square meters..	1,233	$494	France.
Do ..... do....	493	172	Other countries.
Total	1,726	666	
Nandubay posts ..... number..	19,256	6,324	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	3,000	900	Unknown.
Total	22,256	7,224	
Various woods	.....	80	Antilles.
Do	.....	2,027	Belgium.
Do	.....	7,944	Bolivia.
Do	.....	7,468	Uruguay.
Do	.....	10,345	France.
Do	.....	10	Italy.
Do	.....	130	Other countries.
Total	.....	28,004	
Peanuts ..... kilograms..	24,000	720	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	10,500	211	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	4,594	190	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	105,482	2,203	France.
Do ..... do....	20,160	473	Italy.
Total	164,796	3,797	
Butter ..... kilograms..	3,956	1,721	Brazil.
Indian corn ..... kilograms..	8,772	176	Germany.
Do ..... do....	751,150	18,343	Antilles.
Do ..... do....	251,494	4,651	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	1,142	32	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	2,112,575	38,516	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	798,100	15,910	Spain.
Do ..... do....	13,800	276	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	7,260	145	United States.
Do ..... do....	6,046,818	120,543	France.
Do ..... do....	9,800	196	England.
Do ..... do....	2,064,851	40,806	Italy.
Do ..... do....	20,475	394	Paraguay.
Do ..... do....	2,945,680	48,285	Other countries.
Do ..... do....	100	2	Unknown.
Total	15,032,015	288,275	
Machinery	.....	33,439	Bolivia.
Mercery	.....	2,019	Do.
Silver ..... kilograms..	4,508	45,080	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	1,361	400	Chili.
Do ..... do....	2,760	27,600	England.
Total	8,629	73,080	
Lead ..... kilograms..	60,143	18,922	England.
Silver ore ..... kilograms..	4,536	998	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	4,140	22,000	France.
Do ..... do....	214,872	48,009	England.
Total	223,548	71,007	
Copper ore ..... kilograms..	520	$0 94	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	28,265	8,260	England.
Total	28,785	8,354	
Other ore	.....	1,140	France.
Do	.....	7,130	England.
Total	.....	8,270	
Honey ..... liters..	8,132	1,057	Germany.
Do ..... do....	7,725	1,110	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	9,198	1,196	France.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Honey.....liters..	5,729	$888	England.
Do.....do....	3,090	4,664	Italy.
Total.....	33,874	8,915	
Furniture.....	.....	596	Bolivia.
Playing cards.....gross..	10	60	Do.
Animal black.....kilograms..	26,094	2,088	Germany.
Do.....do....	110,034	8,802	Belgium.
Do.....do....	3,317,882	265,084	France.
Do.....do....	137,467	12,627	England.
Total.....	3,591,477	288,601	
Objects of art.....	.....	100	Bolivia.
Gold, in powder.....ounces..	207	3,312	England.
Straw.....bundles..	9,850	197	Antilles.
Do.....do....	8,615	.....	Brazil.
Do.....do....	1,100	.....	Spain.
Do.....do....	5,000	.....	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	1,000	.....	United States.
Do.....do....	27,900	.....	Other countries.
Total.....	53,465	197	
White paper.....kilograms..	3,702	1,470	Bolivia.
Potatoes.....kilograms..	7,278	365	Bolivia.
Do.....do....	181,600	9,057	Brazil.
Do.....do....	87,827	4,213	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	1,100	22	Paraguay.
Total.....	277,805	13,657	
Hay.....kilograms..	75,976	1,105	Antilles.
Do.....do....	8,930	118	Belgium.
Do.....do....	8,513,894	172,971	Brazil.
Do.....do....	16,500	190	Spain.
Do.....do....	45,798	969	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	341,750	5,042	France.
Do.....do....	15,200	200	England.
Do.....do....	300	5	Italy.
Do.....do....	112,473	3,008	Paraguay.
Do.....do....	97,298	1,084	Other countries.
Do.....do....	200	4	Unknown.
Total.....	9,231,319	184,695	
Goats' hair.....	.....	1,517	United States.
Do.....	.....	1,988	England.
Total.....	.....	3,505	
Dry and salt fish.....kilograms..	57	8	Bolivia.
Perfumery.....	.....	21	Do.
Beans.....kilograms..	70,225	4,226	Belgium.
Do.....do....	1,617	97	Brazil.
Do.....do....	17,700	972	Uruguay.
Do.....do....	18,742	1,124	France.
Do.....do....	30,440	1,826	England.
Do.....do....	2,640	158	Italy.
Total.....	141,394	8,403	
Hoofs.....kilograms..	15,235	762	France.
Do.....do....	196,908	2,302	Italy.
Total.....	212,143	3,064	
Various skins.....	.....	487	Bolivia.
Empty pipes.....	197	456	Antilles.
Do.....	1,230	3,415	Uruguay.
Do.....	70	175	United States

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Empty pipes	1,054	$3,006	France.
Do	2,147	5,976	Other countries.
Total	4,698	13,028	
Cut stone	.....	138	Bolivia.
Cut marble	.....	46	Do.
Paints	.....	513	Do.
Silver amalgam ..... marks	10,291	102,914	Belgium.
Do ..... do	3,986	39,860	France.
Do ..... do	193,189	1,914,610	England.
Total	207,466	2,057,384	
Lead ..... kilograms	2,852	570	Chili.
Sporting powder ..... do	5	6	Bolivia.
Cheese ..... do	891	161	Bolivia.
Do ..... do	517	165	Uruguay.
Total	1,408	326	
Raisins	.....	210	Bolivia.
White clothing	.....	1,165	Do.
Ready-made clothing	.....	522	Do.
Salt ..... kilograms	48,099	287	Belgium.
Do ..... do	120	1	Brazil.
Do ..... do	4,550	27	France.
Do ..... do	9,366	76	England.
Total	62,135	391	
Dried blood ..... kilograms	1,030	412	England.
Hats	.....	980	Bolivia.
Pollard ..... kilograms	1,240	102	Do.
Alfalfa seed ..... do	1,828	274	Antilles.
Do ..... do	45	8	Bolivia.
Do ..... do	5,021	753	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	240	29	Paraguay.
Total	7,134	1,064	
Flax seed ..... kilograms	400	40	Antilles.
Do ..... do	86,045	8,603	Belgium.
Do ..... do	3,187	319	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	636,983	63,389	France.
Do ..... do	36,089	3,605	England.
Do ..... do	195,295	19,529	Italy.
Total	957,999	95,485	
Turnip seed ..... kilograms	420	42	Belgium.
Do ..... do	975	10	France.
Do ..... do	2,506	125	England.
Total	3,901	177	
Other seeds	.....	39	England.
Sole leathers ..... number	97	501	Bolivia.
Leaf tobacco ..... kilograms	49,371	6,172	Germany.
Do ..... do	506	63	Belgium.
Do ..... do	2,820	550	Bolivia.
Do ..... do	437	175	Chili.
Do ..... do	112,584	14,601	Uruguay.
Do ..... do	1,300	390	France.
Do ..... do	16,100	2,013	Italy.
Total	183,118	23,964	
Tea ..... kilograms	336	320	Bolivia.
Woven goods:			
Cotton ..... meters	9,509	1,569	Bolivia.
Do ..... kilograms	32,263	23,685	Do.
Flax and hemp	120	29	Do.
Wool ..... meters	4,331	4,359	Do.

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Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1880—Continued.

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Customs value.	Whither.
Woven goods:			
Wool ..... kilograms..	156	$539	Do.
Mixed ..... meters..	180	15	Do.
Various	.....	5,537	Do.
Do	.....	2,092	Uruguay.
Total	.....	7,629	
Hydraulic earth	26	23	Bolivia.
Old rags ..... kilograms..	7,319	300	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	4,890	293	England.
Total	12,289	593	
Wheat ..... kilograms.	21,142	846	Germany.
Do ..... do....	11,000	400	Belgium.
Do ..... do....	6,509	260	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	108,206	4,328	Brazil.
Do ..... do....	34,659	1,387	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	143,571	5,743	France.
Do ..... do....	596,484	23,138	England.
Do ..... do....	244,057	10,645	Italy.
Total	1,165,628	46,747	
Dried entrails ..... kilograms..	1,115	40	Spain.
Do ..... do....	1,085	185	France.
Do ..... do....	4,256	184	Italy.
Total	6,456	409	
Salted entrails ..... kilograms..	725	109	Germany.
Do ..... do....	23,488	3,440	Italy.
Total	24,213	3,549	
Wine ..... liters..	1,698	554	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	1,000	100	Uruguay.
Do ..... do....	100	8	France.
Do ..... do....	217	21	Unknown.
Total	3,015	683	
Wine ..... dozens..	148	1,232	Bolivia.
Tallow candles ..... kilograms..	304	123	Do.
Glass, various	.....	544	Do.
Yerba ..... kilograms..	870	113	Bolivia.
Do ..... do....	95	12	France.
Do ..... do....	113	18	Unknown.
Total	1,078	143	
Old zinc ..... kilograms..	230	51	France.
Do ..... do....	276	34	Paraguay.
Total	506	85	
Various articles	.....	2,164	Belgium.
Do	.....	1,604	Bolivia.
Do	.....	39	Brazil.
Do	.....	10,197	Chili.
Do	.....	275	Uruguay.
Do	.....	804	United States.
Do	.....	5,879	France.
Do	.....	4,668	England.
Do	.....	2,700	Italy.
Do	.....	1,248	Other countries.
Do	.....	16	Unknown.
Total	.....	29,614	
Total exports free of duty	.....	5,642,297	

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NATIONAL REVENUES.

I hardly know what to say in reference to the financial condition of the Argentine Republic. The national revenues for the year 1880 show a slight decrease compared with the receipts of the previous year, while the expenditures show a very great increase; but there is a general feeling of confidence in the political stability of the government, heretofore so unfortunately disturbed by revolutionary schemes, which is much more valuable than cash in the treasury. This assurance of continued supremacy of law and order has been greatly increased by the fact that the city of Buenos Ayres, heretofore the focus of political uprisings, has been transferred by the province absolutely to the national authority, as the permanent capital of the republic, the provincial government no longer having any control over its jurisdiction. In consideration of this transfer, however, the Argentine Government has assumed a large provincial and municipal indebtedness, which goes to swell the amount of the national liabilities. The following table, taken from the report of the minister of the national treasury, shows the sources and receipts of revenue during the year 1880, also those of the previous year, to wit:

Sources of revenue.	1879.	1880.
From imports	$12,844,738 16	$12,055,796 54
From exports	2,887,363 05	3,520,393 69
Warehousing	332,135 23	299,771 29
Stamps and stamped paper	512,394 05	573,581 02
Post-office	347,481 00	337,255 46
Telegraph	95,284 95	113,717 54
Light-houses	34,383 66	32,250 01
Receipts from Northern Central Railway		644,187 05
Receipts from Andini Railway		158,450 11
Receipts from First Entre Rios Railway	3,495 59	2,742 15
Interest on provincial obligations	10,930 26	4,000 00
Interest on bonds of 1871	530,133 92	205,861 34
Sanitary visits	12,687 33	10,953 16
Sundries	3,276,202 24	1,544,339 42
Total	20,961,893 44	19,594,305 90

The expenses and actual outlay of each ministeriál department for the year 1880 were as follows, to wit:

Departments.	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.
Department of the interior	$2,409,016 76	$1,435,314 09	$3,844,330 85
Department of foreign relations	116,177 35	12,125 00	128,302 35
Department of finance	8,302,967 41	630,183 59	8,933,151 00
Department of justice and public worship	1,215,174 55	106,457 69	1,321,632 24
Department of war	4,202,484 43	7,226,194 07	11,428,678 50
Department of marine	563,342 34	699,857 84	1,263,200 18
Totals	16,809,162 84	10,110,132 28	26,919,295 12

From these figures, which are official, it will be seen that the National Government during the last year spent almost $27,000,000, whilst the revenue of the country only reached the sum of $19,594,305, leaving a deficit of about seven and a half millions of dollars. A very large proportion of these expenditures, namely, $11,428,678, was on

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account of the War Department, and was spent in military preparations for the suppression of the late rebellion.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the 31st of December, 1880, as appears from the report of the minister of finance, was as follows:

English loan of 1824	$5,695,448 00
English loan of 1868	6,848,104 00
English loan of 1871	20,497,464 00
Home bonds, November 16, 1863	14,990,011 77
Home bonds, 2½ per cent	448,000 10
Debt to foreigners	712,433 70
Bonds for roads and bridges	1,116,000 00
Bonds of November 5, 1872	1,278,618 25
Bonds of October 21, 1876	479,900 00
Provincial bonds	398,400 00
Treasury bills, October 19, 1876	5,615,600 00
Total	58,079,979 82

But this is not the entire debt of the republic. There is to be added to the above figures the following outstanding indebtedness, December 31, 1880:

Balance due banks of Buenos Ayres	$15,413,606
Bills due	3,725,572
Floating debt	7,306,650
Total	26,448,828

Since that date the government has effected a loan in Paris of $12,000,000, and has assumed the foreign debt of the province of Buenos Ayres, amounting to $13,790,624.24, and also the outstanding bonds of the city of Buenos Ayres, amounting to about $2,272,000; so that at the present time the total debt of the National Government is about as follows:

Total bonded debt, December 31, 1880	$58,079,979 82
Outstanding balances as above	26,448,828 00
Paris loan of 1880	12,000,000 00
Provincial debt of Buenos Ayres, assumed	13,790,624 24
Municipal bonds	2,272,700 00
Total Argentine debt	112,592,132 06

CONCLUSION.

It would seem that, with the limited revenues of the government with which to pay not only the ordinary expenses of the administration, but also the service of so large a public debt, it will require the practice of rigid economy to make ends meet. It is true the nation has immense resources in its public lands; and it has a most excellent credit in London and Paris; and it is not improbable that the government will be able to meet all demands upon it without embarrassment; but, it is evident that the burden cannot be further increased without endangering its financial standing abroad. The administration of the government, however, is in good hands; and the country was never in a more prosperous or promising condition. With the settlement of the boundary question with Chili, with the opening up of new "camps" in the far south, with the building of new lines of railway to the western and northern extremities of the nation, with new industries start-

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ing up on all sides, with annually increasing flocks and herds, with greater attention than ever paid to the agricultural development of the interior, with peace and good order throughout its borders, and with the faith and confidence of the people in the high destiny which the future so bountifully promises for it, the Argentine Republic may well be proud of the position she occupies among the republics of South America, and of the good will which all nations feel for her in her onward movement to the place of a first-class power.

E. L. BAKER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, October 27, 1881.

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ASIA.

ASIA MINOR.

Annual report by Consul Duncan.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, April 5, 1882.

It had been my intention to prepare a very full report on the commercial relations of Asia Minor for the past year, especially as a possible field for the future development of business with the United States, but my transfer from this consulate, and occupations connected therewith, caused delay in getting my report ready, and so I have decided to send in only a brief report with the statistical tables.

These tables for the general commerce of Smyrna cover two years, 1880 and 1881, explained by the fact that while consular commercial reports were required to be made in the autumn, it was impossible to procure reports except to the end of the preceding year. But now, only being required after new year, by a few weeks' delay full reports can be had up to the end of the year just finished. These reports have been printed for the past year for the first time, indicating a certain progress. But I may remark that they are not official, and I doubt if they can be regarded as more than approximately reliable. They are collected with a good deal of care, and I have no doubt with the intention of being as correct as possible, by an employé of the Austrian consulate-general, who disposes of copies to the other consulates for a consideration. But defective as they probably are, they are all we can obtain here in the way of commercial statistics.

The tables of imports inclosed, A A, show that they amounted for 1880 to $19,876,600, while in 1881 they increased to $23,280,671. But this variation can hardly be regarded as more than accidental, the variations between the two preceding years, 1878 and 1879, being about the same; that is, for the former $20,678,422, and for the latter $23,780,796.

The export tables B B show that, for 1880, the exports amounted to $19,131,538, and for 1881, $19,262,396.

Of all this trade England monopolizes fully one-half of the imports, and not far from one-half of the exports, as will be seen by reference to the printed tables for 1881.

For the imports the United States makes rather a poor showing, less than one-twentieth of the whole, while of the exports we receive about one-ninth.

For imports France stands next to England, and then Austria; for exports France, and then the United States.

While the exhibit for imports and exports can hardly be regarded as very satisfactory, the navigation tables for 1880 and 1881 cannot be regarded otherwise than humiliating in the extreme to every American.

The table for 1880 shows that during the year 1,850 steamers entered the port of Smyrna with a tonnage of 897,758, and that *none* of these were American. During the same period 638 sailing vessels, tonnage

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86,297, entered, and *only one* American. During 1881, 880 steamers with a tonnage of 955,360 arrived at Smyrnia, *not one* being American, and during same period 404 sailing vessels with *only one* American. Congressmen may make themselves ridiculous by talking of consular fees injuring our commerce, but these figures show how infinitesimal is the damage done by such fees at this consulate, and most of our consulates would probably be nearly the same. Perhaps our consular fees are unnecessarily high, but the amount of injury done by them is as a mere "drop in the mighty ocean." There is but one cause of our having no commerce on the ocean, and until Congress admits that and applies the proper remedy we can have no hope of any permanent improvement. Congress may grant liberal subsidies to certain lines of steamers, and thus establish other monopolies and enrich a few individuals out of the nation's purse. But until it changes our navigation laws so that Americans can either build vessels as cheap as other countries, or be allowed to buy them wherever they can get them cheapest, we can never hope to compete on the ocean with other countries. As will be seen, England takes the lead in steamers, having for 1880 188 against 159 French, 158 Austrian, 108 Egyptian, 103 Russian, 64 Italian, &c,, and for 1881 228 against 160 Austrian, 157 French, 105 Russian, 103 Egyptian, 67 Italian, &c.

The only material increase was English, being 40 arrivals of steamers in 1881 over the previous year. I was recently speaking with a wealthy English capitalist here who holds shares in a number of steamers, and he told me that they paid him on his capital invested a dividend of from 12 to 30 per cent. per annum, and that 12 per cent. he considered a very low dividend. All this splendid chance for profit Americans lose on account of our illiberal and suicidal navigation laws.

B. O. DUNCAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, April 5, 1882.

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Statement showing the imports at Smyrna for the year ending December 31, 1880.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Alcohol.....barrels..	1,977	$202,240	England, Austria, United States, France, Germany.
Arms.....boxes..	303	56,480	England, Austria, France, Belgium.
Beer.....barrels..	3,073	18,536	England, Austria.
Boards.....No..	303,442	60,688	Austria, Greece, Italy.
Breadstuffs.....bags..	131,939	493,288	Russia.
Butter and cheese.....packages..	5,158	108,580	Russia, Austria, England, France.
Candles.....cases..	1,054	36,220	England, Austria, France.
Carpets.....packages..	345	33,720	England, Egypt, France.
Canvas.....bales..	1,272	101,760	Russia, England, Austria, Italy.
Caviar.....barrels..	637	354,504	Russia.
Cloths.....bales..	1,028	526,640	England, Austria, France, Germany.
Coal.....tons..	26,968	265,680	England, Austria.
Cochineal.....packages..	188	26,320	England, Austria, France.
Coffee.....bags..	28,887	866,610	England, Austria, France.
Colors (dyes).....packages..	2,525	43,750	England, Austria, France, Italy.
Copper.....do.....	1,073	149,606	England, France, Russia.
Cotton goods.....do.....	5,366	1,476,810	England, France, Austria, United States, Germany.
Drugs.....do.....	2,675	143,348	England, France, Austria, Germany.
Earthenware.....do.....	974	60,166	England, France, Austria.
Flour.....bags..	89,830	505,994	Russia, France, Austria, Greece.
Furniture.....packages..	164	34,960	England, Austria, France, Belgium.
Glass (panes of).....do.....	12,402	104,314	Austria, Belgium.
Glassware.....do.....	2,983	296,520	Austria, Belgium, France.
Gold wire.....do.....	40	28,000	France, Greece.
Hardware.....do.....	3,763	675,810	Austria, England, France, Italy.
Indigo.....do.....	115	59,500	Egypt, England.
Iron.....tons..	6,984	838,080	England, Russia, Austria.
Iron tools.....packages..	6,373	761,720	England, France, Austria, Italy.
Lead and shot.....do.....	3,750	231,810	England, France, Austria.
Leather and skins.....do.....	3,913	442,140	England, France, Austria, Greece.
Manufactures.....do.....	12,988	4,830,822	England, France, Austria, Italy.
Marbles and other stones..pieces..	73,850	10,011	Greece, Italy.
Matches.....boxes..	2,840	79,624	England, Austria.
Nails.....packages..	13,378	269,624	England, Austria, Belgium, France.
Oil (linseed).....barrels..	445	28,480	England, Austria, France.
Paper and pasteboard..packages..	9,819	422,940	England, Austria, France, Italy.
Pepper.....bags..	832	11,648	England, France.
Petroleum.....cases..	102,617	205,234	United States, Austria.
Potash.....packages..	1,295	48,504	England, Austria, France, Italy.
Potatoes.....bags..	5,693	46,192	England, Austria, France.
Red caps (Fezes).....cases..	584	111,636	Austria, France.
Rice.....bags..	53,122	441,986	England, Austria, Egypt, Italy.
Ropes.....packages..	1,101	27,902	Austria, France, Italy.
Rum.....barrels..	3,203	26,734	England, Austria, United States, France.
Salt fish.....packages..	6,059	95,074	England, France, Italy.
Sheet iron and tin.....do.....	2,152	21,520	England, France.
Silks.....do.....	919	539,700	England, France, Italy, Germany.
Soap.....do.....	94	14,152	England, France, Greece, Italy.
Soda.....barrels..	5,569	245,036	England, France.
Starch.....packages..	1,416	12,622	England, Austria, France, Italy.
Steel.....cases..	2,242	31,388	England, Austria, Italy.
Sugar.....barrels..	26,376	423,540	England, Egypt, Holland, Austria.
Sulphur.....packages..	15,424	123,392	France, Greece, Italy.
Sundry goods.....do.....	23,174	241,818	France, Greece, Italy, Germany, Belgium.
Timber.....tons..	16,132	666,600	Austria, Greece, Italy.
Watches.....packages..	124	59,366	England, France.
Wheat.....bags..	129,232	1,019,568	Egypt, Greece, Russia.
Wines and liquors.....packages..	4,973	40,782	Austria, England, France, Italy.
Woolen goods.....do.....	2,274	628,700	Austria, France, England, Italy.
Zinc.....do.....	561	76,214	France, England, Austria, Belgium.
Total.....		19,876,600	

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Imports into Smyrna during the year 1881.

[Value in francs.]

Articles.	Germany.	United States.	England.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Egypt.	France.	Italy.	Turkey.	Total.
Steel			7,260	63,405			2,310			72,975
Alcohol	18,780	75,400	3,120	25,220			336,180	28,080	6,900	689,480
Matches and punk			94,500	297,830			840	150		393,320
Starch			548,550	880	9,450		28,665	9,000	3,000	605,545
Arms			9,690	14,000			41,860	8,400	9,600	83,450
Butter			4,000	8,600		2,400	16,050	750	53,200	399,500
Beer	1,200		7,230	78,425	480					88,735
Lumber			130,500	61,250				45,500	2,138,200	3,144,200
Dye-woods				31,340						31,350
Caps			43,650	417,680			17,100		9,000	487,430
Candles			55,000	9,600	137,000		21,400	6,150		229,150
Bricks and tiles			1,564				12,042	28,000	2,250	43,856
Coffee			1,928,680	119,600		1,960	4,248,140	42,510		6,340,890
Canvas and bags			603,200	5,040				1,260		609,500
Caviar									87,750	487,750
Wheat						85,425			707,925	856,950
Beans									29,160	31,560
Indian corn									169,740	170,740
Barley						140	120,000		45,960	177,860
Coal			906,560		200				30,800	937,560
Lemons and oranges				100		12,190		22,740	55,600	92,074
Nails and tacks			187,880	50,400	17,100		856,400	1,500		1,113,280
Cochineal			39,900				96,800			136,700
Cordage			28,820	245,300	23,500		5,200	12,240	13,200	333,620
Cotton, spun	22,400		7,000,500	293,800	98,000		276,000	289,400	82,800	8,076,150
Colors			67,700	23,880	2,590		37,940	13,650		145,760
Leather and tanned hides	9,000		50,050	73,700		60,000	2,511,600	15,500	198,900	3,199,150
Copper			743,400				8,400		8,400	760,200
Cloths	33,000		885,000	366,800			456,000	7,500		1,748,300
Drugs	1,320		191,240	17,600	1,800	7,000	268,800	12,000	5,040	504,800
Flour		300	5,400	10,410		24,400	1,027,500	4,620	347,025	1,559,490
Iron			5,517,600		90,300		84,500			5,707,400
Iron manufactures	62,500	3,000	1,946,000	269,100	306,000		280,800	70,000		2,945,000
Gold wire							189,000			189,000
Cheese			10,540	1,950			2,250	3,450	210,240	259,110
Jewelry, clocks, &c	69,000	14,000	2,500	207,000			138,000			430,500
Linseed oil			165,120				1,920			173,440
Indigo			170,000			120,000				290,000
Woolens	11,000		7,450,000	1,908,000	9,000		76,000	36,000	161,700	9,651,700
Domestics	1,740,000	3,838,000	20,435,000	693,000	20,800	11,000	3,620,000	27,000	351,000	30,751,400
Marbles			5,500					15,281	2,250	24,133
Merchandise	3,000	17,200	752,200	391,000	20,800	55,000	2,077,600	392,400	177,800	2,882,400

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Imports into Smyrna during the year 1881—Continued.

[Value in francs.]

Articles.	Germany.	United States.	England.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Egypt.	France.	Italy.	Turkey.	Total.
Furniture		16,000	44,000	57,400			20,300	8,000		145,700
Paper and card board	24,440		15,000	2,217,300	400		331,200	586,500		3,183,240
Petroleum		4,424,992								1,424,992
Planks			300	60,568					28,732	160,355
Lead and pewter			428,400				2,174,200			2,602,600
Potatoes			9,080	19,440			220,200	118,400	38,440	498,560
Salt fish			2,096,720	8,010			66,600	1,120	33,950	2,207,640
Pepper			45,990	6,370			8,400	350		61,110
Potash			3,000	113,400			180	63,000		179,580
Hardware	446,250		1,491,000	1,199,200	5,500		532,800	34,000		3,725,750
Rum		37,500	10,750	232,500			8,880	3,300		292,930
Rice			1,103,985	9,900		62,840	329,650	1,368,835		2,875,210
Soap			33,390	1,980	1,600		2,700	180	8,080	48,010
Silk manufactures			102,900	115,000		44,000	933,000	5,000	887,500	2,087,400
Soda			2,353,120	3,400			45,360	146,400		2,548,280
Sulphur							3,240	153,620	2,000	158,860
Sugar	420		36,150	2,495,120		24,000	76,080	14,560		2,646,330
Carpets			118,200	500		3,500	4,200		91,500	217,900
Earthenware			10,250	145,800			60,000	4,600	1,920	225,970
Tin			109,800	2,250			240			112,290
Window glass				2,280	165,040		134,100			301,420
Drinking glasses			148,000	1,316,800	58,100		624,400	24,600	200	2,173,600
Wines and liquors	4,050		25,380	13,440	3,030		236,400	15,720	3,420	401,120
Zinc			27,300		48,000		283,800			359,100
Total 1881	2,441,360	5,426,392	58,210,479	13,705,578	1,018,690	513,855	22,955,217	3,491,266	6,003,182	116,403,355
Total 1880	1,724,920	3,890,710	38,000,730	11,651,470	1,586,690	2,666,140	17,433,030	2,985,420	10,862,240	99,510,280
Increase in 1881	716,440	1,535,682	20,209,749	2,054,108			5,522,187	505,846		16,893,075
Decrease in 1881					568,000	2,152,285			4,859,058	

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Statement showing the exports from Smyrna for the year ending December 31, 1880.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Bones ..... tons..	936	$36,848	England, France.
Canary seed..... bags..	1,903	7,612	England, France, Germany, United States, Italy.
Carpets and rugs ..... bales..	2,821	739,920	United States, Germany, Holland, England, Belgium, France, Austria, Italy.
Cheese ..... packages..	1,575	31,500	Austria, Egypt
Chrome..... tons..	699	16,776	England.
Cocoons (silk)..... bags..	340	29,920	Austria, France, Italy.
Cotton..... bales..	13,711	580,844	Germany, England, Austria, Spain.
Cotton seed..... tons..	1,795	32,310	England, France, Italy.
Emery stone..... do...	9,922	198,400	United States, England, Belgium.
Figs ..... kintals..	125,843	1,692,192	Germany, United States, England, Austria, Italy, Russia, France, Holland, Belgium.
Fruit (dry) ..... packages..	35,280	139,348	Germany, England, Austria, France, Holland, Russia.
Galls ..... do....	1,021	30,594	Germany, United States, England, France, Austria, Holland, Italy.
Gums ..... do...	1,471	124,656	Germany, United States, England, Italy, France, Holland, Austria.
Hemp ..... bales..	2,118	84,720	Austria, France.
Licorice root and paste ..... bales and cases	84,806	777,772	United States, England, Austria, Holland.
Madder roots ..... bales..	2,625	16,176	England, France, Greece.
Oil ..... barrels..	699	55,920	Austria, England, Egypt.
Opium ..... cases..	2,849	2,269,336	Austria, United States, England, Holland.
Poppy seed ..... tons.	836	69,852	Germany, France, Holland, Italy.
Rags..... bales..	8,337	83,370	United States, England, France.
Raisins (black) ..... kintals..	528,278	2,613,852	England, Austria, France, Egypt, Italy, Russia, Holland.
Raisins (red) ..... do....	185,754	1,114,284	England, Austria, France, Egypt, Spain, Holland, Russia.
Salt fish ..... packages..	470	6,552	England, Egypt, Greece.
Sesame..... bags..	29,625	236,642	Egland, Egypt, France, Italy.
Scammony..... packages..	61	16,976	England, France, Italy
Skins..... bales..	5,390	373,260	England, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, Spain, Holland, Russia.
Sponges..... bags and cases..	16,468	1,406,316	Germany, United States, France, Spain.
Sultana raisins..... kintals..	185,957	1,115,500	England, United States, Germany France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Austria.
Sundry goods..... packages..	8,398	75,932	England, Austria, Egypt, France, United States, Italy, Holland.
Feftik ..... bales..	778	50,118	England, Austria, France, Italy.
Tobacco..... do....	9,140	1,552,100	England, Austria, France, Egypt.
Valonia..... kintals..	671,236	2,864,062	England Austria, France, Belgium, Spain, Egypt.
Wax..... packages..	1,515	114,090	England, Austria, France.
Wines ..... barrels..	2,667	46,040	England France, Egypt, Italy.
Wool ..... bales..	6,240	444,468	England, France, United States, Italy, Austria, Holland.
Yellow berries ..... packages..	3,070	92,100	England, France, Austria, Holland, Italy.
Total.....		19,131,358	

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Exports from Smyrna during the year 1881.

[Value in francs.]

Articles.	Germany.	United States.	England.	Austria-Hungary.	France.	Total.
Alizarine	39,000		20,100	26,700		103,200
Alpist			1,540		620	3,780
Antimony			31,250			31,250
Hemp	77,400	100,000		400	46,000	486,600
Rags		59,180	158,400		74,745	296,285
Chromates						48,960
Wax	3,500		700	99,400	46,200	500,150
Silk cocoons					247,050	247,050
Cotton			204,720	771,600	3,360	4,711,920
Emery stone	23,500	189,600	308,500	17,300	8,900	661,000
Sponges		10,695	3,033,010	189,290	87,630	3,373,035
Beans			365,600		42,100	452,300
Figs	97,760	2,057,920	4,806,920	608,440	1,105,200	9,654,410
Cheese						70,630
Fruit, fresh and dried	180	12,600	2,880	5,376	55,620	874,630
Gallnuts	7,100	10,800	64,300	49,600	130,400	297,600
Gums		50,140	61,640	44,620	330,740	622,300
Yellow berries		6,750	334,200	10,050	75,750	1,752,830
Cotton seed			171,270			176,940
Poppy seed	28,840				310,800	517,810
Olive oil	572,700	69,600	1,426,200	80,700	131,700	3,383,400
Wool		1,742,300	113,750	350	452,900	2,465,750
Indian corn			121,912	4,116	32,158	201,166
Manganese			39,600		29,200	137,920
Miscellaneous	350		62,500	16,300	96,600	258,700
Opium	7,500	3,160,000	5,945,000	200,000	652,500	13,695,000
Barley			736,610		194,306	1,237,516
Bones			71,100		5,220	76,320
Raw hides	1,500		282,600	124,500	598,500	1,628,300
Salt fish					3,500	59,780
Licorice root		2,820,550	13,700		356,100	3,190,350
Licorice	1,600	50,000	288,100	54,700	302,200	707,100
Raisins, black				116,190	8,456,600	8,953,230
Raisins, red	2,225,455	25,445	2,523,010	695,730	310,555	8,195,790
Currants				12,768	4,416	28,752
Sultana raisins	273,840	215,440	5,706,600	219,000	65,400	7,801,120
Leeches				90	7,030	11,980
Scammony		2,600	75,400	2,600	37,700	126,100
Sesamum	4,640				890,920	1,563,840
Tobacco	76,300	300	16,500	4,700	65,800	480,340
Carpets and rugs	66,000	202,000	1,547,000	67,000	567,000	2,559,000
			18,150	4,620	68,970	135,300
Valonia	172,180		8,891,620	2,395,225	73,620	13,208,357
Wines	9,000			2,900	55,100	192,200
Total 1881	3,688,345	10,785,920	37,444,382	5,825,165	16,023,200	95,090,971
Total 1880	3,843,560	11,502,010	33,504,620	6,900,550	18,149,830	96,311,980
Increase	344,785		3,939,762			
Decrease		716,090		1,165,385	2,126,630	1,221,009

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NAVIGATION.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Smyrna for the year ending December 31, 1880.

Entered.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American (United States)			1	498	1	498
Austrian-Hungarian	158	180, 817	18	6, 032	176	186, 849
Belgian	5	4, 055			5	4, 055
Danish			2	244	2	244
Dutch	13	12, 791	5	706	18	13, 497
Egyptian	108	89, 196			108	89, 196
English	188	156, 083	62	10, 470	250	166, 553
French	159	185, 899			159	185, 899
German			2	430	2	430
Greek	1	600	205	24, 308	206	24, 908
Italian	64	63, 647	33	13, 538	97	77, 185
Roumanian	1	644			1	644
Russian	103	180, 976	5	949	108	181, 925
Spanish	2	1, 576			2	1, 576
Swedish and Norwegian	1	324	1	177	2	501
Turkish	47	21, 150	304	28, 945	351	50, 095
Total	850	897, 758	638	86, 297	1, 488	984, 055

Cleared.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American (United States)						
Austrian-Hungarian	157	180, 027	18	6, 037	175	186, 064
Belgian	5	4, 055			5	4, 055
Danish			2	244	2	244
Dutch	12	11, 877	5	706	17	12, 583
Egyptian	105	86, 123			105	86, 123
English	178	148, 018	60	10, 329	238	158, 347
French	159	186, 312			159	186, 312
German			2	430	2	430
Greek	1	600	171	20, 301	172	20, 901
Italian	64	63, 647	29	11, 915	93	75, 562
Roumanian	1	644			1	644
Russian	102	189, 270	4	810	106	190, 080
Spanish	2	1, 576			2	1, 576
Swedish and Norwegian	1	324	1	177	2	501
Turkish	47	21, 150	303	28, 411	350	49, 561
Total	834	893, 623	595	79, 360	1, 429	972, 983

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Navigation at the port of Smyrna during the year 1881.

ARRIVALS.

Flag.	Sailing vessels.				Steam vessels.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German	1	101	.....	.....	1	452	.....	.....
American	1	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British	31	4,623	6	802	228	201,726	19	18,343
Austrian-Hungarian	12	4,263	3	2,126	160	183,663	.....	.....
Belgian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,368
Danish	.....	.....	1	155	103	89,239	.....	.....
French	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4,728	.....	.....
Greek	146	16,171	22	2,590	157	189,659	5	3,620
Holland	1	136	.....	.....	19	5,793	4	252
Italian	16	6,195	15	7,013	.....	.....	13	10,743
Roumanian	3	472	.....	.....	67	79,956	1	304
Russian	6	533	.....	.....	105	183,144	.....	.....
Swedish and Norwegian	1	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish	186	21,458	13	915	34	17,000	.....	.....
Total	404	54,621	60	13,601	880	955,360	45	34,630

DEPARTURES.

German	1	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	432
American	2	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British	28	4,623	9	1,392	234	215,099	3	1,772
Austrian-Hungarian	9	4,324	5	1,589	162	184,771	.....	.....
Belgian	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,368	.....	.....
Danish	1	155	.....	.....	102	87,901	.....	.....
French	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4,728	.....	.....
Greek	44	6,117	123	13,553	160	191,710	.....	.....
Holland	1	136	.....	.....	17	5,277	4	252
Italian	21	8,942	7	2,423	13	10,743	.....	.....
Roumanian	1	182	1	145	66	78,165	.....	.....
Russian	2	112	3	290	104	181,387	.....	.....
Swedish and Norwegian	1	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish	27	2,681	241	21,811	33	16,500	.....	.....
Total	138	28,540	389	41,703	900	977,649	8	2,476

ADEN.

Report, by Consul Williams, on the trade and navigation at Aden, for the fiscal year 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Aden, October 17, 1881.

I have the honor to submit the returns of trade and navigation at the port of Aden for the year ending March 31, 1881, as official returns are are made to this date by trade registration department here.

During this time the crops of grains and coffee have proved a failure both in Arabia and Africa owing to want of rain, and from this cause the decrease in value of imports of coffee amounts to $604,500 while the increase in value of grains imported is $559,619.

The large decrease in exports to the United States, $463,859, for the same time is owing to the small supply of coffee and consequent high prices.

JAMES S. WILLIAMS,
Consul.

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Statement showing the imports at Aden for the year ending March 31, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
Animals:			
Sheep ..... number..	58,624	$97,347	
Cattle ....do..	1,785	14,060	Africa.
Coal ....tons..	97,508	852,430	United Kingdom.
Coffee .....cwt..	23,805	427,303	Arabia and Africa.
Cotton:			
Raw .....cwt..	504	3,823	Arabia and Africa.
Twist .... pounds..	1,301,895	256,887	United Kingdom, Europe, India.
Piece goods.....yards..	16,412,588	1,029,638	United Kingdom, United States, India.
Do ..... pairs..	294,884	205,685	United Kingdom, Europe, India.
Do .....dozen..	15,769	15,639	Do.
Do ... .number..	1,810		
Do ....cwt..	99	1,932	Do.
Feathers .....pounds..	7,799	103,139	Africa.
Dried fruits and nuts....cwt..	1,560	7,192	Zanzibar, India, Arabia, Africa.
Grains .....do..	525,462½	1,055,930	India mostly.
Gums and resin .....do..	42,482	288,438	Africa and Arabia.
Hides, raw .....number..	377,497	300,785	Do.
Do.....cwt..	37,069½		
Skins.....number..	765,460	169,968	Do.
Do.....cwt..	10,394		
Ivory .....pounds..	49,754	92,287	Africa.
Liquors .....gallons..	30,796	32,271	European Continent and England.
Metals:			
Wrought .....cwt..	6,531½	46,938	European Continent and England.
Unwrought .....do..	1,670½	11,656	
Provisions and oilmen's stores .....cwt..	24,206	211,621	European Continent, England, India.
Wet dates and provisions.do..	110,008½	178,943	Arabia, Turkey in Asia, India.
Seeds .....do..	17,629½	64,917	Zanzibar, Arabia, India.
Mother of pearl .....do..	3,536½	66,250	Arabia and Africa.
Silks:			
Raw .....pounds..	21,839	27,782	Mostly India.
Piece goods.....yards..	99,640	54,660	Mostly India and Arabia, with some from European ports.
Do .....pairs..	5,772½	10,475	
Do .....dozen..	306	1,209	
Spices .....cwt..	20,439½	291,611	Zanzibar and India.
Sugar:			
Refined .....cwt..	25,326½	169,721	Mostly Mauritius; small lots from India.
Unrefined .....do..	6,325½	27,966	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....pounds..	6,136,830	280,080	Mostly Arabia, Gulf ports, and India.
Treasure	.....	722,187	Arabia, Africa, India, Europe.
Kerosene oil .....gallons..	299,260	44,889	United States, with small lots reshipped from Bombay.
Total.....	.....	8,484,449	

The above table shows the principal articles imported by sea. Total sea imports, $7,712,563; total land imports, $771,886—$8,484,449.

Statement showing the exports from Aden for the year ending March 31, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Coffee:			
Clean .....cwt..	40,112½	$898,486	United States, United Kingdom, Europe mostly.
Berries .....do..	13,271½	100,596	Egypt, Arabia, India.
Cottons:			
Raw .....cwt..	552½	4,810	India mostly.
Twist.....pounds..	331,084	83,966	Arabia, Africa, Egypt.
Piece goods.....yards..	14,184,711	882,250	Arabia, Africa, India, Asiatic ports.
Do .....pairs..	203,335	133,158	
Do .....dozen..	10,835½	8,298	Arabia, Africa, Gulf and Red Sea ports, India.
Do .....number..	394		
Do.....cwt..	17½	435	
Feathers ....pounds..	11,211½	94,345	United Kingdom, Europe, Egypt.
Fruits, dry, and nuts....cwt..	268½	1,093	Arabia and Africa.
Grains .....do..	338,426½	662,415	Do.
Gums and resins .....do..	41,199	342,935	United Kingdom, Europe, Egypt, India, and Red Sea ports.
Hides .....number..	363,409	427,243	United States, United Kingdom, Europe.
Do.....cwt..	34,675		
Skins .....number..	809,690	250,302	Do.
Do.....cwt..	10,713		

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Statement showing the exports from Aden, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Ivory.....pounds..	53,382	$105,822	United Kingdom, Egypt, and India.
Metals:			
Wrought.....cwt..	6,334½	26,710	Arabia and Africa.
Unwrought.....do..	1,288½	7,403	
Provisions and oilmen's stores.....cwt..	7,652⅝	64,114	Arabia, Africa, and Gulf ports.
Provisions and wet dates.do..	65,034½	104,856	Arabia and Africa.
Seeds.....do..	3,623⅝	14,171	Mostly Red Sea ports.
Mother of pearl.....do..	3,503½	82,504	United Kingdom, Austria, and France.
Silk:			
Raw.....pounds..	12,600	12,827	Red Sea ports.
Piece goods.....yards..	49,353	26,577	Africa and Arabia.
Do.....pairs..	4,772	6,121	
Do.....dozen..	164¾	644	
Spices.....cwt..	13,323⅝	185,737	United Kingdom, Arabia, Red Sea ports.
Sugar:			
Refined.....cwt..	16,117¾	106,114	Arabia, Africa.
Unrefined.....do..	4,583½	20,002	
Tobacco.....pounds..	2,477,616	138,752	Do.
Treasure.....	.....	992,700	Africa, Arabia, India, Straits Settlements Turkey in Asia.
Kerosene oil.....gallons..	215,017	34,402	Arabia, Africa, Turkey in Asia.
Total.....	.....	6,491,906	

The above are the principal articles exported by sea and valued at $6,058,453; exports by land, $433,453; total, $6,491,906.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Aden and the United States for the year ended March 31, 1881.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Domestics.....yards..	5,295,536	$411,238	.....	.....
Flour.....barrels..	266			
Tobacco.....pounds..	2,288			
Kerosene oil.....gallons..	299,260			
Coffee.....cwt..	.....	.....	4,923½	$372,656
Hides.....number..	.....	.....	106,669	
Skins.....do..	.....	.....	513,400	

Increase in value of imports $58,701 over year ended March 31, 1880.
Decrease in value of exports $463,859 under year ended March 31, 1880.
The large decrease in exports is owing to the failure of the coffee crop the past two seasons.
Some 200,000 yards of American manufactured domestics have been received from the United Kingdom.
Much produce intended for United States is sent from here to London and appears in returns with the United Kingdom.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Aden for the year ending March 31, 1881.

ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Country craft.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Country craft.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1,110	1,556,049	19	16,991	1,386	58,995	1,110	1,557,843	20	18,882	1,373	57,825

Total, 2,515 vessels, 1,632,035 tons.
Total, 2,503 vessels, 1,634,500 tons.

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Aden: Number of vessels and for what purpose called.

	Number of vessels.
British	835
British India	19
Austrian	51
American	5
Danish	4
Dutch	23
French	88
German	5
Italian	35
Norwegian	3
Russian	6
Spanish	42
Arabian	7
Turkish	2
Other nations	3

STEAMERS.

Landed passengers and cargo	495
Landed cargoes of coal	44
Called for coal	498
Called for bills of health	6
Called for provisions and water	17
Called for water only	2
Called to land passengers	18
Called to send telegrams	4
Called for orders	9
Called for repairs	8
Called to trim cargo	3
Returned from stress of weather	6

SAILING VESSELS.

Brought rice	6
Cottons and oil from United States	5
Brought coal	4
Timber	1
General cargo	1
Called for bill of health	1
Returned from stress of weather	1

BRITISH INDIA.

Report by Consul-General Mattson for the fiscal year 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Calcutta, January 18, 1882.

In pursuance of paragraph 556 Consular Regulations, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the trade and industry of British India for the official year (of India) ending March 31, 1881.

AGRICULTURE.

The natives of India may properly be termed "the children of the soil," and they are almost entirely dependent on its products; but for all that, the agricultural interest is in very poor condition, and but little, if any, improved since a thousand years ago, except in the area of cultivation, but the soil is rich and the climate favorable, so that when neither droughts nor inundations destroy the crops, rich harvests are gathered in return for very inferior husbandry and labor. The last official year

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brought an abundant crop, and the exports were greater than any of the preceding years. There are as yet no reliable statistics on this subject, and the only means of gaining information are "common report" and trade statistics. From these it appears that the cultivation of cotton, wheat, rice, indigo, tea, linseed, and tobacco was on the increase, and that of jute and opium on the decrease.

Cotton.—Indian raw cotton is finding new markets in China, Italy, France, and Australia. Efforts have been made to improve its quality by using the American seed, but without effect. A leading newspaper of India contains the following remarks on the cultivation of cotton, and the same facts apply largely to other products, and explain the difficulty in obtaining reliable statistical information on Indian agriculture.

According to the annual returns, the outturn for the year 1880–'81, in the northwestern provinces and Oudh, was 65.2 pounds per acre, which was 22 per cent. over the average of the preceding year. The average price the cultivators received was at the rate of 15.8.2 rupees ($6.32) per maund (82 pounds), or 11.11.7 rupees ($4.45) per acre. From this the ryots (cultivators) have to deduct the cost of cultivation, rent, and taxes, and it will not take long to ascertain how little they have left. The marvel, however, is that these same men continue this losing game year after year. The real truth is the returns are utterly valueless. The cultivator invariably understates his production, from a desire to keep his neighbors, his money-lender, and the government officials in ignorance of his real condition. He is afraid that if the government found that he was making any money, he would have increased taxes imposed upon him.

Wheat.—The increased cultivation of wheat was owing partly to increased facilities of transportation by the opening of a new railroad in the interior, but probably more to the cheap rates of ocean transportation which have prevailed until recently. These rates were unnaturally low, but have again reached a normal state, under which Indian wheat cannot possibly compete in the Liverpool market with the American article.

Tea.—The cultivation of tea is assuming large proportions, and is pushed with much energy by European planters and capital. A concerted action on their part has opened a large market in Australia during the past year, and strong efforts are now being made in the United States with a like purpose. This crop amounted to 42,000,000 pounds, being an increase of about 10 per cent. over the previous year.

Jute.—It is generally feared that jute will soon be cultivated in the United States in sufficient quantity to depress the market here, and it is mainly for that reason that no efforts are being made to increase or encourage its cultivation.

All the principal crops have been extra good the present current year, and there is now every indication of prosperity and plenty.

MANUFACTURES.

So far as good and cheap labor goes, India possesses better facilities for manufacturing than any other country in the world, excepting, perhaps, the Chinese Empire. The people are naturally apt at all sorts of handicraft; they are very patient, enduring, and accurate; they live on the simplest diet, and are glad to work for 10 to 15 cents a day, women and children for 5 to 8 cents, and find themselves. The country has also abundance of raw material, such as cotton, jute, tobacco, paper material, wood, and pottery clay. The introduction of machinery in Indian manufactures has been of recent date, and has given some impetus to the industry, and proved a source of great benefit to the people so far as it goes. Most of the mills are yet owned by foreign cap-

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talists, but native capitalists are also becoming alive to the advantages of machinery over manual labor, and have started many cotton mills in different parts of India. The prospect of these mills was very promising at first and yielded good profit; but the abolition of import duties on cotton fabrics and yarns of coarser texture, which are the only kinds produced in Indian mills, at the instigation of the Manchester merchants, who have an influential party at home, has placed the Indian manufactures at a disadvantage, and the Indian mill owners, with the raw material at hand and with cheap labor, still find it difficult to compete with the skilled labor of Manchester; and, not satisfied with the victory gained, the Manchester merchants are making strenuous efforts towards the total abolition of import duties with a view to check all progress of their Indian rivals, and to induce the Indian Government to make up the loss of revenue thereby occasioned by the imposition of direct taxation.

The following table shows the condition of the principal manufacturing interests:

Description.	Cotton mills.	Jute mills.
Number of mills	58	21
Number of looms	13,283	5,065
Number of spindles	1,471,730	69,978
Average daily number of men employed:		
Men	28,916	18,734
Women	8,174	9,383
Youth	6,901	4,343
Children	3,964	2,775
Total	47,955	35,235

There are also two or three paper mills, but very little is known of their working.

India has been celebrated since the ancient times for its skilled handicraft labor, and with perfect justice, for no people can excel the natives in artistic mechanical skill and taste. In the manufacture of textile fabrics, such as the muslins of Dacca and the shawls of Cashmere, they are still unrivaled, and all attempts at imitation have signally failed. Silk manufactures, works of gold and silver brocades, and on gold, brass, and other metals, have also been favorite arts in which great excellence has been attained, but at present most of these national manufactures are on the decline for want of encouragement, and few attempts have been made to revive them.

MINES.

The supposed mineral wealth of India is far more the result of romance and poetry than of established facts. It is true that gold is found in many places (according to the latest geological report, in fifty-five different localities) in small paying quantities, where a few native workers make a scanty living by washing the sand scraped from projecting bowlders or from sheltered curves of rivers, but these gold-bearing sands contain only few particles of gold, originally spread over enormous masses of rocks, and brought together as the result of the accumulation of ages.

A few years ago there was a great excitement in India based upon alleged discoveries of fabulous mines in the Presidency of Madras, and several companies were formed and English capital enlisted in these

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enterprises, but up to the present date no satisfactory results have been obtained, and the real facts about gold mining in India at the present time is simply this: that it yields a very precarious living to those few who follow it as a profession, and no profit to any one, nor has it any perceptible influence among the precious metals of the world. The highest average earnings of a good laborer is from 20 to 30 cents a day.

Silver occurs native and alloyed with gold, but more commonly in combination with sulphur as a sulphide, and in this condition it is often associated with sulphides of lead, antimony, copper, and arsenic, but in no place is it known to exist at present in sufficient paying quantity to attract any particular attention, which may also be said in reference to copper, lead, and tin.

Iron, on the contrary, occurs in great abundance, but its manufacture is steadily decreasing by competition with English iron and the increasing scarcity of fuel. The manufacture of iron has been carried on from a very early age by methods which have descended from father to son for generations, and is carried on up to the present day by the same simple methods, without any improvements, and the condition of the iron-workers is perfectly wretched, the average earnings not exceeding 5 cents a day of twelve to fifteen hours hard labor.

The following table shows the quantity of iron imported to India by the government during the past few years:

	Tons
1873–'74	117,430
1874–'75	91,829
1875–'76	69,247
1877–'78	201,656

The total value of imported iron, exclusive of that imported by the government, between the years 1867–'68 and 1879–'80, inclusive, amounts to the sum of $62,500,000, most of which might have been kept in India had the iron manufacture proved a practical success.

The average value of English pig-iron in the Calcutta market for the last ten years is $19 per ton.

Coal mining has been in operation in India for more than a century, and over thirty distinct coal fields are known to exist in the peninsula, yet only four or five are worked at all, and of these only two to the extent of 1,000 to 2,000 tons a day.

The total product of India coal during the year 1880 was 1,016,040 tons, and the import 683,768 tons (coke and patent fuel included), against 587,634 tons the preceding year.

Petroleum is found in many places in Northern India and British Burmah, but the production has not been sufficient to interfere with the importation of the American oil, although the demand is increasing at an enormous rate, as will be seen under the head of "trade with the United States."

FISHERIES.

Fish being the only animal food used by the bulk of Indian population, constitutes a permanent factor in the internal economy of the country, and is found in great abundance and variety in all its waters, but is not an article of export or general trade.

FOREST.

Foreseeing that the density of population would prove detrimental to the preservation and growth of the forests, the government has adopted

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a protective plan, and under the supervision of its inspectors of forests, annually marks out reserves of young thrifty natural growths, which are left standing for future generations. The area of square miles of forests reserved during each of the seven official years 1873–'74 to 1879–'80 was as follows:

	Square miles.
1873–'74	10,003
1874–'75	12,071
1875–'76	15,089
1876–'77	17,831
1877–'78	18,113
1878–'79	15,127
1879–'80	15,344

A judicious thinning out for railroad sleepers and other purposes is continuously carried on in these reserves, from which the government derives a revenue of more than a million dollars a year over and above all the expense of the department. The forests of India produce many valuable articles, such as lac, India rubber, spices, dyes, cutch, gambier, and bamboos.

COMMERCE.

The following table shows the number of vessels, domestic and foreign, from and to foreign ports, with the amount of tonnage, and a comparison with the previous five years, showing a steady increase in steam over sailing vessels:

	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.
ENTERED.			
Vessels, 1880–'81	1,468	4,632	6,100
Tonnage, 1880–'81	1,742,225	1,426,718	3,168,973
Vessels, 1879–'80	1,199	4,873	6,072
Tonnage, 1879–'80	1,375,001	1,388,620	2,763,621
Vessels, 1878–'79	1,027	4,753	5,780
Tonnage, 1878–'79	1,155,646	1,401,315	2,556,961
Vessels, 1877–'78	1,123	5,230	6,353
Tonnage, 1877–'78	1,265,687	1,611,962	2,877,649
Vessels, 1876–'77	1,060	5,316	6,376
Tonnage, 1876–'77	1,167,975	1,623,907	2,791,884
CLEARED			
Vessels, 1880–'81	1,471	4,734	6,205
Tonnage, 1880–'81	1,786,542	1,513,521	3,300,063

The following table shows the percentage of the whole trade which came to and left India via Suez Canal during the last five years:

	Per cent.
1876–'77	52.88
1877–'78	54.16
1878–'79	48.64
1879–'80	51.64
1880–'81	58.78

Imports of merchandise were largely increased, the total value being $201,235,337, being $42,000,000 in excess of the imports of the previous year. Out of the sum of $201,235,337, 34.31 per cent. were goods free of duty; 65.69 per cent. were dutiable goods. Out of the free goods $60,033,210 in value were imported from the United Kingdom, $40,000,000, or two-thirds, being the value of British cotton twist and gray piece-goods exempt from duty.

Of the dutiable imports, those from the United Kingdom amount to

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$105,137,326. Thus out of the whole imports of merchandise no less than $165,170,539 came from the United Kingdom, being 82 per cent., or more than four-fifths of the whole.

The following statement shows the value of principal articles of import:

	Value.
Apparel	$2,633,782
Cotton manufactures	91,642,866
Drugs and medicines	1,300,130
Liquors, wines, and spirits	5,546,263
Machinery and mill work	3,079,374
Metals	15,118,710
Paper and pasteboard	1,944,030
Provisions	3,920,726
Railway plant and rolling-stock	4,471,050
Salt	2,682,069
Silk, raw	4,268,073
Silk manufactures	5,401,535
Sugar, refined	6,438,479
Woolen goods	5,196,519
Umbrellas	1,091,735

Exports of merchandise aggregated in value to $287,896,271, which was $28,000,000 in excess of the previous year, and also in excess of any former year. The following table shows the value of principal articles of export (representing all but nine million dollars of the total value) and a comparison with the next preceding year:

Articles.	Value, 1880–'81.	Value, 1879–80.
Coffee	$6,398,675 00	$6,506,986 00
Cotton:		
Raw	52,966,936 00	44,581,812 00
Manufactured, including twist and yarn	7,636,537 00	6,486,987 00
Indigo	14,286,325 00	11,788,996 00
Other dye-stuffs	887,269 00	1,071,795 00
Grain	50,845,913 00	39,443,593 00
Hides and skins	14,934,261 00	14,952,020 00
Jute:		
Raw	15,736,118 00	17,480,130 00
Manufactured	4,522,686 00	4,781,447 00
Lac	2,313,280 00	1,485,983 00
Oils	2,324,557 00	2,277,832 00
Opium	54,400,590 00	57,295,257 00
Saltpeter	1,406,913 00	1,879,187 00
Seeds	25,380,835 00	18,743,717 00
Silks:		
Raw	2,192,807 00	2,064,625 00
Manufactured	891,258 00	914,000 00
Spices	1,215,521 00	1,182,120 00
Sugar	1,247,003 00	823,485 00
Tea	12,216,960 00	12,294,080 00
Tobacco	563,324 00	519,200 00
Wood	2,173,500 00	1,335,700 00
Wool, raw	4,056,548 00	4,383,289 00

Under the head of grain there was 27,000,000 cwt. rice at a value of $36,000,000, and 7,500,000 cwt. wheat at a value of little over $13,000,000, the rest being grain, oats, pulse, and other sorts.

The principal items under the head of seeds were linseed, poppy, till (or juyili), and rape.

Although the import and export trade of India, as will be seen from the foregoing, amounts to the grand total of $489,000,000, it is exceedingly small compared to other countries, when the vast number of the population is considered, and leaves room for great improvement. The population, according to the census of 1881, amounted to 252,541,210, and the totals of trade there give a result of less than $2 per capita.

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The following table gives the imports and exports of treasure, both gold and silver, during the last five years:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1876-'77	$45,744,480	$16,119,592
1877-'78	69,421,840	8,843,980
1878-'79	28,226,996	15,928,912
1879-'80	46,621,580	8,140,592
1880-'81	35,988,855	5,761,763

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The tonnage of shipping engaged directly in the trade with the United States was 121,161 tons, represented by 100 vessels. The number and tonnage of American (United States) vessels that cleared to foreign countries at ports in British India in each of the last three years are as follows:

	1878-'79.	1879-'80.	1880-'81.
Vessels	65	64	43
Tonnage	80,080	80,191	52,968

The imports of goods from the United States amounted in value to $1,963,392, against $2,105,047 of the previous year. The decrease is due to the falling off in gray and colored cotton piece goods, rosin, ice, fruits, and timber. Kerosene oil keeps up a lively trade, over 9,500,000 gallons, valued at $1,817,780 were received from America during the year, and the prospect is excellent for an immense increase in the immediate future.

The exports of Indian goods to the United States amounted to the value of $10,421,964, against $13,023,036 of the previous year. The principal articles taken by the United States are indigo, cutch, hides and skins, jute, gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, lac, saltpeter, linseed, and paper-making materials.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the different articles of import and export from and to the United States.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts	cwt. 45	$1,955 00	Free.
Furniture		600 00	
Cotton piece goods	yards. 21,337	1,580 00	
T-cloth (domestic sheeting)	do. 795,000	66,847 00	
Flax	pounds. 2,240	400 00	
Machinery and mill work		516 00	
Mineral oil	gallons. 9,513,173	1,817,780 00	
Ships, parts of		600 00	
Soap	cwt 121	630 00	
Wood, manufactures of		671 00	
Apparel		500 00	5 per cent.
Clocks and watches	pieces. 1,044	3,172 00	
Cotton, white bleached	yards. 27,577	2,499 00	
Drugs and medicines		12,047 00	
Rosin	cwt. 2,348	5,350 00	
Hardware and cutlery		847 00	
Instruments and apparatus		1,205 00	
Painters' materials		13,136 00	
Perfumery		1,834 00	
Provisions	cwt. 85	1,385 00	
Stationery (not paper)		394 00	
Tobacco	pounds. 77,585	14,713 00	

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EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Canes and rattans ..... cwt..	2,728	$4,786 00	Free.
Caoutchouc ..... do....	683	29,778 00	
Coir:			
Unmanufactured ..... do....	900	2,185 00	
Manufactured ..... do....	4,945	18,880 00	
Cotton manufactures	.....	2,451 00	
Drugs:			
Asafœtida ..... cwt..	104	662 00	
Peruvian bark ..... do....	72,968	1,970 00	
Other sorts	.....	19,172 00	
Dye stuffs:			
Indigo ..... cwt..	10,074	1,204,775 00	
Madder ..... do....	242	1,260 00	
Myrobalans ..... do....	2,897	3,476 00	
Safflower ..... do....	327	5,200 00	
Turmeric ..... do....	5,063	11,350 00	
Other sorts ..... do....	2,189	2,939 00	
Gums and resins ..... do....	97,829	579,693 00	
Hides, raw ..... do....	111,170	1,029,842 00	
Skins:			
Raw ..... do....	33,775	836,512 00	
Dressed ..... do....	17,412	815,516 00	
Jewelry	.....	992 00	
Jute, raw ..... cwt..	1,065,703	2,199,430 00	
Gunny bags:			
Power loom ..... number..	18,596,068	1,012,227 00	
Hand loom ..... do	554,750	40,317 00	
Cloth ..... yards..	2,564,500	121,379 00	
Rope and twine ..... cwt..	504	1,806 00	
Lace:			
Button ..... do....	2,097	58,051 00	
Dye ..... do....	286	998 00	
Shell ..... do....	27,145	863,966 00	
Metals, brass ..... do....	39	2,503 00	
Natural curiosities	.....	1,021 00	
Oils:			
Animal ..... gallons..	312	1,326 00	
Vegetable ..... do....	21,963	9,000 00	
Cocoanut ..... do....	13,160	5,295 00	
Seeds:			
Linseed ..... cwt..	397,586	996,759 00	
Mustard ..... do....	1,645	4,392 00	
Other sorts ..... do....	55	441 00	
Silk, piece goods ..... yards..	21,452	9,474 00	
Goods of silk mixed with other materials .... do....	5,720	2,816 00	
Spices:			
Cardamum ..... pounds..	20,390	27,071 00	
Ginger ..... do....	103,824	4,018 00	
Tea ..... do....	68,597	15,827 00	
Wool:			
Raw ..... do....	24,590	5,452 00	
Shawls ..... number..	78	1,358 00	
Other sorts ..... pounds..	43,447	15,915 00	
Other articles of merchandise	.....	1,454 00	
Rice ..... cwt..	29,801	41,813 00	3 annas per maund, or 7½ cents for 82 pounds.

REVENUES.

The accounts for the year are not yet fully completed, but the civil estimates, together with the accounts of the year 1879–'80 (which have been kindly furnished me by the honorable secretary to the government of India, financial department), give the following facts:

Estimate, 1880–'81:

From customs	$[illegible], 700, 000
Other sources	25[illegible], 284, 000

Actuals, 1879–'80:

From customs	9, 122, 102
Other sources	264, 816, 492

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There will be no material difference between the actuals and the estimates of 1880-'81.

The revenue on imported salt is estimated at $30,161,000, and consists in a tax of about 1¼ cents per pound, which is collected through the customs department, though not classed with the regular customs revenue. The tax on opium is estimated at $37,640,000, and the land revenue at $85,436,000.

Among the estimated expenditures of the year, the following items may prove of special interest:

Interest on public debt	$16,056,000
Railways	9,376,000
Public works	19,760,000
Army	64,652,000
Loss by exchange	13,644,000

The estimated cost of collecting the undermentioned revenues is as follows:

	Per cent.
Land revenue	13.916
Customs	8.703
Opium	25.824
Salt	5.983

Miscellaneous subjects of importance will be taken up separately in monthly reports hereafter.

H. MATTSON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Calcutta, January 18, 1882.

CEYLON.

Report by Consul Morey for the fiscal year 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Colombo, October 1, 1881.

In furnishing herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, I am obliged to confine my statistics to the calendar year 1880, that being the latest date to which authentic figures are obtainable. I must also premise the report by explaining that it cannot well be so voluminous as in previous years, since much matter of more or less import which otherwise would have found a place in it has already been furnished to the Department under the new and admirable system calling for immediate consular reports whenever there is proper material for them.

FINANCE.

Upon the whole, considering the gloomy picture I was obliged to draw last year on this subject, and the many forebodings of disaster and collapse most people have indulged in since that period, I think I may say that, owing largely to economical administration of the government, together with the practice of some unusual private economy, the public finances are in a very sound condition, as is evidenced by the late placing in London, say at 3½ and 5 per cent. premium, respectively, of two large loans to the colony, one for railway extension and the other for the Colombo Harbor Works, and the state of private finances is, I hope, better than it was at a corresponding period last year.

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AGRICULTURE.

As is well known, coffee is and must be for many years to come Ceylon's great staple, and although, like every other branch of agriculture in the world, and more especially in the tropics, it is bound to have its periodical pullbacks, nevertheless, and notwithstanding that many estates containing hundreds and thousands of acres have lately ceased bearing and been abandoned, or are being cultivated for other products, the coffee crop of 1880 was 41,000 tons, and only 7,000 tons less than that of the previous year, viz, 48,000, which is a large average. I think, therefore, that I am justified in adhering to the prophecy contained in my last year's report, that the coffee crop would average for many coming years, under judicious and economical management, at least 700,000 cwts. per annum of the very best coffee in the world; and if this proves true, the industry will be fairly lucrative.

The idea which has long prevailed, however, of its being a princely occupation must be abandoned, and every planter engaged in the enterprise must realize that the great desideratum, viz, coffee estates producing fair average crops and continuously yielding wholesome incomes, must be cherished with care, and cultivated diligently and generously, without any attempt at manuring them with champagne and brandy bottles; and not wishing to depend altogether on my own opinion in this respect, I wrote to Messrs. Whittal & Co., Colombo, the largest and almost the longest experienced coffee estate proprietors and agents here, for particulars of ten years' crops, on a fair average, properly cultivated estate, which I might regard as a proper type of the industry, having in view at the same time the ravages of the so-called *Hemileia pestratrix;* and the statistics they obligingly sent me showed that from 1871–'72 to 1880–'81, a period of ten years, the annual crop on such an estate had averaged 1,940 cwts., and was now estimated for 1881–'82 at 2,000 cwts., from which fact alone, were there not others equally patent, I think my inferences were fairly drawn. It is also satisfactory to note that the other products of the island, old and new, are increasing in quantity and value. This is notably the case with cinchona bark, which has advanced from 15,000 pounds in 1876 to 1,161,989 pounds' weight, in 1880; while tea, another new product, has doubled its production in the last year, the shipments of that article for 1880 having exceeded $100,000 in value, and its quality is excellent beyond all question, it having found favor wherever introduced, and carried off many prizes at the late International Exhibition in Melbourne.

The enhancement in old products is also very great, the value of the cocoanut-tree produce amounting to $3,000,000, and cinnamon to $402,387; cacao, India rubber, and tobacco are also being cultivated with spirit, and will soon show largely amongst the export figures; so that, even though the coffee crops do fall off, the deficiency on that account will be more than made up in other directions.

MANUFACTURES.

Respecting manufactures, about all that can now be said on that subject would be mere reiteration of what I have previously written; suffice it, therefore, to say that they are inconsiderable, and, except with respect to cocoanut-tree products and essential oils, confined wholly to articles of domestic use.

MINES.

The mining productions of Ceylon are now, as I have previously reported, principally plumbago and precious stones. The former article

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is all shipped abroad, and the quantity produced for export in 1880 was 205,738 cwt., nearly two-thirds of which, viz, 140,000 cwt., valued at $667,779, went to the United States. Many of the gems, however, and generally the best ones, are retained in the country by wealthy natives, most of whom prize such trinkets highly, and have large collections of them, representing much treasure. Last year I ventured an opinion that the product of this industry would reach $1,000,000; which sum a more careful consideration of the subject, assisted by such information as I have been able to obtain from strictly private but reliable sources, proves to be far too low; and I think I may now say that not less than $3,000,000 worth are obtained yearly, more than $2,000,000 worth being sent to Europe, mostly per parcel post, and therefore not appearing in the list of exports. None are sent to America, in consequence, I believe, of the customs duty there of 10 per cent. ad valorem, which, contrasted with their free introduction into Europe, amounts to a serious check on speculation in our direction; the result, no doubt, being that really good colored stones are only to be seen in the United States in the possession of rich American travelers who have bought them, set up, in Europe, at prices yielding enormous profits to the dealers and lapidaries of those countries, and to a corresponding loss to all parties in our own. In view of these facts I would respectfully suggest that, in the interests of the gold and silver smithing industry alone, to say nothing of the great benefits accruing from our people being able to buy choice gems from first hands in the local market, instead of spending the money and often getting fleeced abroad, the abolition of the duty on unset stones is a subject worthy of Congressional attention.

FISHERIES.

The ordinary fisheries of Ceylon, which, from the abundance and excellence of materials, might be made important, are not of consequence, except for local consumption, and, owing to native apathy, are insufficient even to supply local demands for the salted article, 4,500 tons of which, valued at $22,489, were imported during the year from India and the Maldive Islands, the valuation of such a large quantity being properly indicative of its quality, and the consumption is confined exclusively to the poorer classes, who could not pay much more for a better article. In the beginning of 1881, however, government held a successful pearl fishery, producing $300,000, nearly all of which was net profit; and it is fair, I think, to estimate the actual value of the pearls obtained at close upon $1,000,000.

FORESTS.

The forests, notwithstanding wholesale denudation has been going on for fifty years in the interests of coffee, are still extensive; much of the timber is of a highly useful quality, and would be very valuable but for the excessive cost of transportation. Large quantities are locally used for house building and other structural purposes, but little being sent abroad; only 8,100 tons of all sorts, valued at $303,664, having been exported in 1880, of which ebony formed the moiety, the balance being made up of satin wood, halmilla, iron, and sapan woods, the last named being used for dyeing purposes.

COMMERCE.

The navigation for the year amounted to 3,602 steamers and sailing vessels, aggregating 1,454,242 tons inward, and 3,649 steamers and sail-

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ing vessels, aggregating 1,452,526 tons outward. Of these, so far as I have been able to make a computation, 1,360 were steamers, aggregating 2,150,000 tons, and they brought inward 350,000 tons of cargo, valued at $1,489,780, carrying away 204,000 tons, valued at $25,195,105, as set forth in forms Nos. 127, 128, and 129, herewith inclosed. The wide difference between the registered tonnage visiting the island and the amount of freight actually delivered or taken away, is accounted for from the fact that most of the large steamers calling here are en route elsewhere, and only land or take in a portion of their cargoes at Ceylon ports.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

There were no imports direct from the United States, but, as mentioned in my dispatch No. 135, of June 22d last, about $30,000 worth of miscellaneous goods were brought via England, on through invoices, besides, perhaps, $45,000 worth, bought through second hands in Europe and Bombay.

The exports were 13,196 tons, valued officially at $1,057,333, as set forth in the inclosed form No. 130, and this is a large increase over any previous year's shipments, the figures for 1879 being 6,601 tons, value $815,148; and the amount of imports as above stated are many hundred fold in excess of any previous year during at least the last quarter of a century.

REVENUE.

The revenue for the year was $6,924,563, showing a falling off from that of 1879 of $299,770, principally on account of a decline in land sales and railway receipts, caused probably by the so-called hard times prevailing during that period; the deficiency, however, was more than counterbalanced through wisely economical expenditure, by which the government saved $362,709, without any material diminution of efficiency or neglect of the public good; and Ceylon is unquestionably fortunate at this period of depression, born of past extravagance, in having its public affairs controlled by so able and prudent an executive as the present governor.

POPULATION.

The total population of the island as enumerated per a census at the beginning of 1881 is 1,758,520, being an increase in the last ten years at the rate of over 14½ per cent. Doubtless there will be some other interesting information published in this connection hereafter, which I can make known to the Department. At present, however, there is nothing more publicly known on the subject.

W. MOREY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Colombo, October 1, 1881.

NOTE.—The principal statistics contained in the foregoing report were obtained from the Ceylon Blue Book, 1880, Ceylon Gazette, customs accounts, and master attendant's records, 1880, and from information kindly afforded at the office of the colonial secretary.

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Statement showing the imports at Ceylon for the year ending December 31, 1880.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
	Tons.			
Arms and ammunition	100	$105,686	$6,688	*England and India.
Cotton:				
Manufactures	4,000	3,524,196	127,057	*Do.
Thread	40	21,564	986	Do.
Twist	100	94,442	3,457	Do.
Waste and wool	25	20,433	Free	Do.
Curry stuff	7,850	297,419	14,858	India, Straits, and China.
Earthenware	300	68,207	4,275	Europe, Straits, and India.
Fish, dried and salted	4,500	451,985	22,489	Europe, India, and Maldive Islands.
Flour, from wheat	1,500	199,272	13,278	Europe, Australia, and India.
Wheat	500	35,969	3,209	British India.
Rice and other grains	167,000	11,056,657	970,659	India, Australia, and Europe.
Haberdashery and millinery	2,000	528,349	27,693	Europe.
Hams and bacon	45	24,772	1,018	*Do.
Malt liquors	1,500	257,238	14,530	Do.
Manures	400	112,341	Free	Europe, India, and Australia.
Hardware and cutlery	150	257,078	8,258	Europe.
Metals, wrought and unwrought	5,000	135,000	6,746	Europe and India.
Oils, principally kerosene	600	88,000	Free	*Do.
Oilman's stores	2,000	120,000	7,500	*Do.
Spirits and cordials	800	281,558	92,876	Europe.
Sugar	300	204,280	21,259	Europe, Mauritius, China, and India.
Tobacco (manufactured)	40	32,475	6,588	*Europe.
Tobacco, unmanufact'd, and cigars	200	195,290	9,759	Europe and India.
Wines	850	201,069	22,458	Europe and Australia.
Woolens	200	66,196	3,122	Europe.
Other goods, exclusive of spirits	150,000	5,314,178	91,017	Various countries.
Total	350,000	23,693,624	1,489,780	

NOTE.—The asterisks denote that considerable quantities of those goods were from the United States through other countries.

Statement showing the exports from Ceylon for the year ending December 31, 1880.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
	Tons.		
Cardamoms	80	$15,208	Europe.
Cinchona bark	140	633,575	Do.
Choya root	2	179	India.
Chanks	1,200	53,139	Do.
Cinnamon	2,012	402,387	Europe and America.
Cocoanuts	1,500	47,218	Europe, United States, Australia, and India.
Cocoa	20	1,750	England.
Coffee	41,000	16,759,981	Europe, America, China, Australia, and Mauritius.
Coir yarn, rope, and fiber	5,860	67,735	Europe, America, China, and Australia.
Copperah	5,800	456,245	Europe and India.
Cowries and shells	100	2,265	Do.
Curiosities	15	8,167	Europe, America, Australia, and India.
Fiber, kittool	100	26,856	England and America.
Fish, dried and salted	300	47,211	India.
Furniture	100	6,979	Europe, America, and India.
Hides and skins	300	99,568	Do.
Horns	150	30,398	Do.
Jewelry		3,300	Europe, Australia, and India.
Elephants (12)	50	5,600	India.
Manures	900	21,394	Do.
Oils:			
Cinnamon, 14,589 ounces	20	11,483	Europe and India.
Citronella, 1,259,180 ounces	250	77,343	Europe and America.
Essential	31	7,569	Do.
Cocoanut	20,000	2,193,207	Europe, America, and India.
Lemon grass	10	2,244	Europe and India.
Orchilla	50	3,779	Europe and America.
Plumbago	13,000	1,028,198	Do.
Arrack	700	68,558	India.
Tea	1,500	107,268	Europe, Asia, and America.
Timber of all sorts	8,100	303,664	Do.
Other articles exclusive of specie	100,760	2,702,702	Do.
Total	204,000	25,195,105	

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Statement showing the exports from Ceylon to the United States for the year 1880.

Articles.	EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Cinnamon	11	$5,580
Cocoa-nuts, 215,000	22	410
Coffee:		
Plantation	80	15,360
Native	100	29,852
Coir:		
Fiber	500	20,442
Yarn	400	44,296
Curiosities	2	250
Cocoa-nut oil	3,000	158,826
Kittool fiber	1	332
Hides and skins	2	9,510
Horns	4	400
Iron, old rails	1,000	18,428
Oil:		
Citronella, 698.828 ounces		42,869
Essential, 9,464 ounces	300	2,860
Cinnamon, 428 ounces		450
Orchilla weed	1	130
Plumbago	7,500	667,779
Seeds		25
Ebony	300	17,942
Tea	22	21,450
Furniture	1	80
Total	13,196	1,057,333

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Ceylon for the year ending December 31, 1880.

Flag.	From and to—	ENTERED. Steamers and sailing vessels.		CLEARED. Steamers and sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Europe, India, Straits, and China	3,449	1,235,973	3,492	1,228,301
American	Europe and Arabia	2	1,848	2	1,848
Austrian	Europe, India, and China	25	33,702	26	37,506
French	do	87	156,379	89	159,203
German	Europe	2	1,515	2	1,515
Italian	Europe and India	18	19,501	17	17,909
Maldivian	Maldive Islands	15	574	16	620
Norwegian	Europe	1	944	2	1,515
Russian	India	1	1,003	1	1,003
Spanish	do	1	1,731	1	1,731
Swedish	do	1	773	1	773
Total		3,602	1,454,242	3,649	1,452,526

CHINA.

Report by Consul-General Denny, of Shanghai, on the Manufactures, Mines, Fisheries, Forests, Shipping, Commerce, and Revenue of China.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Shanghai, November 14, 1881.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report in accordance with section 556 of the Revised Consular Regulations of 1881, treating—

1st. With the subject of agriculture;

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2d. Manufactures;
3d. Mines and mining;
4th. Fisheries;
5th. Forests;
6th. Commerce; showing the number of vessels, domestic and foreign, entered and cleared, and their tonnage; the amount and value of imports and duties thereon, as well as the amount and value of exports, and what portion is with the United States, together with exchange tables for the year; and,
7th. Revenue, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

The Empire of China, containing about 3,900,000 square miles, extending from the frozen north to the semi-tropical south, embracing a variety of climate and soil unsurpassed by any of the great nations of the earth, offers to her agricultural masses many advantages which must be denied the laboring classes of other nationalities.

Blessed with their various branches of labor, the science of agriculture properly holds in the estimation of this people the first place of importance to the public weal; the annual ceremony performed, from a profound sense of duty, over the first furrow of the plow is proof of their sincerity. Though they thoroughly understand how to obtain the best results, yet their agricultural implements are of the simplest and rudest character—the same to-day that they were centuries ago; refusing to submit to any change, holding that, as filial sons, they should not have other or greater advantages than those enjoyed by their fathers. The plow consists of a beam mortised into a crooked piece of timber, one end of which serves as the only handle with which it is guided, while the other connects with a shoe resting upon the ground, to the end of which is fastened a pointed convex steel blade, which throws the soil on either side. The shoe and blade are held firmly to their places by a strong piece of wood passing through the beam and connecting with the shoe. The motive power is a water buffalo or cow attached in the following manner:

A kind of bow is placed on the neck; a piece of rope attached to either end is passed around the neck; two other pieces are also made fast to the ends of the bow which are tied to a cross tree on the end of the plow-beam and a line through the nose of the ox or cow and wound around the plowman's left hand, which enables him to control his team; this constitutes the harness used. One acre of ground is considered a fair day's work with such an outfit.

The harrow is, if possible, ruder still. There are two patterns: one a triangular frame-work with rows of flat wooden or iron teeth; the other is a round log with a single row of stout wooden teeth driven in and set in a frame to hold it to its place. The driver always adds his weight to the harrow.

There is also a kind of drill-plow used in some portions of China. I have seen it frequently in the province of Chihli. It is in appearance a rudely constructed double-shovel plow. Two small tubes convey the grain from the hopper down the handle to the furrow; this is followed by a harrow or drag, frequently both. The stone roller is also used. It is about 20 inches in diameter, and from 2 to 4 feet long. The seed-plow, harrow, and roller sometimes follow each other, and are all drawn by the same ox. The drill-plow is used not because the farmer thinks the yield is better, but because the seed being sown in rows it enables him to plant another crop between, which ripens earlier or later, as the

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case may be, than the grain. At least two crops a year are always grown upon the same land; wheat, barley, and winter beans usually constitute the first, and are sown in the autumn.

Wheat is not so extensively grown as barley, as the latter ripens earlier than the former, thereby giving additional advantages to the second crop—rice, cotton, millet, &c.—which is considered more valuable than the first. Besides, the yield of barley is from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, while that of wheat is only from 15 to 20 bushels. Of course their double crops are a heavy tax upon the fertility of the soil, but the husbandman keeps it equal to the occasion by adding manure after each crop, losing no time in the operation. To-day the crop is gathered, and to-morrow the manure is added, and the plough begins turning it under; neither does he stand on the order of getting it to the fields. Sometimes it is carried by coolies, in baskets; sometimes on the backs of donkeys, and sometimes in huge carts with two clumsy wheels made fast to a revolving axle. He is not particular either as to what kind of flesh draws the cart and its contents, for I have seen the patient mule hitched by the side of the vicious buffalo, the ass with the ox, and the cow with the pony, these odd pairs all constituting apparently one harmonious team.

Irrigation is necessary alike for grain field and garden in most localities of the empire. Sometimes the water is raised from wells by sweeps and buckets; sometimes by two men, one standing on either side of the pond, each holding the end of a rope with a bucket fastened in the middle, and with a swinging motion the water is rapidly poured into a small ditch which carries it to the place intended.

A variety of wheels are so constructed and located as to render material assistance in the work of irrigation. Some are driven by cattle; others by human force, and others are turned by the power of the current from which the water is taken.

Perhaps the most efficient of them all is the endless chain of paddles, on the principle of the chain-pump, drawn by the ox or cow. Every fertile plain cut by a river is but a net-work of small canals leading to it, in order, first, to supply water for irrigation, and, secondly, to serve as highways for small boats in conveying the produce to market. Large sums of money have been expended to accomplish these ends. In the province of Chihli these water-ways have become so silted up that they are useless for both purposes. With a view to repairing them Tso Tsung Tang, the great general of the west, has petitioned the Emperor for permission to use the labor of the soldiery, claiming that drought and famine will disappear when these artificial streams are again restored.

The grain when ripe is either pulled up by the roots or cut with sickles; nothing is lost; even the straw is turned to useful purposes.

The thrashing floors are prepared with much care. Some are made by mixing sand and lime, which makes a perfectly hard surface; others are only earth, being thoroughly soaked with water and then pounded and permitted to dry before using.

The flail is used in thrashing, and the wind is the mill for separating the grain from the chaff. While the wheat crop in China is about the same now as heretofore, yet the consumption of flour is increasing every year.

The Chinese are as fond as any people in the world of good pastry, and those who reside at the treaty ports are learning rapidly to appreciate for these purposes the value of the finer brands of foreign flour.

The importation of American flour into Hong-Kong for the last three years has been as follows, viz: 1878, 752,593 sacks of 50 pounds net;

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1879, 874,379 sacks of 50 pounds net; 1880, 966,528 sacks of 50 pounds net.

From the foregoing it will be seen that this trade is steadily increasing, yet it is claimed that this is no evidence that the article is growing in favor with the native population, as it is all consumed by the foreign population of Hong-Kong and that of the Straits Settlements. Though some of these shipments do go south, yet a large portion is consumed at Hong-Kong, and as there are only about 2,500 foreign residents on that island, it follows that the consumption is largely shared by the native population.

The foreign population of China, which numbers about 4,500, draws its supply from direct shipments to Shanghai. It is also a fact that while the number of foreigners in China has neither increased nor decreased for some years past, the consumption of foreign flour is greater every year. From this it is claimed that the future will find here a great market for this staple article of food. Should these hopes ever be realized, California and Oregon will find here a convenient and profitable market for all of their surplus flour.

Should the manufactured cost remain the same, foreign flour would always be preferable, for the reason that it is superior to the native, a fact due, in a great measure, to the superior quality of foreign wheat, its cleanliness, and the improved method of preparing it for consumption. But the foreign article can be manufactured cheaper, if anything, than the native, for the reason that the land in China is divided into small patches and farmed on such a small scale that other crops can be grown more profitably than wheat.

MANUFACTURES.

The list under this heading is not only long, but important, and it would be impossible in a short review to give each more than a passing notice, which would be uninstructive. Besides, the modus operandi of the manufactures which belong to China alone is the same to-day that it was centuries ago, and has been written and rewritten many times. These comments will therefore be confined to the manufactures recently introduced and carried on by the Chinese upon the plan foreigners conduct like enterprises.

The woolen mills at Han Chou Fu are perhaps the most important of these. Han Chou Fu is the capital of Kansuh province, and is inland from Hankow about sixty days' journey. The road lies over a rough and rugged country most of the distance; hence the difficulties of transporting machinery—which had to be done with cooly labor alone—were very great, requiring much time and more patience. Even after this laborious transit was ended and the machinery laid upon the chosen ground the obstacles did not all disappear, yet they were not so serious as to stand long in the way of men who belong to a race of laborers, and whose perseverance and skill have enabled them to build their great walls and gorgeous temples on the very ramparts of nature. Han Chou Fu is about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, with no running streams; hence the water for the purpose had to come from wells. When the mills were ready to run it was found that the supply was insufficient, and the wells had to be deepened.

Then, again, the water was brackish, which interfered with the dyeing department, so that it was not until November of last year that work was actually commenced. Since that time the mills, with 1,200 spindles, have turned out about 1,300 pieces of cloth, some of which are made of

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camel's hair. The sheeps' wool is very coarse and so badly mixed with hair that much time is consumed in its preparation for the spindles.

The looms and machinery, however, were selected with special reference to the coarseness of the wool, and there seems to be no good reason why these mills cannot produce as good a quality of cloth as can be manufactured anywhere out of the like material. The object of the enterprise was to cut into a trade in the coarse woolens which the Russian merchants have long engaged almost exclusively in the northwest, and if success is not attained it will be due, perhaps, in a measure, to the difference in the quality of the wool, for about thirty-three years ago some fine merino sheep were imported and crossed with the native sheep near Kiachta with success, which greatly improved the wool clip of the herds in that locality, an example which, if the Mongols were to follow, would add millions of dollars in the near future to the value of their herds, and which would also enable the Chinese to compete successfully with foreigners in the manufacture of the finer woolen cloths, a trade which is yearly growing in importance, and which must sooner or later invite Chinese competition. Its value for the last year, 1880, was five millions of dollars in round numbers.

Results thus far seem to have fully come up to the highest expectations of the enterprising projectors, as they have ordered machinery for the manufacture of cotton cloth also in these mills.

Shanghai cotton mills are still *in statu quo*. The foundations are sufficiently high and have stood sufficiently long to convince everybody that a very serious mistake was committed by some one in the very outset. But after a stationary existence of three years, I am glad to say that there seems to be a good prospect for the work to be again begun with a determination of making a success of the enterprise. Its management has been placed in the hands of a skilled superintendent, who is to purchase the newest and most improved machinery best suited to the manufacture of China cotton, and which is to be under the operation of skilled foreigners. Even under such favorable conditions, it is thought that the cloth turned off will not compete with the better quality now manufactured on the native looms rather than otherwise, owing to the short staple of the cotton. Notwithstanding this, it is most desirable that the scheme should succeed, as the introduction of modern improvements in the future depends largely upon the benefits these people are to reap from those already taken in hand by them.

The staple of China cotton perhaps could be materially improved by the importation of seed from the United States every few years, and in this way the native merchant might in a measure compete with the foreign merchant in the manufacture of these goods. Certainly the value of this trade, which was last year $16,000,000, is worth a determined effort on their part to control.

The steam flouring mills at Tientsin, mentioned in a former report, still continue to manufacture as good flour as can be turned out of an inferior quality of wheat more or less mixed with dirt from the thrashing floor. These mills are owned and run entirely by Chinese, and I am informed that they have paid handsomely from the first.

ARSENALS.

The arsenals at Tientsin, Foochow, Shanghai, and Nanking are all the time worked to their full capacity and doing good work, I suppose, in their line, and one can only regret that factories so successful are not engaged in manufacturing harrows, plows, cultivators, &c., the friends

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of the husbandman, rather than the implements of war. The truth is, China is just now making the same mistake that other nations have made at some point in their history, namely, that of building up an army and navy at the great cost of the peaceful industries of the country.

At Shanghai and Foochow, in addition to the small-arms, cartridges, and torpedoes made, several vessels have been built and added to the Chinese navy, which reflect great credit upon the workmanship of the native mechanic.

MINERS AND MINING.

As mentioned in a former report, judging from external appearances, nature has been very liberal in supplying this empire with minerals and precious stones, but thus far the generous gift does not seem to have been appreciated, for, aside from a little surface mining, this wealth remains just where it was originally deposited, and where it will continue to remain until the old order of things gives place to the new.

Gold is found in the rivers of Yunnan, Szechuen, Shantung, and north of the Great Wall, while mines rich in silver and lead are known to exist in many parts of China.

There is also an abundance of iron, coal, copper, zinc, tin, quicksilver, &c. Some of the copper mines are very rich, yielding almost the pure ore, which is used extensively in the coining of copper cash, and in the manufacture of bells and bronzes. In the province of Shantung, in addition to its mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, and coal, diamonds are found near Yeh Chou; they are mined for only in the surface sands, and in the rudest possible way; hence the stones obtained are small and of not much value. What results scientific mining will produce remains to be seen. In this province are found also the amethyst, agate, carbuncle, carnelian, and jasper, while in other provinces are found the ruby, opal, garnet, jade, and other valuable stones. The jade stone is perhaps more highly prized by the masses than any other for ornamental purposes. But the minerals which are to add the greatest wealth to China in the future are iron and coal, for these are the inseparable friends of the laborer. Here again the ignorance of the Chinese of scientific mining has left them to work in the past only upon the surface of these vast deposits. In this way for the last century the coal fields situated at the foot of the Tang Shun hills in the district of Kai-Pink, 200 li (66 miles) northeast of Tientsin, have been mined; but a radical change is in store in the manner of working them from this time forward.

In the beginning of 1878 Mr. Tang King Sing, the manager of the China Merchants' Steamship line, and one of the most able and progressive men in this empire, organized a company from among his countrymen to mine for coal and iron upon the latest improved plan, and selected these mines as being the most favorably located for the success of the new enterprise. The capital stock is a million taels, or $1,300,000, paid up and held by Chinese merchants. To make sure that the coal deposits were extensive and of the best quality, the company, under the direction of the enterprising manufacturer, began boring with a diamond machine in the beginning of October, 1878, and continued for the period of seven weeks, when a hole of 650 feet deep was made, having passed through six seams of coal from 16 inches to 8 feet in thickness. The prospect having proved in every way satisfactory, the company began sinking shafts and erecting buildings for the works in the spring of the following year. Shaft No. 1 is fixed at

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600 feet deep, and when finished is to be the up cast shaft. The head gear of this shaft is 60 feet above the ground, and the winding engine attached to it is a very powerful one, capable of raising 1,000 tons in twelve hours. Shaft No. 2 is the down-cast shaft. It is 300 feet deep, and was finished in July last. Near this shaft there is an immense ventilation-fan. Both of these shafts are walled with dressed granite. Rock blasting is being pushed forward rapidly in the first and second levels; dynamite is the explosive used. The coal is bituminous; it makes a good fire and produces steam quickly. It also cokes well, being, it is said, 15 per cent. higher than that imported from England.

At this time the cost of the plant is about $1,000,000, one half of which has been expended for machinery, tools, &c., and the other half in building and sinking shafts.

There are employed twelve Europeans at the mines, as follows: Chief engineer, assistant chief, prospecting engineer, mechanical engineer, one boiler maker, three engine drivers, three overseers, and one miner.

The Tang Colliery, by which name these mines are known, being situated at the head of a plain, the coal will be transported to Tientsin first by railroad six miles, and then in barges by canal to connect with the Peitang River. This canal was completed early in the last summer, and is a fine piece of engineering. It is 22 miles long and from 35 to 50 feet wide, and an average depth of 10 feet, with 5 or 6 feet of water. The mines have been visited by experienced men, who have all expressed the opinion that this colliery is equal in plant and quality of coal to the first-class collieries in England and the United States. Of course it is impossible for the company at this time to fix the price of coal per ton at the pit's mouth, but owing to the cheapness of labor and the fact that transportation will not exceed $1 per ton to Tientsin, it is safe to say that it will not cost the consumer more than $4 per ton at that place, whereas he now pays $8 to $12. The company expects to commence supplying the market before the end of the present year.

Near these mines there is a mountain of iron ore, which assays as high as 62 per cent. There are also large deposits of lime near at hand. Foreigners as well as progressive Chinese are awaiting with much anxiety the success of this scheme. Should the projectors meet with the reward their enterprise deserves they will be entitled to the gratitude also of their countrymen for the prosperity which is sure to result to the people from the introduction of scientific mining into China.

FISHERIES.

While these industries in almost every country have become objects of national encouragement and protection, and while the generous care of this government has long been exercised over other branches of labor of less importance to the people than these, the valuable fisheries of China have always been and are now left to the perpetual and indiscriminate assaults of her army of fishermen. The entire coast, about 2,000 miles in length, is but one continuous fishing ground, thickly dotted with the fishermen craft almost from one year's end to the other.

The number of men employed in the coast fisheries, according to the most reliable information, is set down at 450,000, and the number of boats used by them is in the neighborhood of 40,000, varying in carrying capacity from 4 to 35 tons. These estimates do not include the thousands of people engaged in taking fish from the numerous and well-supplied rivers and lakes of this empire. Some of the best food fishes known are taken from these waters, but the entire catch, good, bad, and indif-

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ferent, is either consumed by the fishermen or sold at the market stalls. It is remarkable, too, considering the absence of statutory protection for these industries, and the great demand made upon the supply for centuries past, that the harvest has always been a prolific one, and without any apparent diminution of the yield. Perhaps the reason the authorities have heretofore made no effort to improve them is because they think it a waste of time to interfere with what nature seems to be doing so well for them, and yet there is no industry capable of a greater development in China than her fisheries, if only they could have the benefits arising from scientific culture. Every device which the ingenuity of these people can invent is brought to their assistance in gathering the finny crop.

The most valuable fishing ground on the coast is the Chusan Archipelago, off the district of Ningpo. The number of boats engaged in fishing among these islands is estimated at ten thousand. They are numbered and licensed, for which a fee is collected by the coast authorities and accounted for to the government, as the fisheries belong to the state. Women and children are employed in sun-drying the catch for transportation, while the fresh part from which the markets are supplied is preserved with ice. For this purpose large quantities of ice are stored every year at Ningpo and carried to the fisheries through the summer in boats especially built for the purpose.

Most of the nets are made of hemp, and there is no restriction as to the size of the meshes. The process of making them is much the same as the European. The ropes and lines used are made of China grass, jute, hemp, and fiber of the cocoa-nut.

The boats' hawsers are frequently made of long strips of bamboo interwoven and twisted together and sometimes covered with cocoa-nut fiber, which makes a rope of strength and durability.

The bamboo is also of great value to the fishermen in a variety of ways, for all sorts of baskets, traps, and fishing instruments are made of it. Fishing lines are usually made of silk. All the hooks used in the districts are made by blacksmiths at Ningpo.

The most important branch of the Chusan fisheries is the cuttle fishing. Ningpo alone receives of this catch from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five thousand peculs every year. During the season, which is from May to October, besides the regular boats engaged many people go out in small open boats only to take the cuttle-fish, returning again to their pursuits on shore when the season is over.

In good years the number of men engaged in this branch in the district is upwards of 80,000, requiring at least 9,000 boats. Warm, dry weather is very necessary for curing and preserving the fish. They are taken to the rocky islands near at hand to be dried, a labor which is performed by men and women, who go there temporarily for this purpose.

The price of this fish in prosperous years is $5 to $6 per pecul, but it reaches in unfavorable seasons $12 to $14.

The exportation of cuttle fish is an important item in the trade of China. The Chinese fishermen have always bestowed more or less care in the cultivation of the oyster fields, in the south, especially at Foochow, where they are grown upon bamboo poles stuck in the mud, and although quite small are very good. The oyster beds are far more extensive in the Ningpo district than any other locality, and most of these are located at the head of Nimrod Sound. While they are also small, yet they are regarded as fairly good. The largest oysters are grown at Taichow and the Saddle Islands. I am informed that those

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found in the Shanghai market are mostly from these localities. Quite a good oyster is also cultivated at Chefoo, but the supply is limited.

CONDITION OF THE FOREST.

Although the products of the forest trees form a considerable item of the inland as well as the coast trade of China, and prove in a measure a source of wealth to the Chinese engaged in it, yet it is surprising, considering the remarkable industry of this people, and the utmost diligence they bestow in the cultivation of cereals and other articles of food with implements of husbandry which partake of primitive simplicity, and without any aid of modern improvements, that they do not give more attention to the culture of forest trees, and while this industry is not wholly neglected, and in many of the provinces more or less timber is grown, yet there is a vast area of miles and miles of country suitably adapted to the cultivation of forest trees lying barren and waste.

The provinces of Shantung, Chihli, Shanse, Shensi, are perhaps more notable in this respect than the other provinces of this empire.

The most productive provinces in the timber line are Szechuen, Fuhkien, Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Chekiang, and Anhui. The pine, fir, larch, cypress, and bamboo are more extensively cultivated than other kinds; they cover the sides of mountains, forming forests, and constitute the greater part of the wood used for fuel and building, for which purposes they are generally grown.

The mountains in the south and southeast of Kiangsi produce camphor, varnish, oak, and banian; those on the west are well wooded, but unfortunately a great deal of the timber is unattainable by Chinese ingenuity. An even-grained yellowish fine hard wood is also cultivated in this province, and much used for coffins, furniture, &c. The camphor tree is extensively grown on the island of Formosa, and is also found in the province of Fuhkien and Hupeh. Besides the camphor it yields, the wood is extensively used in the manufacture of cabinet ware, trunks, and other articles.

Kwanse produces a few species of cabinet woods, and most of the cassia grown in this empire comes from the province. Hunan also produces this tree. A large quantity of the timber grown in the western provinces, watered by the Yangtze is floated in rafts to the great river, where it is used for native ship building; a considerable quantity is also shipped to the northern ports.

A fair trade in timber is carried on in native junks from Foochow; the wood principally consists of what is known as Foochow poles (or pine) and bamboo. A species called sunchi, ebony-like wood, is grown in China, and is used in the manufacture of musical instruments, fine articles of furniture, and carved into stands for curiosities. The wood is nearly as black and as heavy as ebony.

The oak, of which, according to some of the best authorities, there are several kinds, is grown in various parts of the empire. One writer says that it is not generally allowed to mature in China, and for that reason is not held in high estimation as a timber tree. The wood furnishes good charcoal.

A great deal of willow is cultivated in Hupeh, and the wood chiefly used for making boxes.

The number and variety of forest trees in China is not great if the spare use of wood for domestic uses and the few drawings in botanical works can be taken as evidence, and on the whole it may be safely said

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that the condition of the forests is not at all satisfactory. The climate of China is suitable to the growth of many kinds of timber trees, and if the government would only adopt a system of forest culture it would no doubt prove in time a source of great wealth and benefit to the country and people.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCE.

The shipping in foreign bottoms from and to foreign countries and between the treaty ports of China, and per customs returns, show that the total entries and clearances during the year 1880 were 22,970 vessels, with a tonnage of 15,874,352 tons, an increase of 1,561 vessels of 1,947,131 tons over the previous year. Of this there were 12,397 vessels, aggregating 9,606,156 tons, under the British flag, representing 60.51 per cent. of the total tonnage, and 58.64 per cent. of the total value of the carrying trade. The shipping under the Chinese flag stands second to the British, and shows an increase during the twelve months ending December 31 ultimo of 192 vessels of 474,803 tons; or, say 7,124 vessels with a tonnage of 4,828,499 tons in 1880 against 6,932 vessels of 4,353,196 tons. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company represent the entire shipping under the China flag, and I may state that they are increasing their fleet every year. American tonnage shows a little improvement, there being an increase of 139 vessels with a tonnage of 16,737 tons over the previous year.

Though there is a falling off in the position of the carrying trade under the German flag during the year 1880, as compared with 1879, by 406 vessels of 89,002 tons, yet this decline cannot be taken as an indication that the Teuton element is losing their shipping interest in the commercial world of the Far East; on the contrary the figures for the past four years exhibit that while the United States has lost, Germany has gained, the total American shipping for that period being 4,465 vessels of 1,456,055 tons against 6,767 vessels of 2,593,455 tons under the German flag, showing an increase in favor of the latter of 2,302 vessels, aggregating 1,137,400 tons.

The shipping under the French flag shows a decrease of 36 vessels in 1880 against 1879, with a decline of 4,788 tons.

The entries and clearances under the Japanese flag were 201 vessels, with a tonnage of 167,902 tons, in 1880, against 151 vessels, representing 138,208 tons, in 1879, showing an increase of 50 vessels aggregating 29,694 tons.

There has been a marked improvement in the shipping under the Russian flag in 1880 as compared with 1879, the entries and clearances in 1880, being 41 vessels of 48,369 tons against 12 vessels of 10,228 tons in the previous year.

The shipping under other flags shows very little change as regards total tonnage during the two previous years; the number of entries and clearances, however, in 1880, exhibit a falling off of 189 vessels against 1879.

As I stated in my last report, if there were direct lines of steam communications with cheap freights under the American flag between this country and the United States, it would not be long in making great changes, and as I fully expressed my ideas as to the best remedy to improve our commercial interests with the Far East, it does not seem necessary for me to again repeat them.

Below will be found the following tables, viz:

1st. Showing the shipping from and to foreign countries and between the treaty ports of China for the years 1879 and 1880.

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2d. Showing the carrying trade from and to foreign countries and between the treaty ports of China in foreign-built vessels, and its value, for the year 1880.

3d. Showing the annual value of the trade with each country for the years 1879 and 1880.

1.—*Shipping from and to foreign countries and between the treaty ports of China.*

Flag.	1879.		1880.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	10,609	8,126,004	12,397	9,606,156
Chinese	6,932	4,353,696	7,124	4,828,499
German	1,907	721,001	1,501	632,044
American	931	270,632	1,070	287,369
French	164	154,995	128	150,207
Japanese	151	138,208	201	167,902
Spanish	316	46,419	75	27,668
Danish	197	42,467	291	62,445
Siamese	78	30,930	60	25,405
Dutch	72	16,658	40	16,111
Sweden and Norway	84	15,908	36	17,059
Russian	12	10,228	41	48,369
Belgian	.....	.....	4	4,500
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaiian	.....	.....	2	618
Total	21,409	13,927,221	22,970	15,874,352

2.—*Carrying trade from and to foreign countries and between the treaty ports of China*, 1880.

Flag.	Total tonnage, foreign and coastwise, inward and outward.			Total value foreign and coastwise.	
	Entries and clearances.	Total tonnage.	Tonnage employed, per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.
British	12,397	9,606,156	60.51	395,429,777	58.64
American	1,070	287,369	1.81	11,055,161	1.62
German	1,501	632,044	3.98	26,380,285	3.87
French	128	150,207	0.95	28,606,357	4.20
Dutch	40	16,111	0.10	526,033	.08
Danish	291	62,445	0.39	2,640,789	.39
Spanish	75	27,668	6.17	652,866	.10
Sweden and Norway	36	17,059	0.11	766,499	.11
Russia	41	48,369	0.30	7,976,333	1.17
Belgian	4	4,500	0.03	90,882	0.01
Japanese	201	167,902	1.06	10,973,666	1.61
Non-treaty	62	26,023	0.17	908,394	0.13
Chinese	7,124	4,828,499	30.42	191,164,818	28.07
Total	22,970	15,874,352	100	681,171,860	100

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3. *—Annual value of the trade with each country, 1879 and 1880.*

Countries.	1879.			1880.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Great Britain	$28,466,868	$36,574,420	$65,040,288	$30,633,626	$38,953,663	$69,587,289
Hong-Kong	41,497,930	22,963,998	64,461,928	42,354,319	23,252,208	65,606,527
India	34,548,221	770,282	35,318,503	28,988,512	1,548,254	30,536,766
Singapore and Straits	1,167,891	1,230,821	2,398,712	1,208,236	1,365,306	2,573,542
Australia	498,804	2,260,741	2,759,545	310,569	2,508,669	2,119,238
New Zealand	.. ...	123,202	123,202	58	148,499	148,557
South Africa	... .	214,076	214,076	.....	82,832	82,832
British America	144,872	.....	144,872	143,490	88,349	231,839
United States	3,557,068	12,553,370	16,110,438	1,680,335	12,749,083	14,436,018
South America	34,820	.....	34,820	.....	.....	.....
Continent of Europe	2,450,280	14,212,342	16,662,622	3,215,756	18,048,205	21,263,961
Russia (Odessa)	.....	24,876	24,876	....	40,345	40,345
Siberia and Russia, via Kiakhta	.....	5,583,576	5,582,576	.....	5,677,434	5,677,434
Russian Manchuria	388,189	279,980	668,169	242,529	335,808	578,337
Japan	4,783,895	3,125,633	7,909,528	4,901,493	3,084,727	7,986,220
Philippine Islands	144,473	208,618	353,091	38,199	296,472	334,671
Cochin China	379,373	126,519	505,892	145,829	73,413	219,242
Siam	485,850	338,597	824,447	190,548	192,969	383,517
Java	168,049	411,217	579,266	222,427	375,736	598,163
Suez, Egypt, Aden	.....	74,790	74,790	13,652	196,154	209,806
Sandwich Islands	495	25,100	25,595	....	18,299	18,299
Total imports	118,716,078	.....	.....	114,295,578	... .	.....
Less reexports to foreign countries	3,596,689	....	.....	3,284,751	....	.....
Total net imports	115,119,389	. ...	.....	111,010,827	.....	.....
Total exports	... .	101,102,158	216,221,527	.....	109,037,025	220,047,952

OPIUM.

The importation of opium into China as per customs returns, during the year 1880 amounted to 99,839 piculs, valued at $65,222,744, against 107,970 piculs, valued at $68,427,064 in the previous year; showing a decrease in 1880 of 8,131 piculs, valued at $3,204,320, which may be attributed to the unsettled state of affairs which has prevailed between Russia and China, and which has affected more or less all branches of trade.

The above figures include the amounts and values of this drug which was landed in Hong-Kong and imported in Chinese vessels into the country without passing the foreign customs, as follows: In 1879, 24,919 piculs, valued at $14,360,064. In 1880, 25,185 piculs, valued at $16,705,802.

As I dwelt at some length in my last report upon the trade in this drug, I do not think that there is anything which calls for special remark at this time, further than to allude to the fact that some of the high Chinese officials of the anti-opium faction, headed by their excellencies Li Hung Chang and Tso Kung Tang two of the most prominent Chinese statesmen of the present day, are impressed with the necessity of making strenuous efforts to control this flood of opium before it overwhelms the whole country; and to this end his excellency Tso Kung Tang has memorialized the Throne, praying that a uniform tax (including customs duties) of 150 taels may be levied upon every chest of opium imported from India into China, believing that by increasing the cost it will place the drug beyond the purses of the majority of the opium-smoking classes, and thus reduce the consumption.

A decree was issued from the Throne referring the matter to the northern and southern ministers, superintendents of foreign trade, and to the viceroys and governors of the various provinces, with instructions

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to deliberate and report thereon; and I understand that a report will be submitted to the Emperor favoring the memorialists' prayer.

The expression of an opinion at this time would be premature as to whether or not the imposition of such a heavy tax will have the effect of repressing the trade in the foreign drug.

TEA.

Black tea.—The season 1880–'81, which terminated in May last, was a great disappointment from beginning to end. The total production of black tea in China, the largest ever known, was 219,000,000 pounds. The previous year it was 189,000,000 pounds, and in 1870–'71 but 150,000,000 pounds. The export to the United States (including Oolong) was 24,000,000 pounds, the greatest quantity of black tea ever exported in any one season. In 1870–'71 it was but 14,200,000 pounds.

England is the great consumer of black tea. Russia comes next in importance.

Green tea.—The export last season to the United States was 19,400,000 pounds, against 15,200,000 pounds during the previous season; but from 1870 to 1875 the annual export averaged 20,000,000 pounds, falling off from 1876 to 1880 to 15,000,000 pounds. The consumption of green tea in England is about 7,000,000 pounds.

The annexed table, compiled by Messrs. Little & Co., tea merchants, will present a concise comparison of production for the past ten years:

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BLACK TEA EXPORTED FROM ALL CHINA.

Countries.	1880–'81.	1879–'80.	1878–'79.	1877–'78.	1876–'77.	1875–'76.	1874–'75.	1873–'74.	1872–'73.	1871–'72.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Great Britain	167, 500, 000	150, 900, 000	157, 500, 000	145, 100, 000	154, 700, 000	147, 200, 000	147, 400, 000	130, 700, 000	132, 400, 000	135, 800, 000
America	24, 000, 000	19, 700, 000	12, 500, 000	19, 000, 000	13, 500, 000	13, 200, 000	17, 200, 000	15, 000, 000	19. 400, 000	20, 500, 000
Australia	21, 700, 000	15, 600, 000	17, 300, 000	14, 200, 000	16, 800, 000	16, 800, 000	13, 700, 000	14, 800, 000	16, 800, 000	12, 100, 000
Continent	6, 700, 000	2, 800, 000	1, 100, 000	nil.	6, 600, 000	10, 100, 000	6, 400, 000	8, 300, 000	4, 300, 000	3, 900, 000
Total	219, 900, 000	189, 000, 000	188, 400, 000	178, 300, 000	191, 600, 000	187, 300, 000	184, 700, 000	168, 800, 000	172, 900, 000	172, 900, 000

GREEN TEA EXPORTED FROM ALL CHINA.

Great Britain	7, 200, 000	5, 500, 000	6, 000, 000	8, 800, 000	9, 500, 000	8, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	10, 200, 000	11, 800, 000	8. 600, 000
America	19, 400, 000	15, 200, 000	13, 000, 000	15, 800, 000	15, 100, 000	17. 000, 000	20, 000, 000	19, 900, 000	22, 200, 000	20, 600, 000
Australia	nil	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
Continent	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
Total	26, 600, 000	20, 700, 000	19, 000, 000	24, 600, 000	24, 600, 000	25, 000, 000	32, 000, 000	30, 100, 000	34, 000, 000	29, 200, 000

EXPORT OF JAPAN TEA.

Great Britain	nil.	nil.	600. 000	100, 000	800, 000	500, 000	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
America	39, 000, 000	33, 600, 000	22, 300, 000	21, 600, 000	23, 000, 000	25, 700, 000	22, 300, 000	17, 900, 000	16, 600, 000	14, 000, 000
Australia	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
Continent	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
Total	39, 000, 000	33, 600, 000	22, 900, 000	21, 700, 000	23, 800, 000	26, 200, 000	22, 300, 000	17, 900, 000	16, 600, 000	14, 000, 000

GRAND TOTALS.

Great Britain	174, 700, 000	156, 700, 000	164, 100, 000	154, 000, 000	165, 000, 000	155, 700, 000	159, 400, 000	140, 900, 000	144, 200, 000	144, 400, 000
America	82, 400, 000	68, 500, 000	47, 800, 000	56, 400, 000	51, 600, 000	55, 900, 000	59, 500, 000	52, 800, 000	58, 200, 000	55, 100, 000
Australia	21, 700, 000	15, 600, 000	17, 300, 000	14, 200, 000	16, 800, 000	16, 800, 000	13, 700, 000	14, 800, 000	16, 800, 000	12, 100, 000
Continent	6, 700, 000	2, 800, 000	1, 100, 0 0	nil.	6, 600, 000	10, 100, 000	6, 400, 000	8, 300, 000	4, 300, 000	8, 900, 000
Total	285, 500, 000	243, 300, 000	230, 000, 000	224, 600, 000	240, 000, 000	238, 500, 000	239, 000, 000	216, 800, 000	223, 500, 000	215, 500, 000

In the above table is not included some 12,000,000 pounds black tea shipped from this port (Shanghai) and Foochow via Tientsin to Siberia during the season, against 18,000,000 pounds in the previous year; and 1,600,000 pounds green tea shipped to India direct, against 1,200,000 pounds in 1879–'80.

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The great rise of prices in the fall of 1879 was not sustained, and tea went forward to a gradually declining market. Opening prices in China fixed a high range for native packers, who were thus deceived into packing more than the requirements of the home markets, and the final results were unprofitable to all concerned in the export trade. The native growers, however, realized excellent profits on their early contracts; this led to much carelessness in the manufacture of the leaf, and a consequent deterioration of the crop of black tea. But for the rapid fall in the home markets before the picking season had finished, it is possible the China markets would have been overwhelmed by a large quantity of inferior leaf, for the most part unconsumed. Happily the decline in prices came in time to check the manipulation of common leaf. Generally speaking the better classes gave the best return to shippers, but it is probable that the profits on these were the exception and not the rule. The complete collapse of prices in New York from November to January established a range of values in China lower than known for many years, and as supplies were readily forthcoming, shippers have slowly but finally realized the fact that rates current in the season under review, although 50 per cent. less than those ten years ago, are still sufficiently profitable to call forth an abundant supply.

There can be no question that working expenses, commissions, and transportation rates before the teas reach the shipping port have been greatly reduced of late years; still it remains a wonder that tea can be produced at prices which a few years back would have been looked upon as an impossibility.

In nearly all branches of the China trade, owing to the complete exclusion of foreigners from the interior, it is difficult to arrive at any guide to likely production, other than is furnished by natives (and their statistics are notoriously unreliable), and as a result all operations are conducted in the dark. Until foreigners have access to a right to trade in the interior, a right accorded Chinese subjects in the United States everywhere, it is hardly possible the information which is so necessary to the safe conduct of the tea business will be obtained; without it there is but little protection to the shipper from the heavy losses which at times have been nearly ruinous.

To those interested in the cultivation of tea in the United States, aside from the mere experiment of testing the adaptability of climate and soil to its culture, I have to suggest that before they commit themselves to experiments *too* expensive, they should not only consider the difficulties in obtaining the skilled labor necessary at sufficiently low wages, but they should understand as thoroughly as possible the value of this peculiar and sensitive crop to the native grower in China, as well as those countries where tea culture has proved a remunerative enterprise.

For the stated reason that we do not have direct contact with the grower, the out-turn per acre cannot be clearly fixed, but it probably does not much exceed $12 per acre the third year after growth, increasing yearly to $50 or $60 per acre for the tenth year; after the tenth year the plants fail to produce a quality of tea equal to the first seven years of their growth.

The cheapness of working, in which the Chinese excel, is to be considered. In India, where plantations are worked by Europeans, a higher standard of quality has hitherto been maintained; but following the rate with the China and Japan plantations, the out-turn of fine tea will lessen as the plants get older, and the common classes will come into direct competition with the same class more cheaply made by the skilled labor in China. Without a large out-turn of fine tea the busi-

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ness of the grower is unprofitable unless cheap and skilled labor be obtainable; eagerness for quantity is at the expense of quality.

The total export of tea from all China and Japan to the United States reached the large total of 82,400,000 pounds, against, last season, 68,500,000 pounds. As the first-named quantity is evidently in excess of the requirements, the coming season does not seem promising, unless the range of prices be sufficiently low to check production. Green teas are manufactured with great care, and more especially for the United States. The expense in their manipulation prevents their value being affected to the extent noticeable in Japan and Oolong teas.

Of the Oolong classes, the Formosa, which amounted for the year under review to 10,844,127 pounds, is deservedly popular. The plants are young, the tea strong and of good flavor; but it is greatly to be feared that the cry of the retailer at home to have low-cost tea, that he may profit by high prices, will accelerate the natural deterioration of the plantations long before their allotted time. Fair prices is the only remedy for this, but the exporter has not been well seconded in his efforts of high standard by the consumer at home.

When there was a duty on tea the average quality was vastly superior to that now shipped; now the cheapness of tea throughout the United States has led to the establishment of a host of retailers with little or no capital; they advertise freely, and are able to compete with the larger established distributors. The consumer has suffered, for of recent years the demand has been "tea for price, not quality."

If the Chinese merchants are ignorant as to the supply of tea in their country, so are the New York merchants.

Formerly, when tea paid a duty, it was possible to clearly determine the quantity in government warehouses; now there is no duty, and stocks are scattered and statistics of consumption are unknown. No doubt a duty would be popular with merchants, for this would give them the necessary data which the removal of the duty has deprived them of.

Not many years ago the tea trade to America was conducted by American merchants and in American ships; this, however, is a thing of the past. Now English steamers have nearly monopolized the carrying trade in this direction, and English merchants do the bulk of the export business, in which they are assisted by the local English banks.

It is to be hoped that through wise legislation American shipping will reclaim its lost ground, and with the establishment of a much-needed American bank in Shanghai, the commercial center of the East, the tea business as well as other branches of trade with the United States will, it is hoped, revert to American hands.

The value at port of shipment of tea for the United States is estimated as follows:

For China tea, about	$12,000,000
For Japan tea, about	9,000,000
Total	21,000,000

The value of the entire tea crop of China, as shipped annually to foreign countries, is probably about $55,000,000.

RAW SILK.

The export of raw silk to the United States for the season 1880–'81 remained about the same as for the preceding year, whereas that to other parts showed a material increase. It was scarcely to be expected that the recent rapid growth of the export to America could be indefi-

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nitely maintained, but the fact that there has been no serious falling off evidences the continuance of a healthy demand in the States, such as augurs well for the future.

The following table gives the total export of raw silk from Shanghai for the past four seasons:

Season.	To the United States.	To Europe.	To other countries, chiefly India.	Total.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
1877–'78	4, 617	49, 174	4, 060	57, 851
1878–'79	6, 844	54. 609	3, 367	64, 820
1879–'80	9, 380	56, 359	3, 916	69, 655
1880–'81	9, 341	68, 327	7, 397	85, 065

Prices for silks of all kinds ruled exceptionally low and did not fluctuate more than fifty taels per picul during the entire twelve months. Shipments went forward with great regularity, thus preventing an undue accumulation of stocks, and the season was marked by an unwonted absence of speculation. The first parcels of new season's re-reeled silks went forward by the Pacific Mail of 30th June, 1880, the prices paid for best chops then ranging from 420 to 440 taels per picul. The prospect of an unusually abundant crop of silk in China, and reports of a large production in Europe, depressed values all over the world, and prices here steadily declined until the middle of November, when best chops were worth 400 taels, and usual reel tsablee fair 4 (blue elephant) 320 taels.

The low level of prices now reached induced considerable transactions, partly of a speculative character, and a reaction set in, the culminating point of which was attained in March, 1881, when best chops R. R. tsablee were sold at 455 taels, and usual reel tsablee best 4 at 372½ taels. Here a further period of dullness ensued involving a decline in prices of about 20 taels per picul, and there was no improvement until early in June, when anticipations of a short supply for the incoming season gave rise to an excited demand and considerable speculation.

Usual reel coarse silks were in better favor than tsablees, and commanded relatively higher prices. For re-reeled Haining there was but little inquiry, and the production of this class of silk is being largely discontinued by the Chinese. It is worthy of note that in November, 1880, an English house deeming re-reels better value than usual reels purchased 2,000 to 3,000 bales for shipment to London on speculation.

The opening of the season 1881–'82, in June last, was attended with much excitement, consequent upon serious injury to the silkworms in China by unfavorable weather and reports of a partial failure of the crop in Italy.

More recent accounts prove the latter reports to have been much exaggerated, but a heavy deficiency in the yield of China silk has been established beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Usual reel tsablee best 4 opened at 370 taels, and advanced rapidly to 420 taels, whilst for the first shipments of best chops R. R. tsablee 460 taels was paid. Purchases were difficult on any terms, as many dealers withdrew their silk from the market, and most of the parcels offered were eagerly bought up on speculation by wealthy Chinese and warehoused in Shanghai in anticipation of a further advance in prices later on.

These circumstances had contributed to force prices here considerably above the range of values current in the European and American

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centers of consumption, and at the beginning of October best chops R. R. tsablees fetched 500 taels, and usual reel tsablee best 4, 460 taels.

This state of affairs materially checked business, and the export of silk to all parts at the end of October was only 22,000 bales, as against 46,000 bales at the same period last year. The European demand has run mainly on coarse silks, values for which have risen more in proportion even than those for tsablees.

As far as can be at present ascertained it is thought that the supply of China silk available for export during the current season will be under 60,000 bales.

The following comparison between London and New York as markets for eastern silk shows that the importance of the former is still decreasing, whereas that of the latter continues to advance:

	1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Total bales of China, Canton, and Japanese silks.	Percentage for each country.	Total bales of China, Canton, and Japanese silks.	Percentage for each country.	Total bales of China, Canton, and Japanese silks.	Percentage for each country.
Deliveries from London docks	38,733	74¾	30,076	62½	29,901	60¾
Imports into the United States	13,000	25¼	18,055	37½	19,465	39¼
Total	51,733	100	48,131	100	49,366	100

	Bales.
Increase in United States	1,410
Decrease in England	175
Net increase	1,235

As, however, many silks delivered from the London docks are for re-export, whereas all silk imports into the United States are practically for consumption, this statement should be supplemented by the following one, showing the net amount of silk actually retained in the United Kingdom:

	1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Total importation.	Percentage for each country.	Total importation.	Percentage for each country.	Total importation.	Percentage for each country.
	Bales.		*Bales.*		*Bales.*	
Amount of silk imported into Great Britain, less exports	23,300	63	25,200	57	27,350	56¾
Amount of silk imported into the United States	13,600	37	18,800	43	20,900	43¼
Total	36,900	100	44,000	100	48,250	100

The silk filature mentioned in my last report, established in Shanghai by Messrs. Russell & Co., has been considerably enlarged, and now contains 200 basins. Under skilled foreign supervision the native workwomen have succeeded in improving materially the quality of the silk produced, and the article is highly spoken of in the English market.

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The undoubted success of this enterprise has led to other similar undertakings, and no less than four are organizing or in contemplation.

An interesting feature of the year has been the publication by the inspector-general of customs of an extensive report on the silk culture of China. This work contains much valuable information as to the various kinds of silkworms found in the different provinces and the modes of rearing them. It likewise deals very fully with the native silk manufactures, giving drawings of the machinery employed. But in the matter of statistics as to production and consumption it leaves much to be desired, the figures supplied by the various commissioners being frequently both conflicting and confused.

The absence of care displayed in this direction renders it almost impossible to form a reliable estimate of the total silk production of China, but after patient investigation there seems good reason to believe that the entire crop of silk produced in the empire (Canton included) for the year 1879 was about 180,000 piculs, of which less than one-half was exported.

I am indebted to Messrs. Russell & Co., at this port, for the valuable information contained in the above report on silk.

STRAW BRAID.

During the past five years, ending the 30th June, 1881, the export of straw braid from China to foreign countries has shown a remarkable increase, and for the last year of the time, viz, from July 1 to June 30, reached the gross amount of 50,391 piculs. The relative annual export for the term named was as follows:

	Piculs.
Year ending June 30, 1877	18,936
Year ending June 30, 1878	30,654
Year ending June 30, 1879	32,873
Year ending June 30, 1880	38,916
Year ending June 30, 1881	50,391

With the exception of a trifling quantity, the whole of the export is shipped to the London and New York markets, and the following figures show the relative quantity destined for those markets during the past two years, viz:

	For London.	For New York.
Year ending June 30, 1880	23,779 piculs.	14,345 piculs.
Year ending June 30, 1881	36,204 piculs.	13,608 piculs.

From these figures it will be observed that the *increase* of export for the past year was entirely destined for London, and the consequence of the shipment of such heavy supplies, which took place during the first half of the term (*i. e.*, for six months ending 31st December, 1880), was to overstock and depress that market and restrict subsequent shipments, so that those during the latter part of the term showed but little increase over the shipments of the corresponding term of the previous year. The unusually large export of last year was doubtless originally induced by the large production, consequent on an abundant harvest in 1880 and the low range of prices which prevailed in China, but it is worthy of remark that even at such low cost the trade, when pushed to the extreme, ceased to be profitable, and very heavy losses are believed to have been suffered by those interested in the business, whilst the London market is still overstocked and depressed.

A similar condition has prevailed in the New York market, and this state of depression in the two great consuming markets has reacted upon the markets in this country, prices for straw braid having fallen

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below those at which the article can be profitably produced, and the natives, in despair of getting cost for their products, have, in realizing at the market rates, become sharers in the general losses that owe their origin to overproduction. At last low prices have curtailed production, and it is reasonable to suppose that, in due season, a return of trade to a healthy state may be anticipated.

The whole of the export to foreign countries is finally made from the port of Shanghai, but the produce is originally shipped from the northern ports of Chefoo and Tientsin, which receive it from the interior producing districts.

These producing districts are situated for the most part in the provinces of Hunan, Shansi, Shantung, and Chihli, and chiefly in the former two provinces. The communication between these districts and the ports of Chefoo and Tientsin, where the produce first finds a foreign market, is long and arduous, the transit occupying a space of from two to three weeks, and being liable to frequent interruption from stress of weather, rendering the roads and canals impassable.

The braid is made from wheat straw, of which a spring and autumn crop is gathered, and the character of the straw is affected by the season. The straw is selected and stored, available to such extent as the state of the market may warrant.

If the cost of preparing the braid is not covered by the outturn, the product is naturally suspended, and it may so happen that a considerable portion of the straw stored for possible use is ultimately thrown away for want of a market for the braid.

Heretofore it has been very difficult to induce the natives to manufacture new patterns in braid whilst they could sell their usual makes at any profit at all. The recent season of depression has, however, induced more enterprise on their part, and many new patterns have been made in imitation of samples of home-made braids furnished to them by foreigners. The manufacture is in great part suspended during the winter, when it is difficult to manipulate the wetted straw.

EXCHANGE.

The rates ruling on the 30th June, 1880, maintained their steadiness with an upward tendency until they reached, on the 3d of August, to 5*s.* 4*d.* for four months' bank paper. The cause of this advance might be attributed to an active silk market at the opening of the season.

Money getting very plentiful, rates by the end of the month reached 5*s.* 2⅞*d.* For the remaining months of the year, and as always happens at this time when importers are anxious to dispose of their piece goods before the closing of the northern ports, rates dropped until they reached by the end of December to 5*s.* 1⅞*d.* for four months' sight paper.

Business commenced at the beginning of the year at 5*s.* 1⅛*d.* for four months' sight bank paper; but, consequent on a tightness of money in London and an advance in bar silver, rates increased before the end of the months to 5*s.* 1¾*d.*

About the beginning of February there was a rumor of a bimetallic conference of the different European powers and the United States to be called, and this to a certain extent added stability to rates, and, indeed, was the cause of an advance about the middle of the month to 5*s.* 2⅛*d.*, and which, gradually advancing, saw quotations at the beginning of March at 5*s.* 2½*d.* Bar silver again getting a little easier in England, 5*s.* 2*d.* was the quotation for bank paper about the middle of the month. During the month of April, as usually happens when banks

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begin to lay in funds for the coming season, rates gradually improved to 5*s.* 2¼*d.*, but immediately afterwards dropped, fears being entertained that nothing would result from the conference, and at the beginning of the next month, although rates at this time of the year meet all the support they can from the banks to secure high sterling rates for the tea bills at Hankow, yet they declined to 5*s.* 1⅞*d.*, and towards the middle of the month, silver still declining, they dropped to 5*s.* 1⅝*d.* at the very height of the tea season at Hankow, when we usually see the highest rates ruling. Fluctuations continued very slight to the end of this month.

The middle of June saw the rate at 5*s.* 1¼*d.* About the end of June one of the many periodical money squeezes to which foreigners are subjected by the native banks, who raised interest to 30 per cent., was a great factor in the course of rates advancing to 5*s.* 2⅛*d.*

Subjoined are the closing rates of exchange for four months' sight documentary paper for each European mail, viz:

1880.	*s.*	*d.*	1881.	*s.*	*d.*
July 6	5	3¼	Jan. 6	5	1½
13	5	3½	13	5	1⅝
20	5	3⅝	18	5	1¾
27	5	3⅞	27	5	2¼
Aug. 3	5	4¼	Feb. 1	5	1¾
10	5	4	8	5	1¾
17	5	3½	15	5	2
24	5	3	22	5	2¼
31	5	3½	Mar. 1	5	2⅜
Sept. 7	5	3⅝	8	5	2¼
11	5	3⅝	15	5	2¼
18	5	3	22	5	2¼
30	5	2⅞	29	5	2⅛
Oct. 7	5	2⅞	April 5	5	2¼
14	5	2⅞	12	5	2⅜
21	5	2⅝	19	5	2⅜
28	5	2⅝	22	5	2⅜
Nov. 4	5	2	29	5	2¼
11	5	1½	May 6	5	2¼
18	5	1⅝	13	5	2⅜
25	5	1½	20	5	2
Dec. 2	5	1½	27	5	2
9	5	1½	June 3	5	2¼
16	5	1⅞	10	5	1⅝
23	5	1⅝	17	5	1½
30	5	1⅝	24	5	2⅜

Table showing the exportation of sundry articles from Shanghai to the United States for years ending June 30, 1880 *and* 1881.

Articles.		1881.	1880.
Straw hats	number	2,175,000	4,745,800
Goat skins	do	79,430	18,867
Goat rugs	do	6,500	.....
Cow and buffalo hides	piculs	4,827.91	7,782.86
Camels' hair	do	793.69	2,045.01
Wool	do	819.24	47.92
Feathers	do	5.80	58.36
Muck	do	3.44	5.55
Nut galls	do	520.54	579.95
Rhubarb	do	621.50	609.11

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Table showing the value of the importation of metals during the years 1879 *and* 1880.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Copper:		
Bar and rod	$203,360	$190,656
Sheet and nails and muntz metal	201,754	143,308
Old	8,852	5,181
Wire	30,949	1,780
Manufactured, and ware unclassed	6,502	3,571
Iron:		
Railroad	6,519	3,141
Bar	633,955	879,681
Hoop	462,553	451,047
Wire	7,562	8,161
Pig and kentledge	186,698	132,794
Ware and manufactured, unclassed	126,866	109,026
Manufactured, unclassed	100,759	197,643
Lead:		
In pigs	421,601	367,904
Tea and sheet	958,961	1,002,135
Quicksilver	5,985	11,970
Spelter and zinc	386,661	124,754
Steel	68,961	25,132
Tin:		
In slabs	96,224	118,182
In plates	1,325,346	1,399,172
Metals:		
Manufactured, unclassed, as hardware, brass ware, brass buttons, steel ware	78,799	73,102
Tin ware, cutlery	472,799	462,466

Table showing the revenue collected by the Chinese imperial maritime customs during the years 1879 *and* 1880.

	1879.	1880.
Import duty	$3,315,542	$3,332,508
Export duty	10,335,315	11,556,517
Coast-trade duty	867,331	959,161
Opium duty	3,468,516	3,152,539
Tonnage dues	346,966	349,427
Yangtze River steamer coast-trade duty deposits	130,753	140,987
Total	18,464,423	19,491,139
Transit dues	479,914	470,877
Total collections	18,944,337	19,962,016

O. N. DENNY,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Shanghai, November 14, 1881.

AMOY.

Report by Consul Goldsborough.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amoy, September 30, 1881.

In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended (unless where otherwise designated) June 30, 1881.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Table A shows the amount of American shipping during the year ending September 30, 1881, are nine vessels, showing a tonnage of 3,356, entered, and eight vessels cleared.

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FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Table B shows the nationality, number, and tonnage of all the foreign vessels which have entered and cleared during the year ended June 30, 1881.

Foreign vessels to the number of 759, with a total tonnage of 482,786, entered at this port. Of these, 553 vessels, with a total tonnage of 399,506, were under the British flag, being 495 steamers and 58 sailing vessels, 29 Chinese, 10 Danish, 2 French, 119 German, 4 Netherlands, 33 Spanish, 2 Swedish, and 7 Siamese vessels. These totals show an increase over last year of 29 vessels, with a tonnage of 28,227.

NATIVE JUNKS.

The amount of trade in native junks, which is considerable, cannot be ascertained. The officials in charge of the native customs establishment do not feel disposed to furnish any information as to the number of vessels entering and leaving the port, or the amount of revenue accrued.

I am assured, on what would seem to be competent authority, that few sea-going junks are now built at Amoy or at any of the small adjacent ports, the low freights in foreign bottoms making it unprofitable to replace the old junks put out of service with new ones.

SUGAR EXPORT.

One hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-one piculs, or 17,790,800 pounds, of brown sugar were shipped from Takow, in Formosa, to the United States during the year 1880.

The present sugar crop at this port and Formosa is said to be large, and is estimated by the Chinese merchants at somewhere about double that of 1880. The foreign merchants regard this estimate as excessive; but it is doubtful whether the total value of the foreign trade will be very far in excess of that of last year, inasmuch as the supply so far exceeds the demand.

Prices are, therefore, much lower, and the profits are rather in favor of the shipper than of the producer, which tends to limit the export trade, as the producer prefers to hold his stock rather than sell at present prices.

The quantities of sugar exported from the ports of Amoy and Formosa to foreign countries and Chinese ports during the year 1880 are as follows:

FROM AMOY.

Description.	To foreign countries.	To Chinese ports.
	Piculs.	*Piculs.*
Brown sugar	36,489.75	131,400.77
White sugar	672.16	29,535.89
Candy sugar	19,221.40	82,753.04
Total	56,383.31	243,689.89

Of the quantity to foreign countries, 29,621 piculs were shipped to Great Britain, 22,470 piculs to Hong-Kong, 3,498 piculs to the Straits, and the balance to Siam, Cochin-China, Japan, and Java.

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FROM TAKOW IN FORMOSA.

Description.	To foreign countries.	To Chinese ports.
	Piculs.	*Piculs.*
Brown sugar	765, 630. 00	244, 994. 00
White sugar	38, 125. 00	28, 396. 00
Candy sugar	139. 00	.....
Total	803, 894. 00	273, 390. 00

Of brown sugar, especially the coarser kinds, Japan has been the principal consumer, and took as much as 332,265 piculs, the largest recorded export to that country, while Great Britain taking as much as 150,210 piculs (one picul is equal to 133⅓ pounds), United States 133,431 piculs, Hong-Kong 129,899 piculs, and Australia 56,089 piculs.

A great deal has been said and written as to the waste in the preparation of sugar by the rude buffalo mills, and the point cannot be too often urged upon. To say 30 per cent. is lost is not to exaggerate the case, and all endeavors to induce a departure from old customs in this respect have so far been, and will, I fear, continue of little avail.

TEA EXPORT.

Since my report last year, the shipments of tea to the United States, as shown by the books of this office, from October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881, aggregate to $4,603,129.47, against $4,214,863.27 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of $388,329.20.

The shipments for the year 1881 will, in all probability, exceed those of the past year, but this, of course, to a great or less extent, is matter of speculation and cannot be determined till the end of the year.

The average cost per picul, with all charges, amounts to $40, and the freight per ton about £3 10*s*. Table C shows the return of exports for the year ended June 30, 1881.

IMPORTS.

Table D shows the return of imports for the year ended June 30, 1881.

The total value of the import trade ended June 30, 1881, was $15,767,011, as against $13,737,071 of the previous year, showing an increase of $2,029,940. Of this amount opium contributed $6,140,420, piece goods $382,689, woolen goods $82,580, metals $460,946, foreign sundries $1,528,392, and native sundries $7,071,984.

During the past year the foreign import of cotton goods has increased to some extent. Amongst the chief descriptions are T-cloths, which show an improvement of 25,000 pieces over the import of 1879-'80.

The imports of other descriptions have also improved, and the trade for the year, upon the whole, may be said to have been, in a comparative sense, satisfactory.

The total number of piece goods of all descriptions imported amounted to 226,040 pieces, as against 216,824 pieces in 1879-'80, showing an increase of 9,216 pieces. The greater portion of these is said to have been imported from Hong-Kong by Cantonese doing business here.

The rates at which sales were effected are stated to have been gen-

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erally remunerative, and there is reason to hope that this branch of the trade will still continue to improve.

The total dues and duties collected by the customs at this port from July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, have been 737,948 Hai Kwan taels (one Hai Kwan tael is equal to $1.54).

The treasure imported during the same period has been 1,489,428 Hai Kwan taels, while the treasure exported amounted to 2,353,916 Hai Kwan taels.

OCCURRENCES.

The summer was unusually mild. For over four months the temperature was about 84° in the shade. Owing, however, to the copious showers of rain we have had, there was less sickness than usual, and the general health of the native population and European community has been good.

The numerous missionaries stationed in this consular district have found little cause of complaint concerning their work during the year. One or two complaints of persecution towards native Christians have been made, but the officials have used coercive measures on offenders with satisfactory results.

On or about the 26th August, 1881, a strong typhoon, accompanied with heavy rains, swept over the port of Tamsui (Formosa), causing considerable damage to native junks in port and at sea. Twa-tu-tia, some ten miles above Tamsui—the place where the foreign residents reside during the tea season—was flooded, and a quantity of tea ready for shipment was damaged by the flood; also the tea plants in the interior were washed away, but to what extent it is not known. It was also reported that some 300 of the natives perished during the storm. A number of minor damages occurred to roofs of houses, teas, &c. The lowest reading of the barometer was 29°.06.

Lately Lieutenant Norris, U. S. N., has been making astronomical observations at a small temporary observatory erected by him in the premises of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, at Hoo-lang-soo, for the purpose of determining accurately the longitude and latitude of Amoy which form part of a series of observations begun in Japan last year. They are being made by United States naval officers, under the direction of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department of the United States. The plan is to determine the *difference* of longitude between two places connected by telegraph, one of which has already had its longitude accurately determined. For this purpose two parties are necessary; one at each end of the line. Each party is furnished with a transit instrument and a chronometer, with some other instruments for registering time, telegraphing, &c. As soon as it is dark enough in the evening, observations are made with the transit instrument of certain fixed stars at the instant of their passage over the meridian. These observations give the exact *error* of each chronometer on local time. Then by means of the telegraph the two chronometers are compared, which gives the exact *difference* between the two chronometers. Combining the errors of the chronometers with their difference gives the exact difference of time between the two places, which is the difference of longitude. That, applied to the longitude of the place already known, gives the longitude of the other place, which then becomes the starting point from which to determine some other position. It is the intention of Lieutenant Norris to proceed to Manila, thence as far south as Singapore, and, perhaps, Madras.

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The observations being numerous and the reduction of them rather complicated, no attempt is made to complete them at present, but it will be done in Washington upon the completion of the field work, when the results will be published.

The latitude is also obtained from observations of fixed stars, by one of the most accurate methods known, but it does not involve the use of the telegraph.

W. ELWELL GOLDSBOROUGH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amoy, September 30, 1881.

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C.—*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Amoy for the year ended June 30, 1881.*

A.—SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	Chinese ports			9	3,356	9	3,356			5	1,506	5	1,506
	United States									1	862	1	862
	Japan									1	517	1	517
	Hong-Kong									1	85	1	85

B.—JUNE 30, 1881.

British	Chinese ports	273	198,761	53	18,160	326	216,921	291	217,828	38	12,777	329	230,605
	Japan	4	6,084			4	6,084	1	965	5	1,601	6	2,566
	Hong-Kong	121	81,562	1	299	122	81,684	119	75,146	2	578	121	75,724
	Manila	37	17,114			37	17,114	41	19,267	1	357	42	19,624
	Straits	26	24,813			26	24,813	28	26,948	1	433	29	27,381
	Siam			1	325	1	325			2	625	2	625
	Java			1	290	1	290			5	1,655	5	1,655
	United States							23	32,728	4	2,126	27	34,854
	Great Britain	34	51,142	1	846	35	51,988	11	16,015			11	16,015
	Australia			1	287	1	287						
Chinese	Chinese ports and Hong-Kong	29	16,616			29	16,616	29	16,616			29	16,616
Danish	Chinese ports	1	976	8	1,762	9	2,738			8	1,762	8	1,762
	Siam			1	255	1	255			1	255	1	255
	United States							1	976			1	976
French	Hong-Kong			1	387	1	387						
	Chinese ports			1	226	1	226			2	613	2	613
German	Chinese ports	11	7,482	108	34,154	119	41,636	11	7,482	110	34,779	121	42,261
	United States							2	2,348	1	698	3	3,046
Netherlands	Hong-Kong	4	3,376			4	3,376	4	3,376			4	3,376
Siamese	Chinese ports			4	1,584	4	1,584			3	1,032	3	1,032
	Siam			2	607	2	607			3	428	3	928
	Hong-Kong			1	425	1	425			1	656	1	656
Spanish	Manila	33	14,984			33	14,984	33	14,953			33	14,953
Swedish	Chinese ports			1	223	1	223			2	446	2	446
	Java			1	223	1	223						

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C.—*Statement showing the exports from Amoy for the year ended June 30, 1881.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Amount of duties in Haikwan taels.	Whither exported.
China ware:			*t.m.c.c.*	
Coarse.....piculs..	23,369	$81,791	0.4.5.0 per picul.	Manila, Java, and Straits.
Fine.....do....	6	108	0.9.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Garlic.....do....	7,857	13,242	0.0.3.5 per picul.	Do.
Grass cloth:				
Coarse.....piculs..	118	17,700	0.7.5.0 per picul.	Do.
Fine.....do....	48	16,800	2.5.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Hemp:				
Bags.....pieces..	772,415	38,620	5 per cent. ad val.	Newchwang and Formosa.
Sacking.....do....	492,700	54,197	5 per cent. ad val.	Shanghai.
Fiber.....piculs..	2,622	9,177	0.2.0.0 per picul.	Hong-Kong and Straits.
Iron ware.....do....	11,556	69,336	5 per cent. ad val.	Manila, Straits, and Java.
Joss-sticks.....do ..	535	9,362	0.2.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Kittysols..... .... pieces..	378,303	43,504	0.5.0.0 per cent.	Do.
Lungngans, dried.....piculs..	13,124	111,554	0.2.5.0 per picul.	Shanghai and Straits.
Paper:				
First quality .....piculs..	10,687	144,274	0.7.0.0 per picul.	Coast ports, Java, Manila, and Straits.
Second quality .....do....	22,971	149,311	0.4.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Preserves.....do....	3,912	48,900	0.5.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Sugar:				
Brown.....piculs..	119,917	371,742	0.1.2.0 per picul.	Shanghai and northern ports.
Candy.....do....	100,201	911,829	0.2.5.0 per picul.	Do.
White.....do....	28,675	194,990	0.2.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Tea:				
Congou.....piculs..	8,138	105,794	2.5.0.0 per picul.	United States, Straits, and England.
Oolong.....do....	60,801	1,033,617	2.5.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Souchong.....do....	96	14,400	2.5.0.0 per picul.	Straits and Manila and Java.
Tobacco, prepared..... do....	4,852	111,596	0.4.5.0 per picul.	Do.
Vermicelli.....do....	14,934	82,137	0.1.8.0 per picul.	Do.

D.—*Statement showing the imports at Amoy for the year ended June 30, 1881.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties in Haikwan taels.	Countries whence imported.
Cotton goods:			*t. m. c. c.*	
Shirtings, gray .....pieces	65,651	$154,279	0.0.8.0 per piece.	Hong-Kong.
Shirtings, white..... do...	39,115	123,212	0.0.8.0 per piece.	Do.
Shirtings, dyed..... do ..	1,187	3,857	0.1.5.0 per piece.	Do.
Brocades ....do ..	2,501	9,003	0.1.5.0 per piece.	Do.
Damasks..... do ..	488	3,660	0.2.0.0 per piece.	Do.
Drills .....do...	5,972	21,499	{0.1.0.0 per piece.* {0.0.7.5 per piece.†	Do.
T-cloths..... do...	97,711	156,337	{0.0.8.0 per piece.‡ {0.0.4.0 per piece.§	Do.
Turkey reds .....do...	6,378	10,842	0.1.5.0 per piece.	Do.
Cotton yarns .....piculs.	33,365	1,101,045	0.7.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Woolen goods:				
Bunting.....pieces.	6	39	0.2.0.0 per piece.	Hong-Kong.
Camlets .....do...	2,978	49,137	0.2.2.8 per piece.	Do.
Lastings .....do...	1,028	14,649	0.2.2.8 per piece.	Do.
Spanish stripes..... do...	429	8,687	0.4.5.6 per piece.	Do.
Woolen and cotton mixtures .....pieces..	1,549	10,068	0.2.0.0 per piece.	Do.
Metals:				
Iron, manufactured.piculs.	804	3,055	0.1.2.5 per picul.	Hong-Kong.
Iron, nail-rod.....do...	2,680	10,184	0.1.2.5 per picul.	Do.
Iron, old .....do ..	7,723	15,446	5 per cent..	Do.
Lead .....do...	14,228	96,039	0.2.5.0 per picul.	Do.
Tin .....do...	9,949	303,931	1.2.5.0 per picul.	Do.
Quicksilver .....do...	439	30,291	2.0.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Opium:				
Benares ..... piculs.	5,214	3,498,380	30.0.0.0 per picul.	Hong-Kong.
Malwa .....do...	12	8,640	30.0.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Patna .....do...	2,589	1,746,920	30.0.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Persian ..... do...	1,258	868,020	30.0.0.0 per picul.	Do.
Turkey ..... do...	34	23,460	30.0.0.0 per picul.	Do.

* Not exceeding 30 inches wide and 40 yards long.
† Not exceeding 30 inches wide and 30 yards long.
‡ Not exceeding 34 inches wide and 48 yards long.
§ Not exceeding 34 inches wide and 24 yards long.

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D.—*Statement showing the imports at Amoy, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties in Haikwan taels.	Countries whence imported.
Foreign sundries:			*t.m.c.c.*	
Cotton, raw .....piculs.	7,114	$106,710	0. 3. 5. 0 per picul.	Hong-Kong, Straits.
Bêche-de-mer.....do...	4,559	86,621	[1] 1. 5. 0. 0 per picul. [2] 0. 3. 5. 0 per picul.	Do.
Flour .....do...	5,774	20,209	Free..	Hong-Kong.
Mangrove bark.....do...	5,578	5,020	0. 0. 3. 5 per picul.	Hong-Kong, Straits.
Oil cake.....do...	37,400	65,450	0. 0. 3. 0 per picul.	Java.
Oil nuts .....do...	569	1,991	5 per cent ..	Manila.
Rattans .....do...	3,875	17,437	0. 1. 5. 0 per picul.	Hong-Kong, Straits, Java.
Rice .....do...	69,722	115,041	Free..	Hong-Kong, Saigon, Bangkok.
Sapan-wood .....do...	3,478	8,868	0. 1. 0. 0 per picul.	Hong-Kong, Manila, Bangkok.
Native sundries:				
Bean cake ... .piculs.	622,309	840,117	0. 0. 3. 5 per picul.	Chefoo, Newchwang.
China root .....do...	612	5,814	0. 1. 3. 0 per picul.	Hong-Kong, coast ports.
Coal .....do...	22,579	10,160	0. 1. 0. 0 per picul.	Keelung.
Cotton, raw .....do...	36,211	669,903	0. 3. 5. 0 per picul.	Shanghai, Ningpo.
Fungus .....do...	885	30,975	0. 6. 0. 0 per picul.	Hong-Kong, coast ports.
Hemp .....do ..	1,734	25,143	0. 3. 5. 0 per picul.	Do.
Lily flowers.....do...	10,365	77,737	0. 2. 7. 0 per picul.	Do.
Manure cake.....do...	1,459	6,565	0. 0. 9. 0 per picul.	Shanghai.
Medicines .....value	.....	[3] 50,164	5 per cent..	Hong-Kong, coast ports.
Iron wire.....piculs.	893	8,483	0. 2. 5. 0 per picul.	Hong-Kong, Foochow.
Pease .....do...	437,978	722,663	0. 0. 6. 0 per picul.	Chefoo, Newchwang.
Rice.....do...	441,371	794,467	0. 1. 0. 0 per picul.	Shanghai.
Samshu .....do...	6,670	53,360	0. 1. 2. 0 per picul.	Chefoo, Newchwang.
Sesamum seed.....do...	4,547	19,097	0. 1. 3. 5 per picul.	Chefoo, Newchwang, Formosa.
Silk piece goods.....do...	106	79,500	12. 0. 0. 0 per picul.	Shanghai, Canton.
Tea, Oolong ..... do ...	100,281	3,254,118	2. 5. 0. 0 per picul.	Foochow, Tamsui.
Tea mats .....pieces.	1,223,957	42,838	0. 2. 0. 0 per cent...	Hong-Kong.
Tobacco, leaf.....piculs.	353	3,353	0. 1. 5. 0 per picul.	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Vermicelli.....do...	13,250	112,625	0. 1. 8. 0 per picul.	Chefoo, Newchwang.
Wheat .....do...	174,681	314,425	0. 1. 0. 0 per picul.	Shanghai.

[1] Black. [2] White. [3] Haikwan taels.

NINGPO.

A.—*Statement showing the imports at Ningpo for the year ending June 30, 1881.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.*	Whence imported.
Cotton goods:				
Shirtings, gray.....pieces..	321,915	$975,402	.....	Foreign countries via Shanghai.
Shirtings, white.....do....	32,836	92,597	.....	Do.
Shirtings, English.....do....	440	1,364	.....	Do.
Shirtings, American.....do....	2,820	10,265	.....	Do.
T-cloths .....do....	146,390	434,778	.....	Do.
Chintzes.....do....	6,857	15,154	.....	Do.
Drills, English .....do....	8,335	22,088	.....	Do.
Drills, American .....do....	7,050	19,810	.....	Do.
Drills, Dutch.....do....	180	326	.....	Do.
Jeans, English ....do....	22,910	55,671	.....	Do.
Jeans, American .....do....	2,550	6,197	.....	Do.
Jeans, Dutch.....do....	3,030	7,363	.....	Do.
Turkey red cloths.....do....	3,152	7,471	.....	Do.
Velvets .....do....	1,836	12,099	.....	Do.
Handkerchiefs.....dozens..	6,900	5,934	.....	Do.
Total cotton goods.....	567,198	1,666,519	.....	

*It is not possible to give, with any degree of accuracy, the duty collected on the different articles of import.

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A.—*Statement showing the imports at Ningpo for the year ending June 30, 1881*—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Woolen goods:				
Camlets ..... pieces.	2,161	$43,998	.....	Foreign countries via Shanghai.
Cloth, medium ..... do....	930	15,066	.....	Do.
Lastings ..... do....	1,075	11,857	.....	Do.
Imitation ..... do....	520	2,772	.....	Do.
Long ells ..... do....	700	6,143	.....	Do.
Lustres ..... do....	5,531	26,272	.....	Do.
Spanish stripes ..... do....	2,257	33,858	.....	Do.
Total woolen goods	13,174	139,963	.....	
Metals:				
Iron, bar ..... pounds..	710,800	21,324	.....	Foreign countries via Shanghai.
Iron, nail-rod ..... do....	3,975,733	119,272	.....	Do.
Lead ..... do....	1,517,733	70,688	.....	Do.
Steel ..... do....	330,400	15,115	.....	Do.
Tin ..... do ..	2,415,466	586,968	.....	Do.
Total metals	8,950,132	813,367	.....	
Opium:				
Benares ..... pounds..	114,666	499,230	.....	Foreign countries via Hong-Kong and Shanghai.
Malwa ..... do....	920,267	4,938,381	.....	Do.
Patna ..... do....	68,400	307,492	.....	Do.
Persian ..... do....	2,000	8,241	.....	Do.
Total opium	1,105,333	5,753,344	.....	
Sundries:				
Bean cake ..... pounds..	4,163,867	42,159	.....	Foreign countries and coast ports.
Bêche-de-mer, black ..... do....	48,000	22,410	.....	Do.
Bêche-de-mer, white ..... do....	96,300	21,122	.....	Do.
China root ..... do....	118,933	9,633	.....	Do.
Fungus ..... do....	322,533	91,431	.....	Do.
Hemp ..... do....	711,733	52,846	.....	Do.
Indigo, dried ..... do....	3,733	945	.....	Do.
Indigo, liquid ..... do....	80,400	3,256	.....	Do.
Lichens, dried ..... do....	356,267	21,843	.....	Do.
Lungngans ..... do....	1,932,190	137,015	.....	Do.
Mangrove bark ..... do....	1,261,867	15,332	.....	Do.
Matches ..... gross..	127,300	59,831	.....	Do.
Medicines ..... pounds..	3,600,133	352,463	.....	Do.
Oil, kerosene ..... gallons..	762,929	122,049	.....	Do.
Oil, wood ..... pounds..	2,245,200	95,477	.....	Do.
Pepper ..... do....	46,667	3,780	.....	Do.
Rattans ..... do ...	1,143,467	64,234	.....	Do.
Seaweed ..... do....	933,333	37,800	.....	Do.
Sugar, brown ..... do....	341,467	13,829	.....	Do.
Sugar, white ..... do	1,243,733	73,038	.....	Do.
Sugar, candy ..... do ...	939,066	95,081	.....	Do.
Tallow, vegetable ..... do....	82,233	7,484	.....	Do.
Tobacco, leaf ..... do....	487,463	58,144	.....	Do.
Tobacco, prepared ..... do....	540,800	109,512	.....	Do.
Varnish ..... do....	118,667	67,284	.....	Do.
Wood, ebony ..... do....	1,280,000	42,594	.....	Do.
Wood, sapan ..... do....	623,333	17,677	.....	Do.
Total sundries	.....	1,641,263	.....	
Grand total	.....	10,014,456	.....	

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B.—*Statement showing the exports from Ningpo for the year ending June 30, 1881.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither experted.
Alum ..... pounds..	5, 939, 123	$45, 887	Foreign countries and
Cotton, raw ..... do....	3, 381, 933	355, 418	Chinese ports.
Cuttle-fish, dried ..... do....	3, 371, 730	170, 694	Do.
Fans, paper ..... pieces..	1, 152, 147	57, 607	Do.
Hats, straw ..... do....	4, 501, 060	180, 042	Do.
Mats ..... do....	930, 006	125, 551	Do.
Medicines ..... pounds..	5, 119, 866	181, 627	Do.
Melon seeds ..... do....	216, 400	4, 381	Do.
Samshu ..... do....	1, 451, 066	19, 434	Do.
Silk:			
Piece goods ..... pounds..	9, 867	76, 064	Do.
Raw ..... do....	44, 733	145, 238	Do.
Tea:			
Black ..... do....	129, 333	26, 038	Do.
Green ..... do	19, 727, 333	5, 193, 220	Do.
Leaf ..... do....	159, 343	20 972	Do.
Total		6, 602, 773	

C.—*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ningpo for the year ending June 30, 1881.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED. Steamers. No.	Steamers. Tons.	Sailing vessels. No.	Sailing vessels. Tons.	Total. No.	Total. Tons.
American	Yangtsze ports	.....	.....	19	2, 457	19	2, 457
		.....	.....	19	2, 457	19	2, 457
British	Penang	.....	.....	2	869	2	869
	Siam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hong-Kong and Canton	5	4, 038	.....	.....	5	4, 038
	Keelung	.....	.....	2	678	2	678
	Amoy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yangtsze ports	.....	.....	6	894	6	894
	Chefoo	.....	.....	1	478	1	478
	Swatow	1	159	.....	.....	1	159
	Newchwang	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shanghai	145	75, 822	2	1, 049	147	76, 871
	Sold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		151	80, 019	13	3, 968	164	83, 987
Chinese	Wênchow	29	9, 425	3	249	32	9, 674
	Shanghai	175	189, 835	126	9, 773	301	199, 608
		204	199, 260	129	10, 022	333	209, 282
Danish	Yangtsze ports	.....	.....	6	797	6	797
	Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	.....	6	797	6	797
French	Sydney	.....	.....	1	226	1	226
	Amoy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	.....	1	226	1	226
German	Yangtsze ports	.....	.....	1	150	1	150
	Hong-Kong and Canton	3	1, 944	.....	.....	3	1, 944
	Shanghai	.....	.....	3	450	3	450
		3	1, 944	4	600	7	2, 544
Spanish	Yangtsze ports	.....	.....	1	143	1	143
		.....	.....	1	143	1	143
Siamese	Bankok	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shanghai	.....	.....	1	326	1	326
		.....	.....	1	326	1	326
	Total	358	281, 223	174	18, 539	532	299, 762

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C.—*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ningpo, &c.*—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	Yangtsze ports			17	2,243	17	2,243
				17	2,243	17	2,243
British	Penang						
	Siam			1	309	1	309
	Hong-Kong and Canton	1	798	1	740	2	1,538
	Keelung						
	Amoy			1	415	1	415
	Yangtsze ports			5	720	5	720
	Chefoo			1	478	1	478
	Swatow			1	159	1	478
	Newchwang			1	263	1	263
	Shanghai	150	79,221	3	728	153	79,949
	Sold			1	174	1	174
		151	80,019	15	4,805	166	84,324
Chinese	Wênchow	28	9,100	2	166	30	9,266
	Shanghai	176	190,160	128	9,912	304	200,072
		204	199,260	130	10,078	334	209,338
Danish	Yangtsze ports			4	524	4	524
	Shanghai			3	383	3	383
				1	907	7	907
French	Sydney						
	Amoy			1	226	1	226
					226	1	226
German	Yangtsze			3	450	3	450
	Hong-Kong and Canton						
	Shanghai	3	1,944	1	150	4	2,094
		3	1,944	4	600	7	2,544
Spanish	Yangtsze ports			1	143	1	143
				1	143	1	143
Siamese	Bankok			1	326	1	326
	Shanghai						
				1	326	1	326
	Total	358	281,223	176	18,828	534	300,051

EDWIN STEVENS,
Consul.

JAPAN.

Annual report by Consul-General Van Buren, for the year 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Kanagawa, May 17, 1882.

I have heretofore, in accordance with the instructions contained in the consular regulations, made my general report for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, but, the new edition of the regulations having accorded the privilege of reporting for either the fiscal or the calendar year, I concluded to change to the latter, supposing that I would thus

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be enabled to avail myself of the reports of the customs and of the different bureaux of the Japanese Government at the earliest opportunity.

In this, however, I have been sadly disappointed, as the reports desired are not promptly made, and only just now have I been able to get the customs returns and analyze them for use. The other reports referred to are not yet published, and I do not know when they will be.

AGRICULTURE.

I entered at such length in my last annual report into the general subject of agriculture in Japan, that I shall not repeat, but simply refer to such information as I have been enabled to gather. The latest statistical tables of production are those of 1879, which give the amount of each principal staple, but not the values. I append an abstract of these tables, from which it will be seen that sweet potatoes, as stated in my report on the "Food of the Japanese," are more largely consumed than any other agricultural product.

Table showing the amount of agricultural products raised in Japan during the year 1879.

Common agricultural products.			Special agricultural products.	
Articles.	Amount.	Area cultivated.	Articles.	Amount.
		Acres.		
Rice.....bushels..	145, 223, 445 25	5, 758, 590 00	Cotton bolls.....pounds..	175, 240, 481 33
Cake, rice .....do...	13, 167, 999 49	580, 155 71	Hemp.....do....	14, 148, 768 00
Barley.....do....	24, 761, 685 75	1, 520, 624 05	Cocoons.....do....	26, 383, 509 33
Wheat .....do ..	9, 629, 889 24	923, 530 31	Cocoons.....bushels..	92, 405 00
Rye.....do....	15, 058, 809 34	1. 096. 167 88	Silk, raw.....pounds..	3, 751, 173 83
Millet.....do....	9, 734, 761 02	590, 467 08	Silk-worm eggs, number..	1, 151, 746 00
Kibi (glutinous millet: Panicum maliaceum), bushels.	924, 680 56	63, 882 53	Indigo leaves... pounds..	77, 890, 344 00
Hiye (Japanese millet), bushels.	5, 405, 340 36	271, 243 06	Tea.....do....	22, 189, 576 00
Beans.....bushels..	11, 395, 105 21	1, 103, 455 23	Sugar cane... .....do....	683, 114, 185 33
Buckwheat.....do...	3, 657, 957 87	389, 253 58	Bark of paper mulberry, pounds.	44, 828, 117 33
Brown corn (Sorghum vulgare), bushels.	449, 656 31	31, 751 13	Tobacco, leaf....pounds..	39, 981, 409 33
			Imushiro (grass for matting), pounds.	32, 625, 606 66
Indian corn ..pounds..	39, 048, 053 66	47, 924 36	Rape-seed.....bushels..	6, 067, 344 03
Sweet potatoes ..do....	2, 251, 659, 193 66	398, 690 36	Salt.....do....	24, 253, 692 65
Potatoes.....do....	72, 630, 138 66	47, 685 58	Rock-salt.....do....	84 15
			Dried fish.....pounds..	14, 629, 886 66
			Dried bonito.....do....	6, 285, 157 33
			Dried sardine.....do....	43, 206, 546 66

As to manufactures, mines, fisheries, and forests, it is impossible to present anything of value. The mines, as I have frequently had occasion to remark, I am satisfied are not of very great value. Coal mines there are of bituminous coal, but they are at present available only to a limited extent. I have been gathering published works on the fish found in the waters of the archipelago, and hope, before long, to be able to present a special report, giving the different species and an account of the fisheries and fish culture in the country, and the same as to the forests and the preservation and planting of trees.

Arboriculture is beginning to attract the attention of some of the best men of the country, and an association for the diffusion of knowledge upon the subject and the encouragement of the undertaking has been established at Tokio, with Prince Fushiminomiya as president. This society has done me the honor of making me an honorary member.

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Of the existing forests, the government possesses 5,050,770 cho 6 tan (about 11,364,235 acres) and private persons 5,622,897 cho (12,794,552 acres); excess of the latter, 1,430,317 acres; total acreage, 24,150,797.

I hope in time to be able to report upon the general condition of the forestry of the empire, the different species of trees, the extent of annual tree planting, and the general results and effects of the movement in that direction.

COMMERCE.

I inclose the usual tables, showing the foreign commerce of Japan during the calendar year of 1881, as follows:

Table A gives the imports at the port of Kanagawa during 1881 in detail, and B the exports; C shows the navigation at the same port; D gives the declared value of exports from this district to the United States; E, the imports and exports of the empire; F, the customs revenue; and G, the value of specie and bullion received and exported.

The imports received at Kanagawa, it will be seen, amount to $21,291,957.74, including dutiable and non-dutiable goods and those purchased for government use. The exports for the same time were $21,135,376.39.

The total imports of the empire, as gathered from the customs returns, were, for the year, $30,990,206.59, and the exports $29,438,826.25, leaving an excess of imports of only $1,551,380.34, as against $8,774,029.70 in 1880.

The exports to the United States amounted to $11,056,739.90, and the imports therefrom to $1,793,358.52, leaving the balance against the United States $9,263,381.38. The chief articles included in the exports were, as usual, tea, silk, and porcelain; and, in the imports, kerosene, clocks, and provisions. Great Britain supplied goods to the value of $16,386,330.23, and received those valued at $3,515,460.27, leaving to her credit $12,870,869.96.

POPULATION.

By the census taken in 1881 the population of the empire seems to have considerably increased within the past few years. The figures are as follows: Males, 18,423,274; females, 17,935,720; total, 36,358,994. The following are reported as comprising the official class: One hundred and eighteen Chokunin Kuan ("first-grade" officials, including those of the three first classes appointed directly by the Emperor), and 3,516 Sonin Kuan ("second grade" officials, including those from the fourth to the seventh classes, appointed by the first minister of state) of whom 28 Choku and 298 So are Tokio men; 21 Choku and 308 So are Kagoshima men; 16 Choku and 438 So are Yamaguchi (Chosiu) men; 12 Choku and 176 So are Kochi (Tosa) men; 9 Choku and 187 So are Nagasaki men; 9 Choku and 231 So are Shidzuoka men. The members of all local assemblies throughout the country number 1,925, and people who are eligible for election are 867,192. Electors, 1,481,558; army, 30,440; first reserve, 43,992; second reserve, 46,268; total military force, 120,700; men-of-war, 30. The population of Tokio Fu (the capital), consisting of fifteen urban and 16 rural districts, is 1,104,052, occupying 303,177 houses.

The sanitary section of the same Fu furnishes the following returns of the deaths, births, marriages, &c., for the half year ending on the 31st of December last:

Deaths: 7,942 males, 7,044 females; total, 14,986, of which 6,185 males

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and 5,424 females were in urban districts, and 1,757 males and 1,620 females were in rural districts.

Births: 6,813 males, 6,792 females; total, 13,605, of which 4,588 males and 4,612 females were in urban districts, and 1,225 males and 2,180 females were in rural districts.

Miscarriages: 1,175, of which 823 were in urban districts, and 352 in rural districts.

Marriages: 2,891 in the urban districts; 699 in the rural districts; total, 3,590.

Divorces: 1,740 in the urban districts; 229 in the rural districts; total, 1,969.

EDUCATION.

According to the seventh annual report of the educational department for the year 1879, the primary schools throughout the country numbered 28,025, of which 26,710 were public and 1,315 private establishments. Comparison of these figures with those of the preceding year shows an increase of 1,316 in the former and 125 in the latter; that is, a total of 1,441. In the same year the intermediate schools numbered 107 public and 677 private, showing an increase in the former of 42 and in the latter of 163. Among the normal schools and kindergartens, &c., there is no noteworthy change to report.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Kanagawa, May 17, 1882.

Statement showing the imports at Kanagawa for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Foreign productions dutiable.			
Alum ..... cattles..	356,809	$7,332 41	$171 10
Articles de Paris	.....	855 10	42 80
Bamboo cloth	.....	52 00	2 60
Barometers ..... number..	226	1,332 60	66 63
Belts	.....	10,013 80	130 69
Beverages	.....	297 60	14 88
Blankets ..... cattles..	390,469	170,521 20	6,277 70
Blue, Prussian ..... do....	52,000	25,967 10	1,298 36
Brass ..... do....	7,546	1,560 50	83 01
Brass ware	.....	10,057 20	502 86
Brushes	.....	1,708 90	85 45
Buttons, not elsewhere specified	.....	2,257 40	112 87
Candles ..... cattles..	40,115	6,678 24	280 11
Cannon ..... number..	8	2,362 60	118 13
Canvas and cotton-duck ..... yards..	601,995	91,345 43	4,825 98
Canvas tubes ..... do....	8,247	1,934 80	96 74
Carmine ..... cattles..	1,927	10,842 20	542 11
Carpets	.....	13,554 26	677 72
Carpet tapestry	.....	3,512 60	174 60
Carpet rugs	.....	591 80	29 59
Carriages and harness	.....	2,674 60	133 73
Cartridges ..... number..	404,242	4,848 60	242 43
Cement ..... cattles..	567,477	3,915 80	195 78
Chairs	.....	1,356 60	67 83
Clocks ..... number..	27,928	80,841 80	4,042 09
Clock fittings	.....	1,161 50	58 08
Cloves and mother cloves ..... cattles..	26,067	7,669 41	83 83
Cochineal ..... do	5,285	3,205 38	350 06
Coffee ..... do....	74,164	11,465 00	573 25
Confectionery	.....	2,571 14	128 06
Copper ..... cattles..	47,988	10,611 84	530 14

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Statement showing the imports at Kanagawa for the year ending December 31, 1881—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Copper nails ..... catties..	2,092	$609 10	$23 55
Copper ware	.....	9,651 00	482 65
Coral ..... catties..	1,438	2,499 00	124 80
Coral beads ..... do....	3,416	119,164 20	5,958 21
Cordage ..... do....	304,823	48,675 85	1,218 54
Corks	.....	12,723 36	364 72
Cotton:			
Shirting, gray ..... yards..	29,778,592	1,417,115 96	92,232 32
Shirting, white ..... do....	697,167	47,310 48	1,957 60
Shirting, dyed or blue cambrics ..... do....	807,042	57,549 50	2,085 59
Shirting, twilled ..... do....	1,587,009	107,323 28	4,027 04
Damasks ..... do....	654	159 67	4 12
Drills ..... do....	1,353,924	118,927 32	3,181 41
Brocades ..... do....	58,286	5,982 64	143 39
Lawns ..... do....	1,992,954	97,740 48	6,385 37
T-cloth ..... do....	1,965,203	106,052 79	4,722 53
Velvets ..... do....	2,061,221	357,875 45	13,217 43
Satins ..... do....	2,162,835	209,427 02	13,855 17
Printed and chintzes ..... do....	3,322,767	221,208 32	8,058 85
Taffachelas ..... do....	295,656	46,137 04	2,376 67
Turkey reds ..... do....	6,230,662	355,214 88	15,010 74
Ginghams ..... do....	24,972	2,719 95	48 19
Satins for umbrellas ..... pieces..	1,902	8,808 70	439 40
Goods, Chinese ..... do....	495	314 40	15 72
Goods, not elsewhere specified ..... yards..	105,614	11,447 57	268 59
Raw ..... catties..	1,368,900	152,783 87	5,495 56
Singlets and drawers ..... number..	59,568	19,350 24	399 00
Curtains	.....	1,321 80	65 09
Cutlery	.....	8,083 60	404 19
Drugs:			
Camphor, refined ..... catties..	3,476	18,663 00	933 15
Cinnabar ..... do....	1,000	518 00	25 90
Ginseng ..... do....	3,496	8,712 00	435 60
Liquorice ..... do....	15,382	824 50	41 23
Putchuck ..... do....	10,777	1,166 25	77 98
Rhubarb ..... do....	43,385	7,424 22	139 50
Saffron ..... do....	1,748	13,325 80	666 29
Drugs, not elsewhere specified ..... do....	893,603	44,453 80	2,222 69
Dyes ..... do....	626,116	213,504 46	10,675 23
Elastic cloth	.....	10,920 40	546 02
Feathers ..... catties..	760	448 00	3 66
Fishing lines ..... do....	79	295 60	14 78
Fowling pieces ..... number..	58	2,886 40	144 32
Furs ..... do....	69,524	23,993 04	1,199 65
Furniture	.....	9,482 90	474 15
Gambier ..... catties..	17,901	1,042 49	25 91
Gamboge ..... do....	220	140 00	2 65
German silver ..... do....	33,161	16,153 60	807 68
Glass:			
Window ..... cases..	33,691	66,650 51	3,787 95
Looking ..... number..	2,250	1,885 74	94 29
Ware	.....	67,982 08	3,399 10
Beads	.....	1,801 00	90 05
Glue ..... catties..	5,282	901 30	10 19
Gunpowder ..... do....	53,482	26,824 60	1,341 23
Gunny bags ..... number..	48,800	4,477 40	223 87
Gypsum ..... catties..	109,900	1,087 00	28 27
Handkerchiefs ..... number..	367,108	14,050 58	491 36
Hemp ..... catties..	407,035	33,500 00	1,675 00
Hemp yarn ..... do....	5,053	2,330 00	116 50
Hides ..... do....	531	121 04	2 06
Hoofs ..... do....	57,568	4,320 89	55 53
Horns:			
Buffalo ..... do....	50,819	7,766 79	171 59
Rhinoceros ..... do....	1,550	11,381 15	17 48
Implements and tools	.....	7,933 60	396 68
Implements, agricultural	.....	1,277 70	63 89
India rubber:			
Crude ..... catties..	6,116	925 20	46 26
Ware	.....	29,725 12	1,486 26
Indigo, dry ..... catties..	4,343	8,353 80	50 82
Instruments:			
Scientific	.....	34,188 46	1,709 42
Surgical	.....	12,098 30	604 92
Musical	.....	4,914 80	245 74
Iron:			
Manufactured ..... catties..	24,103,385	533,882 31	23,202 71
Old and scrap ..... do....	2,290,126	31,425 70	1,571 29
Rails ..... do....	239,698	6,732 60	336 63
Roofing ..... do....	283,424	13,282 40	664 12

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Statement showing the imports at Kanagawa for the year ending December 31, 1881—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Iron:			
Pig ..... cattles..	4,331,505	$31,107 66	$2,083 14
Wire ..... do....	481,635	22,930 98	1,238 89
Wire, galvanized ..... do....	3,121	309 40	15 47
Wires, telegraphic ..... do....	504	88 60	4 43
Ware	.....	61,611 00	3,080 55
Pipe	.....	10,740 20	537 01
Screws	.....	6,269 10	313 46
Ivory ..... cattles..	16,766	38,292 34	806 63
Lamps, and parts of	.....	41,375 54	2,068 78
Lead:			
Pig ..... cattles..	212,032	9,571 85	542 04
Sheet ..... do....	126,500	5,748 39	403 32
Pipe	.....	4,267 50	213 38
Red ..... cattles..	42,855	2,543 02	205 75
White ..... do....	11,368	754 72	54 36
Yellow ..... do....	7,100	704 00	34 24
Leather ..... do....	532,904	230,465 37	3,420 13
Leather cloth ..... yards..	985	148 23	4 75
Linen ..... do....	60,365	11,194 69	384 48
Linen and cotton mixtures ..... pieces..	127	1,540 00	77 00
Liquors:			
Beer in bottles ..... dozen..	43,024	57,726 30	2,736 32
Beer in casks ..... gallons..	5,950	2,804 00	140 20
Brandy in bottles ..... dozen..	8,890	26,920 20	1,396 01
Brandy in casks ..... gallons..	1,354	791 80	39 59
Champagne in bottles ..... dozen..	5,066	31,137 70	1,556 89
Gin in bottles ..... do....	1,638	3,700 50	185 03
Liqueur in bottles ..... do....	2,642	4,946 70	247 34
Old Tom in bottles ..... do....	503	1,127 10	56 35
Porter in bottles ..... do....	3,071	3,945 70	197 29
Porter in casks ..... gallons..	530	247 80	12 39
Sherry in bottles ..... dozen..	1,612	5,655 70	282 79
Sherry in casks ..... gallons..	989	2,100 02	105 00
Vermouth in bottles ..... dozen..	1,421	3,998 70	199 64
Vermouth in casks ..... gallons..	62	24 00	1 20
Whisky in bottles ..... dozen..	2,583	10,039 80	401 99
Whisky in casks ..... gallons..	2,922	3,945 10	197 26
Wine in bottles ..... dozen..	11,384	37,334 30	1,766 72
Wine in casks ..... gallons..	53,194	24,310 30	1,215 52
Chinese liquor	.....	4,303 80	215 20
Liquor, in bottles, not elsewhere specified ..... dozen..	1,282	5,300 10	265 01
Liquor, in casks, not elsewhere specified ..... gallons..	2,801	1,968 20	98 41
Machinery	.....	126,613 70	6,130 68
Mangrove bark ..... cattles..	68,866	678 00	33 20
Matches ..... dozen..	18,420	1,329 40	66 47
Matting:			
Floor ..... yards..	3,835	817 40	23 11
Chinese ..... number..	4,840	812 82	40 64
Medicines	.....	213,282 02	16,663 15
Mineral water	.....	5,848 20	292 41
Milk:			
Butter and cheese	.....	33,824 94	1,691 25
Condensed	.....	10,523 90	525 20
Mosquito nets	.....	925 10	46 26
Musk ..... cattles..	166	15,670 00	783 50
Nickle ..... do....	9,065	6,904 90	345 25
Nickle ware	.....	1,329 80	66 49
Oil:			
Bean ..... cattles..	23,337	1,529 20	76 46
Ground-nut ..... do....	32,010	2,705 40	130 27
Castor ..... do....	216,931	19,972 40	998 62
Kerosene ..... gallons..	4,616,855	538,605 20	26,930 26
Olive	.....	8,374 70	418 73
Turpentine	.....	3,421 10	171 05
Not elsewhere specified	.....	21,040 96	1,052 00
Cloth ..... yards..	4,992	2,243 41	48 16
Opera glasses ..... number..	217	1,482 00	74 10
Paint, oil ..... cattles..	549,170	44,755 73	2,641 54
Paints and colors	.....	6,587 50	329 42
Paper	.....	96,108 44	4,803 15
Pepper ..... cattles..	2,899	294 13	9 24
Perfumery and cosmetics	.....	1,501 90	75 10
Eau de Cologne	.....	6,731 70	336 63
Hair oil	.....	175 80	8 79
Pictures	.....	3,870 96	193 59
Plated ware	.....	2,452 40	122 62
Porcelain and earthenware	.....	9,489 20	474 47
Provisions	.....	118,932 76	5,946 39
Quicksilver ..... cattles..	19,233	10,498 36	389 86
Quinine ..... do	1,014	52,813 50	489 17

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Statement showing the imports at Kanagawa for the year ending December 31, 1881—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Rattans.....catties..	158, 898	$12, 286 62	$229 94
Rifles.....number..	1, 332	13, 894 60	694 73
Ropes.....	.....	3, 942 10	197 11
Saddlery.....	.....	667 00	33 35
Safflower.....catties..	30, 629	14, 989 90	749 50
Salted fish.....do....	45, 051	1, 771 43	108 64
Scales and balances.....	.....	2, 491 00	124 56
Seeds.....	.....	1, 622 80	81 14
Shawls.....number..	1, 264	1, 012 56	203 16
Shoe-blacking.....	.....	465 10	23 26
Shoes and boots.....pairs..	3, 073	6, 955 64	347 78
Slippers.....do....	2, 860	1, 789 60	89 48
Silk:			
Crapes.....pieces..	114	1, 336 00	66 80
Satins.....do....	2, 008	36, 672 70	1, 833 64
Manufactures.....	.....	33, 962 80	1, 698 14
Silk and cotton mixtures.....pieces..	15, 723	288, 051 40	14, 393 72
Singlets and drawers:			
Woolen.....number..	1, 491	1, 626 67	31 74
Mixed.....do....	2, 130	2, 105 25	28 55
Silver ware.....	.....	2, 565 60	128 28
Smalt and cobalt.....catties..	3, 709	9, 140 94	456 65
Soap.....	.....	13, 095 74	497 49
Soda.....catties..	1, 059, 528	24, 724 20	1, 236 21
Spectacles.....number..	15, 183	796 80	39 84
Spelter and zinc.....catties..	1, 056, 541	59, 207 26	2, 031 11
Sponge.....	.....	1, 215 60	60 78
Stationery.....	.....	26, 636 06	1, 331 81
Steel.....	.....	38, 383 34	1, 672 38
Stick lac.....catties..	330	37 00	1 86
Stoves, and parts of.....	.....	2, 470 70	123 54
Sugar.....catties..	51, 634, 177	1, 850, 290 86	78, 508 92
Table cloth, woolen.....number..	380	950 64	91 64
Tea, Chinese.....catties..	15, 751	4, 550 40	227 52
Teeth, narwhal and sea-horse.....do....	8, 454	8, 169 71	288 16
Thermometers.....	.....	939 10	46 95
Thread.....catties..	41, 063	15, 040 26	652 77
Timber and plank.....	.....	7, 296 30	364 82
Tin.....catties..	59, 554	17, 556 97	573 10
Tin plates.....cases..	6, 340	29, 209 21	1, 416 59
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	.....	38, 096 02	1, 978 54
Tortoise shells and ware.....	.....	73, 278 48	3, 663 92
Towels.....dozens..	387	801 70	40 09
Traveling rugs.....number..	2, 391	4, 910 68	384 40
Trimmings.....	.....	8, 395 26	419 81
Trunks.....number..	9	100 40	5 02
Umbrellas.....dozens.	321	3, 226 20	161 21
Umbrellas, frames of.....do....	127, 748	76, 740 10	3, 832 11
Umbrella sticks.....do....	1, 351	952 20	47 61
Utensils, table.....	.....	2, 558 60	127 93
Varnish.....	.....	4, 058 80	202 94
Verdigris.....catties..	11, 384	2, 308 40	115 42
Vermilion.....do....	41, 589	24, 462 58	1, 203 59
Vessels:			
Steam.....number..	1	51, 800 00	481 06
Sailing.....do....	5	45, 300 00	433 88
Watches and fittings.....	.....	175, 885 10	8, 794 26
Wood, exotic.....	.....	7, 571 40	391 33
Woolens:			
Cloth.....yards..	56, 016	64, 350 81	1, 869 74
Spanish stripes.....do....	1, 730	1, 232 30	41 72
Flannels.....do....	165, 734	43, 443 16	2, 395 66
Long ells.....do....	142, 920	36, 723 42	101 86
Serges.....do....	30, 863	12, 193 04	436 64
Buntings.....do....	45, 610	4, 373 57	216 78
English camlets.....do....	24, 438	5, 261 83	314 31
Lastings.....do....	67, 528	18, 118 73	656 13
Mousseline.....do....	8, 147, 599	1, 308, 557 45	78, 416 02
Not elsewhere specified.....do....	49, 913	7, 752 57	487 66
Woolen and cotton:			
Orleans.....yards..	484, 821	45, 910 14	4, 673 41
Lustres.....do....	127, 702	15, 373 51	1, 225 67
Alpacas.....do....	2, 282	559 62	23 71
Italian cloth.....do....	2, 160, 829	442, 020 98	20, 788 16
Camlet cords.....do....	15, 968	1, 995 83	154 03
Not elsewhere specified.....do....	1, 259, 595	275, 357 28	13, 627 18
Yarn:			
Cotton.....catties..	24, 537, 260	6, 379, 611 94	392, 692 47
Woolen.....do....	1, 031	1, 501 46	33 11

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Statement showing the imports at Kanagawa for the year ending December 31, 1881—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Yellow metal ..... do....	249,760	$44,903 89	$2,006 53
Sundries	.....	326,946 24	16,346 87
Total	.....	20,574,655 66	1,033,542 30
Articles re-exported	.....	194,626 15	.....
Duties repaid	.....	4,839 73	322 03
Net total	.....	20,375,189 78	1,033,220 47
Foreign productions, dutiable, for government use.			
Brass and brasswares	.....	187 35	7 10
Brushes	.....	10 50	58
Canvas and duck ..... yards..	20	17 08	15
Clocks ..... number..	9	788 80	39 44
Coffee ..... catties..	90	24 40	1 22
Copper ..... do....	765	173 44	8 36
Copper ware	.....	23 48	1 17
Cotton:			
T-cloth ..... yards..	31,200	1,758 21	73 01
Singlets and drawers ..... number..	174	399 04	1 13
Cutlery	.....	389 24	18 01
Glassware	.....	370 16	18 51
Glue ..... catties..	336	41 00	68
Gunpowder ..... do....	4,500	2,709 00	153 45
Implements and tools	.....	1,326 56	66 33
Implements, agricultural	.....	213 69	10 69
India-rubber ware	.....	1,554 82	77 74
Instruments:			
Scientific	.....	10,807 01	540 35
Surgical	.....	614 30	30 72
Iron:			
Manufactured ..... catties..	730,958	29,914 36	684 17
Rails ..... do....	1,037,345	20,787 30	1,039 37
Roofing ..... do....	51,818	2,392 88	119 64
Pig ..... do....	16,465	165 96	7 71
Wire ..... do....	105	5 64	26
Galvanized ..... do....	208,491	13,322 72	661 14
Ware	.....	5,516 72	275 84
Pipe	.....	538 44	26 92
Screws	.....	3,768 70	188 43
Lead, sheet ..... catties..	903	48 54	2 81
Machinery	.....	157,648 82	7,892 45
Medicines	.....	737 40	36 87
Oil, not elsewhere specified	.....	329 32	16 47
Opera glasses ..... number..	35	546 08	27 30
Paint oil ..... catties..	22,676	1,759 91	106 13
Paints and colors	.....	11 30	57
Rifles ..... number..	1	20 00	1 00
Scales and balances	.....	595 78	29 79
Singlets and drawers, mixed ..... number..	342	946 48	4 45
Spelter and zinc ..... catties..	9,766	684 04	18 28
Sponges	.....	35 14	1 76
Stationery	.....	36 60	1 83
Steel ..... catties..	36,218	7,462 13	158 43
Stoves, and parts of	.....	110 00	5 50
Tin plates ..... cases..	1	8 79	22
Varnish	.....	2,504 00	125 20
Sundries	.....	8,790 86	439 55
Total	.....	279,966 99	12,892 61
Duties repaid	.....	11 72	50
Net total	.....	279,955 27	12,892 02
Foreign productions purchased under customs appraisement.			
Coral beads ..... catties..	116	3,200 00	160 00
Drugs ..... do....	6,735	663 40	33 17
Dyes ..... do....	300	360 00	18 00
Liquors, beer in bottles ..... dozens..	148	129 00	6 45
Medicines	.....	713 00	35 65
Oil, bean ..... catties..	3,250	240 00	12 00
Paints and colors	.....	420 00	21 00
Total	.....	5,725 40	286 27

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Statement showing the imports at Kanagawa for the year ending December 31, 1881—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Foreign productions free of duty.			
Anchors and cables		$11,038 80	
Books, printed ..... number..	63,499	39,290 97	
Braces and suspenders ..... dozen..	104	345 31	
Cattle ..... head..	46	5,030 00	
Coal ..... tons..	27,907	209,344 23	
Collars ..... dozen..	385	726 61	
Clothing		16,359 09	
Donkeys ..... number..	2	30 00	
Flour and meal ..... catties..	1,100,663	37,678 21	
Fowls ..... number..	135	37 00	
Gloves ..... dozen..	20,477	25,587 07	
Hats ..... do....	2,711	22,660 62	
Horses ..... number..	25	3,725 00	
Indian corn ..... catties..	675	21 25	
Neckties ..... dozen..	1,550	4,517 95	
Oats ..... catties..	19,701	446 35	
Oil-cake ..... do....	358,989	3,606 60	
Packing mats ..... number..	1,159,894	51,354 50	
Pease and beans ..... catties..	1,490,688	31,653 77	
Poultry, not elsewhere specified ..... number..	20	15 00	
Rice ..... catties..	4,779,776	119,051 44	
Salt		1,264 03	
Salt meat ..... catties..	110,113	9,374 19	
Saltpeter ..... do....	503,783	30,650 07	
Sheep ..... number..	1,197	8,170 00	
Shirts ..... dozen..	110	1,167 34	
Socks and stockings ..... do....	2,831	5,675 97	
Solder ..... catties..	197	43 31	
Tar and pitch ..... do....	65,669	1,458 47	
Tea:			
Baskets		229 10	
Lead ..... catties..	919,708	55,055 53	
Firing pans		30 00	
Tippets ..... dozen..	2,018	4,876 28	
Water-proof coats ..... do....	1,383	3,756 76	
Wheat and barley ..... catties..	136,537	2,018 54	
Sundries		500 26	
Total		705,798 71	
Articles re-exported		80,591 59	
Net total		625,207 12	
Foreign productions free of duty for government use.			
Books, printed ..... number..	1,371	1,273 37	
Horses ..... do....	6	1,500	
Solder ..... catties..	426	69 26	
Sundries		3,037 54	
Total		5 880 17	

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Statement showing the exports from Kanagawa for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
Domestic productions, dutiable.			
Animals		$1,702 10	$85 1
Aniseed ..... catties..	241,884	8,809 76	440 4
Awabi:			
Dried ..... catties..	676,269	172,703 52	6,523 47
Shells ..... do....	418,972	7 00	107 62
Beer		39,067 25	35 00
Bronze, old and scrap ..... catties..	11,779	1,508 80	75 44
Camphor ..... do....	12,057	2,115 29	60 7
Cocoons:			
Pierced ..... catties..	423,431	430,818 43	9,493 52
Waste ..... do....	53,834	16,274 00	387 72
Copper ..... do....	21,662	3,538 40	176 9
Copper, old and scrap ..... do....	20,664	3,231 60	161 58
Copper, ore ..... do....	753,581	123,180 40	6,159 02
Coral ..... do....	53	2,860 00	143 00
Cotton, raw ..... do....	140	31 00	1 01
Drugs:			
China root ..... catties..	195,845	7,276 18	477 17
Gentian ..... do....	5,504	2,210 00	110 50
Ginseng ..... do....	333,802	75,562 70	3,777 14
Hauge ..... do....	1,740	174 00	8 70
Obaku ..... do....	5,047	99 00	4 95
Peony bark ..... do....	12,994	768 00	156 76
Not elsewhere specified ..... do....	946	57 00	2 85
Fish:			
Dried ..... catties..	577,121	33,344 58	1,391 68
Cuttle ..... do....	504,798	63,829 78	1,704 34
Furs ..... number..	35,984	12,056 80	602 84
Gall nuts ..... catties..	29,570	3,382 02	85 37
Hemp ..... do....	2,431	457 50	15 64
Honey ..... do....	100	15 00	34
Horns:			
Deer ..... catties..	7,323	1,360 50	21 20
Deer, soft ..... do....	633	1,763 00	88 15
Icho or Ginnaug ..... do....	14,483	552 09	20 96
Irico (beche de mer) ..... do....	94,096	39,205 59	907 67
Kanten (colle vegetable) ..... do....	65,131	18,649 89	471 25
Lilly bulbs		7,733 00	386 65
Medicines		5,194 40	259 72
Mica ..... catties..	2,703	214 00	10 70
Mineral products ..... do....	24,984	1,485 00	74 25
Mushrooms ..... do....	329,102	100,067 17	5,291 07
Oil:			
Fish ..... catties	126,753	3,098 02	121 53
Rape seed ..... do....	886	50 00	2 99
Peppermint ..... do....	5,837	9,185 80	454 29
Plants		2,825 12	141 26
Potatoes ..... catties..	1,487,789	11,776 94	717 59
Provisions		39,353 48	1,966 91
Sake ..... catties..	160	17 96	45
Sea weed ..... do....	1,362,923	28,560 17	1,314 70
Sea weed, cut ..... do....	2,159,874	70 186 20	4,186 95
Sharks' fins ..... do....	39,242	10,957 98	227 12
Shell fish:			
Dried ..... catties..	3,159	250 60	12 53
Hamaguri ..... do....	14,024	687 00	34 35
Kaibashira ..... do....	636	160 00	8 00
Mussels ..... do....	77,604	6,160 60	308 0
Shrimps, dried ..... do....	8,270	987 00	47 86
Silk:			
Floss ..... catties..	87,446	171,322 76	5,622 06
Waste floss ..... do....	124,435	31,692 40	1,584 62
Raw ..... do....	1,801,181	10,647,309 61	430,781 74
Noshi ..... do....	673,889	961,074 55	16,240 60
Tama ..... do....	11,636	30,735 00	736 87
Waste ..... do....	986,997	824,984 99	7,136 64
Silkworm eggs ..... number..	374,494	311,140 00	8,953 6
Soap, toilet		584 52	29 23
Soy ..... catties..	7,685	339 84	12 36
Sulphur ..... do....	187,501	2,604 40	180 8
Tea ..... do....	14,988,894	4,398,297 29	168,139 46
Tea, Buncha ..... do ..	509,417	30,186 11	1,224 26
Tea, dust ..... do ..	1,537,274	62,657 76	3,112 72
Timber and plank		143 60	7 1
Tobacco:			
Leaf ..... catties..	1,037,072	113,421 21	2,490 61
Cigarettes		595 78	29 79
Not elsewhere specified ..... catties..	686	439 20	3 21
Tooth powder		1,531 56	76 58
Vermicelli ..... catties..	9,327	310 57	13 49
Vermilion ..... do....	5,488	221 00	7 94

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Statement showing the exports from Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
Domestic productions, dutiable—Continued.			
Wax:			
Vegetables ..... catties..	114,778	$16,948 77	$549 36
Bees' ..... do....	1,610	653 60	12 93
Sundries	.....	14,524 76	726 24
Total	.....	18,987,170 90	696,912 74
Articles re-imported	.....	1,580 00	.....
Duties repaid	.....	2,146 53	53 59
Net total	.....	18,983,444 37	696,859 15
Domestic productions free of duty.			
Bamboo ware	.....	40,109 21	.....
Books, printed ..... number..	10,613	3,449 18	.....
Brass ware	.....	134 50	.....
Bronze ware	.....	66,713 48	.....
Clothings ..... number..	6,958	32,399 48	.....
Copper ware	.....	77,727 31	.....
Coral ware	.....	111 10	.....
Cotton:			
Flannel ..... pieces..	125	125 00	.....
Manufacturers	.....	21,764 42	.....
Floor cloths ..... number..	240	537 17	.....
Singlets and drawers ..... dozen..	66	115 00	.....
Earthenware	.....	325,402 30	.....
Porcelain	.....	191,245 06	.....
Shippoki ware	.....	67,937 31	.....
Fans ..... number..	7,289,016	148,751 29	.....
Fans, round ..... do....	2,787,102	27,914 48	.....
Flannel ..... pieces..	178	393 92	.....
Flour ..... catties..	10	1 00	.....
Furniture	.....	4,634 44	.....
Gloves ..... dozen..	40	188 50	.....
Gold plates	.....	442 25	.....
Hand engines ..... number..	923	464 00	.....
Iron ware	.....	4,796 80	.....
Ivory	.....	13,879 92	.....
Jinrikisha ..... number..	180	2,432 00	.....
Lacquered ware	.....	467,441 10	.....
Lanterns ..... number..	315,072	13,460 29	.....
Leather ..... catties..	234	166 44	.....
Leather ware	3,985,162	575 45	.....
Matches ..... dozen..	.....	169,900 64	.....
Packing mats	.....	625 57	.....
Paper	.....	61,280 12	.....
Paper, European	.....	14,172 70	.....
Photographs	.....	3,242 16	.....
Pictures	.....	5,496 31	.....
Redwood ware	.....	3,514 00	.....
Rice ..... catties..	1,702,340	59,928 68	.....
Screws ..... number..	8,843	46,791 33	.....
Shoes ..... pairs..	676	683 60	.....
Silk manufactures	.....	23,537 68	.....
Silk manufactures, not elsewhere specified	.....	52,941 48	.....
Silk mattress ..... number..	46	1,114 80	.....
Silk and cotton mixtures	.....	1,045 01	.....
Silver plates	.....	4,654 97	.....
Sulphur ..... catties..	586,933	8,734 81	.....
Tablecloth	.....	3,181 22	.....
Thermometers ..... number..	5,966	387 30	.....
Tin ware	.....	188 56	.....
Tortoiseshell ware	.....	4,614 83	.....
Umbrellas ..... number..	709,984	53,533 89	.....
Umbrellas, European ..... do	8,072	11,040 49	.....
Wheat and barley ..... catties..	147,370	2,790 46	.....
Sundries	.....	112,078 65	.....
Total	.....	2,158,709 06	.....
Articles re-imported	.....	15,562 04	.....
Net total	.....	2,143,147 02	.....
Domestic productions for ships' use.			
Coal ..... tons..	1,407	8,785 00	.....

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C.—*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Kanagawa, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1881.*

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Japanese	Foreign ports	.....	.....	1	304	1	304
British		113	163,754	38	25,071	151	188,825
United States		18	89,902	34	31,901	52	121,803
French		26	41,149	5	2,114	31	43,263
German		1	784	22	7,318	23	8,102
Russian		.....	.....	3	232	3	232
Danish		.....	.....	2	398	2	398
Dutch		.....	.....	1	263	1	263
Total		158	295,589	106	67,601	264	363,190
Japanese	Coastwise	78	102,250	.....	.....	78	102,250
British		17	20,467	5	3,131	22	23,598
United States		.....	.....	4	2,668	4	2,668
French		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German		.....	.....	3	1,319	3	1,319
Russian		1	490	1	64	2	554
Danish		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		96	123,207	13	7,182	109	130,389

CLEARED.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Japanese	Foreign ports	1	414	1	304	2	718
British		64	96,574	22	17,071	86	113,645
United States		18	89,902	26	27,470	44	117,372
French		26	40,916	2	737	28	41,653
German		1	784	16	5,264	17	6,048
Russian		.....	.....	4	314	4	314
Danish		.....	.....	2	398	2	398
Dutch		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		110	228,590	73	51,558	183	280,148
Japanese	Coastwise	78	103,219	.....	.....	78	103,219
British		67	88,945	26	16,059	93	105,004
United States		.....	.....	7	8,816	7	8,816
French		.....	.....	2	954	2	954
German		.....	.....	9	3,456	9	3,456
Russian		.....	.....	1	52	1	52
Danish		1	979	.....	.....	1	979
Dutch		.....	.....	1	25	1	25
Total		146	193,143	46	29,362	192	222,505

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D.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Kanagawa to the United States during the year ending December* 31, 1881.

	Value in U.S. gold.
Tea	$5,439,973 12
Silk	2,904,392 53
Curios	487,774 22
Specie	356,255 22
Silk-worm eggs	298,736 96
Cocoons	84,735 64
Miscellaneous	15,552 06
Fans	6,958 54
Paper	6,428 59
Deer skins	5,258 40
Trees, plants, and bulbs	3,124 23
Shells	2,491 12
Bamboo	1,818 10
Books	1,648 12
Matting	740 92
Gin	562 80
Mica	452 91
Pole ladders	83 80
Total	9,616,987 28

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E.—*Statement showing the foreign commerce of Japan during the year ending December* 31, 1881.

Countries.	Value of imports from Japan.	Value of exports to Japan.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Principal imports.	Principal exports.
Great Britain	$16,386,330 23	$3,515,460 27	$12,870,869 96	.....	Cottons, woolens, yarns	Silk, lacquer, tobacco.
France	3,192,765 25	8,332,562 47	.....	$5,139,797 21	Woolens, liquors	Silk, cocoons, earthenware.
United States	1,793,358 52	11,056,739 90	.....	9,263,381 38	Kerosene, clocks, provisions	Tea, silk, earthenware.
Germany	861,920 58	177,407 01	684,513 57	.....	Woolens, dyes	Lacquer, earthenware.
China	5,375,261 94	5,586,164 01	.....	210,902 07	Sugar, cotton, leather	Fish, seaweed, coal.
East Indies and Siam	2,210,643 81	122,970 90	87,672 91	.....	Cotton, yarn, sugar	Copper, silk.
Belgium	389,587 89	3,806 48	385,781 41	.....	Iron and manufactures of	Earthenware.
Switzerland	376,590 50	729 00	375,861 50	.....	Watches, textiles	Do.
Holland	8,468 09	5,837 34	2,630 75	.....	Liquors	Tea, lacquer.
Italy	176,932 55	303,137 84	.....	126,205 29	Coral, medicines	Fans, silk.
Denmark	10,814 30	.....	10,814 30	.....	Liquors	.....
Austria	5,097 86	96,079 71	.....	90,981 85	Paints and colors	Silk, cocoons.
Spain	17,079 19	861 00	16,218 19	.....	Saffron, quicksilver	Fans.
Russia	66,333 50	73,834 70	.....	7,501 20	Fish, cordage	Provisions.
Sweden and Norway	2,057 60	100 00	1,957 60	.....	Beer	Earthenware.
Australia	51,327 14	148,933 04	.....	97,605 90	Coal, iron	Rice, tea.
Turkey	13,073 70	4,824 00	8,249 70	.....	Woolens	Earthenware, lacquer.
Portugal	992 70	.....	992 70	.....	Wine	.....
All other countries	51,571 24	9,378 59	42,192,65	.....	Tortoise-shell, glass	Ginseng, copper.
Total	30,990,206 59	29,438,826 25	1,551,380 34	.....		

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F.—*Customs revenue of Japan for the year ending December* 31, 1881.

Export duties	$984,842 86
Import duties	1,473,583 00
Storage and warehouse fees	19,596 87
Clearance and entrance fees	26,986 00
Miscellaneous	6,416 69
Total	2,511,425 42

G.—*Value of specie and bullion exports and imports of Japan during the year ending December* 31, 1881.

Exports to—	
Great Britain	$652,440 72
Germany	20,000 00
United States	897,374 68
China	3,804,589 96
East Indies and Siam	2,571,000 00
Russia	10,600 00
Total	7,956,005 36
Imports from—	
Great Britain	$812 50
United States	230,497 75
China	1,624,246 64
East Indies and Siam	590 00
Total	1,856,146 89

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

Statement showing the value of imports, together with the duties levied thereon, from the ports of Hiogo and Osaka, Japan, during the year ending December 31, 1881.

Imports.		Gold yen.	
		Declared value.	Duty.
Foreign productions dutiable	Hiogo	10,508,326 98	504,566 98
	Osaka	1,455,232 42	48,347 64
Foreign productions dutiable for government use	Hiogo	407,057 63	19,059 29
	Osaka	40,246 28	1,728 17
Foreign productions purchased under customs appraisement	Hiogo		
	Osaka	162 00	8 10
Foreign productions free of duty	Hiogo	410,164 70	.....
	Osaka	42,561 22	.....
Foreign productions free of duty for government use	Hiogo	105 67	.....
	Osaka	146 31	.....
Total		12,904,003 21	573,719 18

Statement showing the value of exports, together with the duties levied thereon, from the ports of Hiogo and Osaka, Japan, during the year ending December 31, 1881.

Exports.		Gold yen.	
		Declared value.	Duty.
Domestic productions, dutiable	Hiogo	6,750,824 13	278,883 71
	Osaka	845,667 52	29,579 49
Domestic productions free of duty	Hiogo	1,430,891 53	.....
	Osaka	75,586 67	.....
Total		9,102,969 85	308,463 20

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Indirect trade of Hioga, Japan for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Articles.		Deliveries by Japanese from Yokohama.	Estimated value.
Cotton yarns	piculs	73,456	$2,277,100 00
Gray shirtings	pieces	382,991	766,000 00
White shirtings	do	1,014	2,500 00
Colored shirtings	do	5,486	10,400 00
T-cloths	do	15,050	22,500 00
Drills	do	2,022	4,000 00
Chints, assorted	do	10,044	16,000 00
Turkey-red curtains (cambrics)	do	24,681	37,000 00
Velvets	do	5,897	43,000 00
Sateens, black	do	12,984	45,500 00
Victoria lawns	do	69,626	45,500 00
Lastings	do	1,286	12,200 00
Italian cloth	do	10,323	72,200 00
Lusters and Orleans	do	32,597	130,400 00
Mousseline de laine	do	48,907	231,000 00
Canvas	bolts	870	8,000 00
Merinoes	pieces	2,476	12,000 00
Cloth, assorted	yards	37,737	22,600 00
Blankets	pairs	5,669	17,000 00
Flannel	yards	20,360	5,000 00
Total			3,781,100 00

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Osaka and Hoigo, Japan, to the United States, during the year ending December 31, 1881.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	September 30, 1881.	December 31, 1881.	
Tea	$246,785 40	$962,141 00	$1,220,062 66	$802,055 61	$3,231,044 67
Curios	9,608 68	6,587 16	24,577 10	26,119 36	66,892 30
Rags	10,020 67				10,020 67
Vegetable wax	4,288 96	3,711 81	3,584 47	10,142 80	21,728 04
Miscellaneous	25,569 19	30,130 96	49,453 87	40,141 46	145,295 48
Fans	13,467 49			10,863 28	24,330 77
Sunshades, &c.	1,543 35			393 88	1,937 22
Camphor	91,189 96			74,018 59	165,208 55
Total	402,473 70	1,002,570 93	1,297,678 10	963,734 98	3,666,457 71

Statement showing the value of specie and bullion imported into and exported from the ports of Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, during the year ending December 31, 1881.

Description.	Value in gold yen.	
	Exported.	Imported.
JAPANESE SPECIE.		
Gold coin	333,149 00	
Silver coin	1,157,825 00	
Trade dollars	1,144,450 00	
Copper coin	408,270 08	
Gold coin:		
Hojikoban	2,942 81	
Shojikoban	10 51	
Nibukin	54 32	
Silver coin:		
Ichibukin	74,803 32	
Old ichibukin	116,477 83	
I'shuigin	40,418 20	
Old I'shuigin	62,336 18	
FOREIGN SPECIE.		
Mexican dollar	183,422 00	91,653 00
English gold coin	1,259 31	
American gold coin	60 18	
French gold coin	696 70	
Chinese silver		1,087,999 84
Gold bullion		150 00
Silver bullion		124,398 99
Total	3,526,175 44	1,304,221 83

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Statement showing the navigation of the port of Hiogo, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1881.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Japanese	44	44,383	.....	.....	44	44,383
British	5*	4,972	9	4,093	14	9,065
United States	.....	.....	11	12,571	11	12,571
German	.....	.....	6	1,842	6	1,842
Danish	.....	.....	2	634	2	634
Total	49	49,355	28	19,140	77	68,495

CLEARED.

Japanese	41	42,496	.....	.....	41	42,496
British	47	62,181	37	24,404	84	86,585
United States	.....	.....	12	14,657	12	14,657
German	.....	.....	6	2,052	6	2,052
Danish	.....	.....	2	634	2	634
Belgian	1	1,125	.....	.....	1	1,125
French	.....	.....	1	679	1	679
Total	89	105,802	58	42,426	147	148,228

Comparative table of the total value exported from and imported into the ports of Hiogo, and Osaka, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Ports.	Exports.	Imports.	Balance in favor of imports.
Hiogo	$8,181,715 66	$11,325,654 98	$3,143,939 32
Osaka	921,254 19	1,578,348 23	657,094 04
Total	9,102,969 85	12,904,003 21	3,801,033 36

J. STAHEL, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hiogo, Japan, May 15, 1882.

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AUSTRALASIA.

Annual report by Consul-General Spencer, of Melbourne.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Melbourne, December 23, 1881.

In submitting my annual commercial report for 1880–'81, I have to inform the Department that its transmission has been delayed by circumstances beyond my control, as I have not been able, until quite recently, to obtain the official returns of the several Australasian colonies, although Mr. Hayter, the government statistician, has placed me under renewed obligations by furnishing this office with advanced sheets of the Victorian Year Book for 1880.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

Hitherto the pastoral and mining industries have furnished the staple exports of Australasia, but of late years agricultural products appear to be coming rapidly to the front. In New Zealand the exports of agricultural produce increased from $1,279,549 in 1875 to $3,716,230 in 1879. In Victoria the area under tillage has more than doubled during the past ten years. This colony in 1879 exported 321,809 centals of wheat, and in 1880, 1,472,123 centals. In South Australia the export of breadstuffs, which deservedly rank among the finest in the world, approximates in value to $10,000,000 annually. The following table will show the produce of the various crops for the several colonies for 1880–'81.

Produce of crops.

Name of colony.	Bushels raised of—					Tons raised of—		Gallons of wine made.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.	
Victoria	9,719,049	2,358,459	1,063,751	49,299	415,900	124,706	360,184	484,628
New South Wales	3,708,737	356,121	160,602	4,483,457	22,290	51,436	172,074	584,282
Queensland	223,243	2,081	31,433	1,409,607	.....	16,177	23,440	85,456
South Australia	8,606,510	50,070	151,886	.....	58,963	16,170	261,371	500,966
Western Australia	413,644	25,080	114,552	448	11,543	1,649	24,454	.....
Total	22,671,183	2,791,811	1,522,224	5,942,811	508,696	210,638	782,523	1,654,720
Tasmania	750,040	439,446	169,156	.....	106,396	32,548	35,883	.....
New Zealand	8,147,705	6,891,251	1,221,241	.....	.....	111,329	68,710	.....
Grand total	31,568,928	10,122,508	2,912,621	5,942,811	615,092	354,515	887,116	1,654,720

Name of colony.	Bushels per acre of—					Tons per acre of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Victoria	9.95	17.61	15.53	27.87	16.73	2.79	1.20
New South Wales	14.69	19.87	20.35	35.67	16.33	2.73	1.33
Queensland	20.40	17.94	20.97	31.96	.....	2.65	1.96
South Australia	4.96	11.50	11.62	.....	13.38	2.89	.96
Western Australia	14.94	19.00	18.00	14.00	13.36	3.50	1.25
Total	7.55	17.71	15.64	34.63	15.99	2.77	1.14
Tasmania	14.99	22.13	20.39	.....	16.54	3.12	1.13
New Zealand	25.07	32.05	26.05	.....	.....	4.90	1.27
Grand total	9.35	25.79	19.10	.....	16.09	3.26	1.15

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Among the agricultural products of Queensland, sugar, which is not enumerated in the foregoing table, takes the first rank. In 1879 there were 16,584 acres of sugar-cane under cultivation in the colony, with an estimated yield of 16,000 tons of sugar.

LIVE STOCK.

The following table furnishes the number and description of the live stock in the Australasian colonies for 1880–'81, as appears from the last census:

Name of colony.	Number of—					Total number of stock of all descriptions to the square mile.
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.	
Victoria	275,446	1,285,613	10,355,282	241,836	12,158,177	138.34
New South Wales	395,984	2,580,040	32,399,547	308,205	35,683,776	115.42
Queensland	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248	10,344,119	15.49
South Australia	137,915	307,177	6,463,897	131,011	7,060,000	7.81
Western Australia	34,568	63,719	1,231,717	24,232	1,354,236	1.89
Total	1,043,065	7,399,301	57,386,410	771,532	66,600,308	22.62
Tasmania	25,267	127,187	1,783,611	48,029	1,984,094	75.23
New Zealand	137,768	578,430	13,069,338	207,337	13,992,873	132.83
Grand total	1,206,100	8,104,918	72,239,359	1,026,898	82,577,275	26.85

The above figures sufficiently indicate the enormous pastoral wealth of Australia, whilst its capabilities for the multiplication of live stock is practicably without limit. Such is the mildness of the climate and the adaptation of the country for grazing purposes, that no provision is necessary for food and shelter during the winter season other than that provided by the bounty of nature. It is believed that Queensland alone "could easily 'run' from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 head of cattle without cultivating an acre of ground for fodder or spending a sixpence in the improvement of the natural pasturage."* In Western Australia horses and cattle, sheep and hogs, multiply so rapidly, if permitted to run wild, that it has been found necessary to regulate their destruction by a special act of the legislature. As it is, the actual increase of cattle in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland from 1873 to 1878, over and above consumption, and consequently available for export, was 1,452,763, and this number could be indefinitely increased if a profitable outlet could be found for the surplus fat stock.

Reference has already been made in a previous report to the superior quality of the Australian merino. At a recent sale of merino sheep bred by the Hon. T. F. Cumming, at his Stony Point estate, near Camperdown, Victoria, some of the ewes sold as high as 80 guineas, whilst a four year old ram, Nugget III, realized the extraordinary price of 1,400 guineas, or $7,154.

II.—MANUFACTURES.

To the political economist an interesting experiment is now on trial in the neighboring colonies of Victoria and New South Wales. Peopled by the same race, with similar commercial advantages and the same

*A glance at Australia in 1880.

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political institutions, in adopting a fiscal policy, the former has pronounced in favor of protection, and the latter in favor of free trade. The time has not yet come, perhaps, to predict the final issue, but the vexed question seems now in a fair way of being settled by the inexorable logic of facts. We would not confound the *post hoc* with the *propter hoc*, but since the adoption by Victoria of her present fiscal policy, while New South Wales appears to keep pace with her in the healthy development of her manufactures, she has been rapidly overtaking her in the race for the premier commercial position among the Australasian colonies. Whatever may be the cause, it appears, from a comparison of the statistical returns of Victoria for the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, that whilst the average home consumption per 100 of the mean population has diminished, there has been a gradual decrease in the exports of the leading Victorian manufactures.

Exports of Victorian manufactures.

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Agricultural implements and machinery	£22,280	£17,805	£17,178
Machinery, other	53,467	39,981	46,252
Steam-engines and boilers	4,215	3,762	4,579
Iron castings	3,106	2,928	3,374
Manufactures of metals, hardware, and ironmongery	20,085	23,555	22,542
Carriages, carts, and wagons	9,828	7,607	6,110
Dynamite and lithofracteur	18,570	11,774	8,846
Corn sacks, wool packs, &c	9,454	4,698	3,287
Cordage	17,176	14,549	14,440
Jewelry	3,644	3,856	5,099
Wooden ware	6,612	9,645	9,650
Furniture and upholstery	45,567	28,604	29,015
Woolen piece goods	23,784	17,851	12,213
Stationery and paper bags	25,640	26,910	25,111
Paper, wrapping	2,914	2,546	3,570
Saddlery	14,554	14,244	14,649
Hats, felt	756	1,377	1,700
Brush ware and brooms	2,815	3,351	3,897
Biscuits	29,900	26,779	27,656
Confectionery	17,176	14,549	14,440
Jams and preserves	6,005	9,623	12,513
Oilmen's stores	7,810	11,577	9,676
Candles	3,941	686	1,000
Soap	14,882	10,564	11,681
Boots and shoes	43,286	48,906	54,131
Apparel and slips	203,769	188,113	178,306
Total	611,326	545,240	536,646

Mr. G. H. Reid, in his essay on New South Wales, observes:

Differing on most other points, our Parliaments have always agreed that the best training for manufacturing industry is free competition, and its best support that earned by the sweat of its own brow. We have the sense to perceive that in trade as in politics a free condition is the only healthy one; and that to make industry the creature of legislation is to unnerve and degrade it. We believe that in this as in every other country inhabited by Englishmen, profitable openings for enterprise cannot long be neglected. We know, too, that our advantages for commerce and manufactures are so great that we need not distress ourselves by forced efforts to anticipate them. Such will be the view of all able to see the true bearings of national policy; much more is it the conviction of those who can see what is really the interest of manufacturing industry itself. * * * Free trade is considered to be now on its trial in New South Wales, and protection in Victoria. Public opinion in the other colonies has not been clearly pronounced.

Since my last annual report, in which I gave an account of the number, character, and condition of the various manufactures in the several colonies, there has been no material change or noteworthy advance.

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III.—MINES.

The first discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria dates from the year 1851. Since then it has been found in South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. There is every reason to believe that it exists also in New Guinea; the whole of these countries, as also New Caledonia, having, in the opinion of eminent geologists, formed part of a great southern continent, their respective areas "representing the summits of the boundary ridges of a vast synclinal depression, filled in now by the Pacific, in which occasional soundings between the opposite coasts are found to exist." As regards the former junction of New Guinea with the northern part of the Australian continent, conclusive testimony is afforded by Mr. A. Wallan, in his Malay Archipelago.

At present the total area of auriferous territory in Australia can only be roughly conjectured, as so large a portion of its surface still remains unexplored. In Victoria, the smallest colony of the group upon the mainland, that area is estimated at 28,000 square miles, of which 1,200 square miles are being worked upon. In New South Wales the gold-bearing area is computed to be 13,650 square miles; but new discoveries are being constantly made in districts not previously known or suspected to be the auriferous, so that this estimate is probably far below the mark. Of the extent of auriferous ground in the other colonies it is impossible to speak with anything like even approximate accuracy. With respect to Queensland, for example, it has been ascertained that the vast gold fields known as the Palmer, the Hodgkinson, and the Etheridge comprehend an area of 14,600 square miles; but in addition, as we learn from official documents, "there are literally thousands of square miles of gold-bearing country in which no discovery of a sufficiently startling nature has been made to attract a rush of miners, and which have not, therefore, been formally proclaimed."

The geological conditions under which gold has been deposited in Australia have been thus defined by a gentleman who was for some time secretary of mines for the colony of Victoria, and is now conducting the operations of a gold mining company in India:

> The quartz veins were formed prior to the Mesozoic epoch. Gold was deposited in the greater number of veins contemporaneously with the quartz; but all the veins were not formed at the same time nor in the same way. Gold is found in all drifts and strata which have been derived from the Paleozoic rocks, and plentifully so in modern drifts, because the rocks forming the drifts have not generally been much moved, while it is deposited every day in all rocks, of whatever age, which are below what is called the "water-line."

In the drift or alluvial deposits the precious metal has been found in greater masses than in any other part of the world, as something like a hundred "nuggets" have been found in the colony of Victoria alone averaging 370 ounces each, some of them weighing upwards of 3,000 each. The following list of the largest of these nuggets, and of their value, may prove of interest:

The Welcome Stranger, found near Dunolly, realized	£9,534
The Welcome, found near Ballarat, realized	9,325
The Blanche Barkly, found near Kingower, realized	6,905
Nugget unnamed, found near Canadian Gully, realized	5,532
The Heron, found near Fryer's Creek, realized	4,080
Lady Hotham, found near Canadian Gully, realized	3,000

Most of these were found within a few feet of the surface.

In quartz reefs, however, gold is rarely found in particles exceeding one ounce in weight, but it is widely distributed, and the depth to

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which the auriferous veins extend is now ascertained to be at least 2,000 feet.

Excepting that hydraulic mining is seldom resorted to, the methods and processes employed in Australia resemble those in use in California, from which State many valuable hints and inventions have been derived. The quantity and value of the gold raised in the whole of the colonies for 1851 to 1879 were as follows:

	Ounces.	Value.
Victoria	48, 058, 649	$935, 509, 661
New South Wales	8, 811, 346	158, 727, 589
Queensland	2, 901, 092	52, 207, 369
South Australia	57, 103	1, 106, 725
Tasmania	71, 000	1, 365, 589
New Zealand	8, 959, 482	170, 353, 161
Total	68, 858, 673	1, 319, 270, 094

The average yield of gold from quartz in Victoria ranges from five pennyweights and a fraction to one ounce and four pennyweights. It is lowest in those districts where, as for example at Ballarat, Sandhurst, and Castlemaine, the largest quantities are crushed, and highest in those parts of the country where quartz-reefing is carried on upon a smaller scale, and where none but the best stone is treated.

For many years past there has been a steady decline in the number of persons engaged in mining upon the Victorian gold fields. In the year 1868 there were as many as 64,658 thus occupied, but in 1878 this number had dwindled down to 36,636. Of these about 9,000 were Chinamen. The average earnings of the alluvial miner in the year 1879 were $236.05 per annum, and of the quartz miner, $576.33. This latter figure is arrived at by dividing the gross yield of the reefs among the number of persons at work upon them; but it is scarcely necessary to remark that this amount is also chargeable with the interest on the capital invested in machinery and sunk in performing "dead work" before the reef is thoroughly developed, and likewise with the expenses of management. When the fact is taken into consideration that skilled artisans earn 10 shillings for eight hours' work per diem in Victoria, it will be seen that gold-mining is less remunerative than almost any other form of manual labor in this colony; and as the period of large finds seems to have passed away, and there are no longer any of those strokes of good fortune which used to lift men out of penury into affluence in a single day, the decline of the industry is not to be wondered at. It reached its highest point of development in 1853, two years after the date of the first discovery of gold, when the yield was estimated at 3,151,021 ounces, of the value of $58,398,000; though there is every reason to believe that the gross produce was 3,500,000 ounces, as large quantities were taken out of the colony of which no record was obtained at the custom-house. After that date the yield gradually diminished, with a few fluctuations, until 1879, when the total was no more than 758,947 ounces.

Silver is met with in many parts of New South Wales and Victoria, and companies have been formed for working the mines in which it is found. Although it was obtained in considerable quantities from what appeared to be the leads of a rich argentiferous reef at St. Arnaud, in the latter colony, and although an excellent return in analysis was obtained from ore extracted at Bronlee, in the former colony, yet, in both instances, operations having been conducted by men with a very

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imperfect knowledge of silver-mining, the result has been that a considerable amount of capital was sunk without any return whatever, and the want of success has deterred others from repeating it in other localities where the prospects seemed promising.

In the year 1879 no more than 48 ounces of silver were parted from gold obtained from the district of St. Arnaud, Victoria, and 23,680 ounces were separated from gold smelted in the Melbourne mint.

The value of the machinery and other appliances in use on the Victorian gold fields is, in round numbers, £2,000,000 sterling, or $10,000,000, and during the last six years 652 mining companies have been registered, with a nominal capital of £7,000,000 sterling. Timber of the value of a quarter of £1,000,000 sterling is annually consumed for mining purposes, and the extensive destruction of the indigenous forests which is thus occasioned is already exciting alarm on account of the effect it will necessarily have in diminishing the annual rainfall and unfavorably affecting the climate.

From the official report just issued from the mining department of Victoria it appears that the amount of gold raised from alluvial deposits and quartz reefs during the year 1880 was as follows:

	Ounces.
Alluvial	299,926
Quartz	529,195
Total	829,121

This shows an increase of 70,174 ounces over the yield for 1879, attributable to the discovery and opening up of new gold-fields—operations which have been greatly facilitated by the use of the diamond drill. The principal increase has been obtained from the quartz mines, the quantity of quartz raised during 1880 being estimated at 968,883 tons, as compared with 849,324 tons for 1879. The number of miners employed in 1880 was 38,568, of which 22,916 were alluvial miners and 15,652 quartz miners.

According to this report no silver ore has been raised during the past year, but 23,248 ounces of silver have been separated from gold smelted, for the most part, at the Melbourne mint.

The total value of the product of the various mines in Victoria up to the end of 1880 is estimated as follows: Gold, £198,000,014, or the enormous sum of $963,567,068; silver, £43,629; tin, £347,704; copper, £90,821; antimony, £159,060; lead, £4,892; iron, £3,936; coal, £13,508; lignite, £2,772; kaolin, £7,444; and of flagging, £51,018.

The estimated value of the minerals raised in New South Wales prior to the 1st of January, 1880, is as follows: Gold, £33,335,800; silver, £143,501; coal, £11,036,722; shale, £495,574; tin, £3,144,237; copper, £2,494,437; iron, £54,151; antimony, £10,178; and lead, £2,510.

The total value of the gold exported from New Zealand up to the end of December, 1879, was £36,110,490, and of silver, £90,457, whilst the annual output of the coal mines, in one of which the seam is 55 feet in thickness, is 162,218 tons.

Not to speak of their other mineral resources, South Australia abounds in copper, and Tasmania in tin. Of the latter, one mine alone yielded in 1878 not less than 2,160 tons of tin, probably the largest quantity ever produced by any one mine during the same period, whilst the quotations of the Burra Burra and Wallaroo copper mines are as well known in London as they are in Adelaide. Western Australia and Queensland also abound in mineral wealth, which is still, however, in the early stages of its development.

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IV.—FISHERIES.

The fisheries of the colonies are chiefly confined to the coasts of Queensland and Western Australia. The right and sperm whale, as well as seals, are still to be found, but not in great numbers. All the bays and inlets swarm with excellent fish; beche de mer abounds; crayfish are plentiful, and well-flavored oysters are found in many places along the coast. But the pearl and pearl-shell fisheries, which extend from Shark's Bay northward, are considered the most valuable, as they are the most remunerative. A large number of ships and boats are engaged in this and the beche de mer trade, while the value of the shells exported in 1879 amounted to $191,740.

The dugong, an herbivorous cetacean not unlike the *manatus*, or seacow, abounds all along the coast, though the fishery has never been prosecuted to any considerable extent. Its fat yields an oil which, in medicinal properties, is quite equal to and less nauseous than codliver oil. Its tusks are of ivory; its skin, when tanned, makes exceedingly thick and durable leather, whilst its flesh, which is not unlike beef in flavor, is both palatable and nutritious. It was with the skin of the dugong, according to Rüppell, that the Jews were directed to veil the Tabernacle, and it divides the honor with other marine animals of having given rise to the poetical conception of the fabulous mermaid.

V.—FORESTS.

With regard to the forests of Australia, I can add little or nothing to what has already been said in previous reports from this consulate. By a reference to the official statistics for 1879, the latest at hand embracing all the colonies, it appears that the value of the exports of lumber during the year, amounted to $1,419,466, or, exclusive of the intercolonial trade, to $302,262. Of this amount the larger proportion was exported from Western Australia and Queensland, whose forests are deemed highly valuable, both on account of their extent and the variety and superiority of their products.

VI.—COMMERCE.

As will be seen from the following statement, the total imports for Australasia amounted, in 1880, to $219,287,726, and the total exports to $237,807,207, showing, as compared with 1879, a decrease in the imports of $11,281,122, and an increase in the exports of $36,933,382, or an increase in the total volume of trade of $25,652,260.

Imports and exports, 1880.

Name of colony.	Total value of—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Both.
Victoria	£14, 556, 894	£15, 954, 559	£30, 511, 453
New South Wales	13, 950, 075	15, 525, 138	29, 475, 213
Queensland	3, 087, 296	3, 448, 160	6, 535, 456
South Australia	5, 581, 497	5, 574, 505	11, 156, 002
Western Australia	353, 669	499, 183	852, 852
Total	37, 529, 431	41, 001, 545	78, 530, 976
Tasmania	1, 369, 223	1, 511, 931	2, 881, 154
New Zealand	6, 162, 011	6, 352, 692	12, 514, 703
Grand total	45, 060, 665	48, 866, 168	93, 926, 833

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In this increased volume of trade all the colonies have participated except New Zealand and Western Australia, which show a decrease, amounting in the case of the former to $7,801,039. Victoria shows a decrease in her imports of $2,329,321, and an increase in her exports of $17,034,643.

During the past year there has been a falling off in the direct trade between Victoria and the United States, as will appear from the following figures:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1879	$2,375,582	$1,619,477
1880	1,765,469	429,912
Decrease	610,113	1,189,565

The decline in our trade with Victoria, which is most perceptible in tobacco and petroleum, is both real and apparent. So far as it is real, it may be accounted for partly by the increase of the duties prescribed by the Victorian tariff, as in the case of carriages and buggies, for example, and partly by the increased production of the article in Victoria, stimulated in good part by the higher rate of duties, as in the case of tobacco. So far as it is apparent, it is to be attributed to the decentralization of the trade of Melbourne, which is less an entrepot than formerly for certain kinds of merchandise. This is especially true of kerosene, which has decreased from 2,063,882 gallons, valued at $723,858, in 1874, to 1,251,264 gallons, valued at $350,257, in 1880. I regret that I have not the statistics of the other colonies for 1880 at hand to enable me to present the facts in the case, but it is believed by those best qualified to judge that the import of petroleum into Australasia is rather on the increase than decrease, notwithstanding the large number of towns that are being from time to time provided with gas. In 1878 the value of the tobacco imported into Victoria from the United States amounted to $635,643, and in 1880, $395,262. In 1877 the total imports of the same into Victoria amounted in value to $1,869,802, and in 1880 to only $760,692, showing a decrease in three years of $1,109,110, which is to be attributed, for the most part, to the increased growth of tobacco in the colony.

It is gratifying to state in this connection that I am credibly informed by American merchants that there has been a decided improvement in our trade with Victoria during the current year, although I have not been able to obtain any reliable returns in confirmation of the statement.

But although our trade with the colony is comparatively small, we sell her on an average 600 per cent. more than we buy. During the years 1870, 1875, and 1880, the total value of our imports from Victoria amounted to only $917,691, while our exports to the colony for the same periods amounted to $5,323,555. When it is considered that all commerce must sooner or later resolve itself into a mutual interchange of commodities, it is rather a cause for surprise that our trade with Victoria is as large as it is. American goods rank deservedly high in the market, but it is a question of freights, insurance, exchange, regular and frequent steam communication, and, most of all, unfriendly tariffs, and these are against us. The country is thoroughly canvassed by commercial travelers representing American houses, but they must contend against wind and tide. We have here active enterprising Amer-

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ican merchants, who, while they push old enterprises, are always on the *qui vive* for some new commercial venture. They would win in the race were they not so heavily handicapped. Whatever arguments may be adduced in favor of high protective duties, it will hardly be contended that they encourage trade and facilitate mutual interchange. It may be desirable, or even necessary, to protect native industries in their infancy, but when these become well established, and a nation enters the foreign market with its manufactured products as a competitor for its legitimate share of the world's commerce, it must sooner or later, if successful, adopt the principle of free interchange, or commercial reciprocity. Barriers erected by legislative enactment against imports must sooner or later operate against exports. This is especially true of the trade of the two countries, both of which have adopted a protective policy, so that, for all purposes of an extensive commerce, America and Victoria are sepa- rated by an almost impassable barrier.

The same remarks apply in a qualified sense to Australasia. In 1879 the value of our direct imports from all the colonies amounted only to $2,146,905, whilst that of our exports amounted to $7,955,234; a difference in our favor of nearly 400 per cent.

With a view to the promotion of our trade with Australasia, the attention of the Department has frequently been called, by our consular officers, to the expediency of reducing the almost prohibitory duties imposed by our present tariff on wool, the staple production of the colonies. As the result of voluminous correspondence between the chamber of commerce of Australia and New Zealand and those of our leading cities, Congress has been memorialized upon the subject, and a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives containing a sensible reduction in the duties on wool, which, however, failed to become a law. It is unnecessary for me to reiterate what has been so often and well said in this connection, but in view of the impolicy of levying a heavy import duty on raw materials, it is to be hoped that Congress during its present session may take favorable action upon the subject, as otherwise I do not see how our trade with Australasia can be materially or permanently increased.

WOOL.

I am indebted to Messrs. Goldsbrough & Co., leading wool brokers of this city, for the following review of the Australasian wool trade for 1880–'81:

A large increase in the shipments of wool from these colonies has been anticipated, but this is not likely to be verified. It is true that up to the present date, as compared with the corresponding date of last year, an increase is apparent of 25,112 bales from Victoria, 17,546 bales from New South Wales, and 18,432 bales from South Australia; but this is attributable to the earlier shipment of the clip rather than to its natural increase, and when the total numbers for the year are made up, on the 30th of September next, we venture to state that a lesser augmentation will be apparent. Several causes will account for this; first, the drought in the southwestern portions of Reverina and the northwestern district of Victoria, and the light yield per fleece on many of the stations. The New South Wales clip is considered to be one of the lightest per fleece shown for many years; nor are the clips from that colony shipped from Sydney, as a rule, quite so well grown or such top-making wools as usual. The proportion in the grease, too, has been greater than in previous years, no doubt chiefly in anticipation of the American demand. Our advices from South Australia are to the effect that the quality of this last clip is generally very good, and better than that of the previous season. There is no material difference in that from Queensland; nor, so far as we can learn, in the yield in Western Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand. Owing to the facilities now available through the extension of the railways, the clip reaches the seaboard at an earlier date, and hence a considerable increase is at present nominally apparent; but this will no doubt be lessened when the totals for the year

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are made up, on the 30th of September next. The shipments for the year ending September 30, 1880, were as follows: From Victoria, 301,401 bales; New South Wales, 199,432 bales; Queensland, 30,373 bales; South Australia, 123,403 bales; Western Australia, 9,293 bales. Total from Australia, 663,902 bales. Add the annual returns from Tasmania (23,535 bales), also New Zealand (189,486 bales), and we have a grand total of 876,923 bales exported from Australia.

The American demand has not been such a prominent feature this year as it was last, owing to the depression of the woolen interest in the United States. Several buyers were here with large orders, but the limits given them were too low to admit of free operations in this market, the total shipped being only 3,372 bales from Melbourne, and 759 bales from Sydney, or 4,131 bales altogether, as against 21,000 bales last season. With a revival of trade much larger operations will, no doubt, be instituted, and we look forward to a great future in our wool relations with the United States, as important advantages can be gained by operating here and shipping direct.

The French and German buyers, though present in larger numbers than usual, have been guarded in their purchases, and a good selection of our clips have gone to the continent. The commencement of direct steam communication with the chief ports, which is now about to be inaugurated, coupled with the opening of a branch of an important French bank (the Comptoir d Escompte de Paris) in Melbourne, will give an additional stimulus to these shipments to the mills via Venice, Naples, Genoa, Havre, and Antwerp, and we may expect a considerable increase in the purchases for France and Germany, also Italy, in the next and future seasons.

Melbourne continues to maintain its well-won supremacy as the great central depot for the Australian wool sales, which is evidenced by the fact that this season 165,302 bales have been catalogued, and 122,272 bales sold in the local markets here and in Geelong. It also effectually holds, and is improving, its position as the chief port of departure for wool, the shipments from October 1 to this date being 285,410 bales, as against 260,303 bales at the corresponding period of last year, thus showing an increase of 25,107 bales. This compares favorably with the increase from the other colonies; and the continued extension of the railways, and cheap communication by steamers, will steadily add to its importance. The consignments of wool to this market from Sydney, Queensland, Adelaide, Tasmania, and New Zeland are increasing, and a large number of important clips have this season been sent here for sale. Melbourne is, in fact, the natural outlet for the finest pastoral districts of Australia, and the presence of these splendid flocks must always make this market attractive to the buyers. Here they have a grand selection of wool, embracing every variety of the staple, and warehouses and facilities for disposal probably unequaled in any other part of the world.

FROZEN-MEAT TRADE.

The export trade in frozen meat may still be said to be in its experimental stage. Its promoters, though they have encountered many unforeseen diffiiculties, are sanguine of ultimate success. Several companies had been formed at Melbourne, Sydney, and elsewhere, with ample capital to prosecute the enterprise if possible, to a successful issue, while a number of first-class steamers have been fitted up with the most approved freezing apparatus, and refrigerating chambers, with a carrying capacity of hundreds of tons. So far as it relates to the delivery of the meat in London in a sound and marketable condition, the experiment may be pronounced as fairly successful. But the question as to whether it will pay still remains to be settled. Several cargoes have arrived at an inopportune time, when the meat market was glutted, and as they had to be discharged without delay, and no provision was made for cold-storage accommodation, the meat had to be sold at a sacrafice, the mutton realizing, in some instances, only from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per pound. It is believed, however, that this difficulty may be overcome by making suitable provision for storage accommodation, enabling the consignees to hold over, if necessary, and dispose of their consignments as opportunity offers. There still remains the question of freight. The charges hitherto paid have ranged from 2¼*d.* to 2¾*d.* per pound. It is thought, however, that these may be reduced to about 1½*d.* per pound, and after making due allowance for other charges and the cost of production, any meat sold at a higher figure than 4½*d.* per pound would leave a margin for profit.

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Some experiments which are now being made in this city with the meat-preserving fluid of Professor Wickersheiner, of Berlin, may still further simplify the process of meat exportation. This method consists in simply sprinkling the meat with an antiseptic fluid, of which the professor claims the invention. It is understood that experimental shipments between South America and Germany have proved highly successful, and should the consignments which are now being shipped from this port to Berlin meet with similar success, the experiment may be attended with important results for the Australasian export trade.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO THE UNITED STATES.

The recent shipments of gold from Australia to California, which appears at first glance like shipping coals to Newcastle, suggest possibilities, by no means remote, as to the future course of exchange. The Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, referring to the subject, aptly remarks:

The recent shipments of gold from Australia to San Francisco, amounting to £413,000 for the past quarter, show a departure from the usual channels of dispersion of the precious metal, and the subject is attracting some attention both in England and the colonies. To the former it is not without considerable significance as an indication of an important check at the chief source whence it obtains its supplies of bullion; and any curtailment of the stream to the London mint has the same effect on the value of money as an increased foreign demand for gold, unless some compensating movement in another direction should adjust the balance. * * * To these colonies, however, this change in the direction of our gold remittances is only of interest so far as it illustrates the familiar principle of commerce, that all commodities tend to find their way to the front of consumption by the most direct route. * * * Bankers are not slow to discover the route that is the most remunerative or least expensive to them, and we may rest assured that they would not patronize the American route unless they found that bullion could be profitably converted in the United States into London exchange. * * * For many years back the purchase of bills on London in New York could only be effected at a premium, and a shipper of Australian gold to America would find himself out of pocket by the attempt to make it available in England by that process. Now, however, the conditions are reversed. The extraordinary importation of American wheat and cotton during the last two years into England has revolutionized the monetary relations, and British exchange is obtainable at a discount. Hence the shipments of gold from Australia to America.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, MELBOURNE, 1880–'81.

The following statement covers the period from January 1 to November 12, and compares with the corresponding period of 1880:

GOLD BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.
1881	£736, 505	1881	£1, 437, 645
1880	769, 184	1880	715, 724
Decrease, 1881	32, 679	Increase, 1881	721, 921

GOLD SPECIE.

1881	£20	1881	£3, 838, 249
1880	10, 015	1880	2, 515, 924
Decrease, 1881	9, 995	Increase, 1881	322, 325
Totals, 1881	736, 525	Totals, 1881	4, 275, 894
Totals, 1880	779, 199	Totals, 1880	3, 231, 648
Decrease, 1881	42, 674	Increase, 1881	1, 044, 246

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The destination and value of the gold coin exported from Victoria in 1880 were as follows:

Exports of gold coin, 1880.

United Kingdom	£1,283,245
Ceylon	*1,092,365
New South Wales	25,000
New Zealand	58,000
South Australia	290,000
Tasmania	171,000
Total	2,919,610

NAVIGATION.

The following table shows the number of vessels, and their tonnage, that have entered and cleared at the several Australasian ports during the year 1880:

Name of colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	2,076	1,078,885	2,115	1,101,014	4,191	2,179,899
New South Wales	2,108	1,242,458	2,043	1,190,321	4,151	2,432,779
Queensland	1,225	633,673	1,221	621,903	2,446	1,255,576
South Australia	1,045	590,085	1,111	610,819	2,156	1,200,904
Western Australia	165	123,985	168	126,444	333	250,429
Total	6,619	3,669,086	6,658	3,650,501	13,277	7,319,587
Tasmania	654	205,217	655	208,086	1,309	413,303
New Zealand	730	395,675	786	424,041	1,516	819,716
Grand total	8,003	4,269,978	8,099	4,282,628	16,102	8,552,606

As an indication of the revival of trade at this port, it may be observed that the customs officers report that a larger number of ships are now in Hobson's Bay than have ever been present at any previous time in this harbor. The increase in the tonnage entered during the past year has been 116,319 tons.

It is understood that the French Chambers have ratified the action of the French Government in establishing and subsidizing a monthly mail steamship service between Marseilles and New Caledonia, calling at Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. The Precurseur, the *avant courrier* of this line, has already arrived at this port.

Sydney is now the terminus of four great lines of steamers, the Orient Steam Navigation Company and the Peninsular and Oriental Line, constituting, in fact, a weekly service; the Torres Straits Steamship Line, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The contract of the latter, which provides the only direct steam communication between Australasia and the United States, will expire on the 15th of November, 1883. This line is now receiving a mail subsidy of £40,000 from the government of New South Wales, and £32,500 from that of New Zealand. On the expiration of the contract the subsidy of New South Wales will probably be withheld, and unless something is done by our own government to supplement the subsidy of New Zealand, it is to be feared that the line will be withdrawn. I do not know that I can add anything to the excellent report of Consul Griffin as to the importance of this line

* The coin exported to Ceylon is probably, for the most part, intended for England, as exports by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers are entered for Ceylon and there transhipped.

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to our commercial interests in the South Seas, and I certainly agree with him that "the abandonment of the Pacific mail steamship service would materially injure the trade and commerce between the United States and Australasia."

VII.—REVENUES.

The public revenue and expenditure of the several colonies for 1880 were as follows:

Name of colony.	Date on which financial year terminates.	Public revenue.			Public expenditure.
		Raised by taxation.*	Not raised by taxation.	Total.	
Victoria†	June 30	£1, 690, 923	£2, 930, 359	£4, 621, 282	£4, 675, 029
New South Wales	Dec. 31	1, 417, 298	3, 486, 937	4, 904, 230	5, 560, 078
Queensland	June 30	600, 236	1, 012, 078	1, 612, 314	1, 673, 695
South Australia	Dec. 31	529, 450	1, 498, 513	2, 027, 963	1, 923, 605
Western Australia	Dec. 31	101, 257	78, 793	180, 050	204, 338
Total		4, 339, 159	9, 006, 680	13, 345, 839	14, 236, 745
Tasmania	Dec. 31	304, 546	135, 234	439, 780	423, 745
New Zealand	Dec. 31	1, 535, 700	1, 747, 696	3, 283, 396	4, 019, 850
Grand total		6, 179, 405	10, 889, 610	17, 069, 015	18, 680, 340

* The amounts in this column are made up of customs duties, exclusive of duties on the export of gold drawbacks, &c.; also of excise duties, including licenses imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost payable to the general government, levied distinctly as a tax, but excluding fees, licenses, and charges for special services rendered.

† According to a return made up in the treasury, but not audited up to the time of this going to press, the figures for Victoria during the year ended 30th of June, 1881, were as follows: Revenue raised by taxation, £2,003.704; revenue not so raised, £3,182,307; total revenue, £5,186,011; estimated total expenditure, £5,108,577.

The following statement will show the revenue returns of Victoria for the year ended September 30, 1881, as compared with the corresponding period for 1880:

Revenue returns.

Heads of revenue.	1880.	1881.
Customs	£1, 311, 402	£1, 547, 356
Excise and inland revenue	332, 259	556, 160
Territorial	801, 697	848, 347
Public works	1, 560, 544	1, 755, 853
Ports and harbors	18, 915	21, 382
Post and telegraph	254, 368	279, 128
Fees	103, 234	112, 166
Fines	3, 973	5, 225
Miscellaneous	126, 629	178, 915
Total revenue	4, 513, 021	5, 304, 632
		4, 513, 021
Net increase in 1881		791, 611

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of the Australasian colonies, as will be seen from the accompanying statement, aggregated on the 31st of December, 1880, £89,910,249, or $437,548,227, the average indebtedness being over $160 per head of the entire population, whilst that of Queensland and New Zealand is exceptionally high, amounting in the latter case to $287 per capita. It should, however, be observed that these debts have not been contracted in ruinous and expensive wars, but have been incurred in the construction of railways and other public works, which not only open

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up and develop the resources of the country, and thereby promote trade and commerce, but are valuable investments, paying dividends that, besides defraying their working expenses, pay about 4 per cent. on their original cost. So that, in this view of the case, the colonies can scarcely be said to have a public debt at all, as for each liability there is, for the most part, a legitimate asset.

Public debt, 1880.

Name of colony.	Public debt.
Victoria	£22, 060, 749
New South Wales	14, 903, 919
Queensland	12, 192, 150
South Australia	9, 865, 500
Western Australia	361, 000
Total	59, 383, 318
Tasmania	1, 943, 700
New Zealand	28, 583, 231
Grand total	89, 910, 249

BANKS.

The system of banking in vogue throughout the Australian colonies is that known as the "Scottish system," and is intimately connected with the several material interests of the country. They are banks of issue as well as banks of "deposit on interest," employing the capital thus obtained, not only in commercial transactions, but in making advances on "pastoral runs," land selector's leases, mines, and stock and station produce—primarily wool. By this means the banks frequently become in effect "squatters," land-owners, and owners of mines, paying large dividends to their shareholders, as well as passing considerable sums to their reserve funds.

For the following statistical information relating to the banks of Australasia, we are indebted to the Australasian Insurance and Banking Record:

Number of banks engaged in business	26
Capital paid up	£14, 664, 618
Amount of reserved profits	5, 090, 005
Note circulation	4, 500, 000
Coin	11, 500, 000
Deposits	55, 000, 000

Average dividend nearly 11 per cent. per annum.

The following is a summary statement of the condition of the banks in the several colonies for the quarter ended March 31, 1881:

Colony.	Number of banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in circulation.	Bills in circulation.	Balances due to other banks.	Deposits.	Total.
Victoria	11	£1, 328, 183	£83, 654	£235, 965	£20, 364, 981	£22, 012, 783
New South Wales	12	1, 304, 007	54, 607	335, 062	18, 766, 733	20, 460, 409
Queensland	6	334, 838	14, 387	312, 035	3, 397, 122	4, 058, 382
South Australia	8	535, 588	26, 147	69, 776	4, 536, 525	5, 167, 036
Western Australia	3	22, 020	773	15, 797	325, 994	364, 584
Tasmania	5	130, 441	4, 082	13, 846	2, 248, 318	2, 396, 687
New Zealand	6	938, 604	74, 590	27, 456	9, 293, 497	10, 334, 147
Total	51	4, 593, 631	257, 240	1, 009, 937	58, 933, 170	64, 793, 978

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Colony.	Assets.				
	Coin and bullion.	Landed property.	Balances due from, and notes and bills of, other banks.	All debts due to the banks.	Total.
Victoria	£3,942,957	£869,023	£886,218	£18,215,706	£22,913,904
New South Wales	3,703,823	557,656	3,874,102	17,219,232	25,354,813
Queensland	1,094,393	205,130	196,749	4,041,370	5,537,642
South Australia	986,381	283,188	368,201	5,547,730	7,185,500
Western Australia	116,994	12,275	10,022	417,332	556,623
Tasmania	474,832	40,477	173,756	1,596,227	2,285,292
New Zealand	2,100,368	349,071	74,304	11,504,862	14,028,605
Total	12,419,748	2,316,820	5,583,352	58,542,459	78,862,379

RAILWAYS AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

The following table shows the number of miles of railway and electric telegraph, either open or in course of construction, in Australasia on the 31st of December, 1880:

Name of colony.	Number of miles of railway.			Number of miles of electric telegraph.			
				Line (poles).			
	Open.	In course of construction.	Total.	Open.	In course of construction.	Total.	Wire open.
Victoria	1,199	14½	1,213½	3,215½	66	3,281½	6,619½
New South Wales	849½	456	1,305½	7,955½	268½	8,223½	13,188
Queensland	633½	171½	805	5,768	267	6,035	8,150
South Australia	667	319	986	4,754	410	5,164	6,904
Western Australia	72	20	92	1,554½	.....	1,554½	1,592½
Total	3,421	981	4,402	23,247½	1,011½	24,259	35,854
Tasmania	172½	.....	172½	878	.....	878	1,006
New Zealand	1,258	208	1,466	3,706	.....	3,706	9,491
Grand total	4,851½	1,189	6,040½	27,831½	1,011½	28,843	46,351

POPULATION.

According to the returns of the last census, taken April 3, 1881, the population of Victoria was 862,346; of New South Wales, 748,882; of South Australia, 286,211; of Queensland, 218,159; of Western Australia, 31,000; of Tasmania, 115,705; and of New Zealand, excluding the Maoris, 490,151; total population for Australasia, 2,752,454.

AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITIONS.

Although the Sydney and Melbourne international exhibitions now belong to the past, the question may now be asked, what are the substantial results that still remain? Sir Patrick Jennings, president of the New South Wales commission, replying to this question in his introduction to the official record of the Sydney exhibition, justly remarks:

That it has opened up new channels of trade and provided a greater choice of markets; that it has been the means of disseminating throughout Europe and America a knowledge of the wealth, of the resources, products, and extent of the Australian colonies; that it has done good educational service to the masses of the people by placing

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before them works of art of the highest character, and in this way propagating sound principles of taste, and awakening a love for the beautiful; and that it has led to the establishment of a technological museum, formed in great part of gifts and purchases procured from exhibitors.

The same remarks apply, for the most part, to the Melbourne exhibition. Although it is perhaps too soon to realize, to any great extent, its beneficial results, still it cannot be doubted that it has done much to further promote commercial relations with foreign countries.

Not to speak of less prominent competitors, France and Germany bid high for a share of the Australian trade, and are following it up by subsidizing direct lines of steamers to carry it on. The United States, although competing at a great disadvantage, more than maintained her own, while Great Britain stoutly resisted any attempt to invade the field of her old commercial supremacy. It is, however, unnecessary to say anything further on this point, as I am preparing a full and detailed report on the subject, as United States commissioner to both the Sydney and Melbourne exhibitions.

O. M. SPENCER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Melbourne, December 23, 1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

***Statement showing the imports and exports between New South Wales and the United States for the year* 1880.**

Articles.	Imports from United States.		Exports to United States.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Aerated waters	7 packages	$38 93	13 packages	$102 20
Agricultural implements	449 packages	12,001 18		
Apparel, wearing	46 packages	2,087 73	4 packages	136 26
Arms and ammunition:				
Guns	11 cases	1,844 40	11 cases	1,197 16
Caps			1 case	53 53
Cartridges	7 cases	282 26	15 cases	73 00
Arrow-root	160 cwt	1,469 68		
Bark			195 cwt	364 98
Baskets and basketware			116 packages	194 66
Beer in bottles	1,779 gallons	1,498 88	1,588 gallons	2,155 86
Biscuits	24 pounds	4 87		
Blacking	453 packages	6,433 51		
Brushware	701 packages	24,824 02		
Butter	28 cwt	291 99		
Candles			1,424 pounds	253 06
Carriages	39	13,367 47		
Carriagemakers' materials	534 packages	19,801 79		
Carts and wagons	17	2,846 90		
Cement	25 barrels	34 06		
Cheese	20 pounds	4 87	404 pounds	68 13
Chocolate and cocoa	8 pounds	4 87	144 pounds	34 06
Coal			70,186 tons	187,472 18
Coffee	2 tierces, 4 cases, 3 quarters, 4 pounds.	1,192 29	298 pounds	92 46
Confectionery	229 pounds	92 46		
Cordage and rope	201 cwt	3,333 55	10½ cwt	92 46
Cork and bungs	1 bale	43 80		
Cutlery	20 cases	2,477 05		
Dates			171 pounds	14 60
Doors	23,398	60,583 06		
Drapery	203 packages	12,380 37	137 packages	1,722 74
Drugs and medicines	784 packages	27,125 87	6 packages	175 39
Earthenware and china	9 packages	408 78		
Fish, dried, salt, and preserved	1,209,033 pounds	157,421 54	1,440 pounds	253 05
Floor and oil cloth	4 packages	155 72		

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Imports and exports between New South Wales and the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports from United States.		Exports to United States.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Fruit:				
Bottled			20 cases	$141 12
Dried	43 tierces, 9 cases, 21 pounds.	$10,117 45	2,526 cases	355 25
Green	2,470 packages	7,635 54	1,604 cases	4,491 78
Furniture	3,678 packages	36,440 35		
Gas-fittings	66 packages	6,934 76		
Ginger			120 pounds	24 33
Glassware	384 packages	10,978 82		
Glue	2 packages	58 40		
Grain:				
Barley	526 bushels	462 32		
Beans	4,480 bushels	433 12		
Maize	4 bushels	4 87		
Wheat			3,664 bushels	5,304 48
Grease	21 tons	1,778 27		
Grindery	502 packages	4,569 14		
Gum	4 packages	82 73		
Hardware	10,703 packages	276,602 13	2 cases	17,175 39
Hops	71,256 packages	20,955 15		
India-rubber goods	78 packages	5,572 14		
Instruments:				
Musical	156 cases	24,478 50	1 case	973 30
Optical	1 case	97 33		
Scientific	8 cases	574 24		
Surgical	10 cases	3,265 42		
Iron:				
Castings	38 tons	7,255 95		
Galvanized	1½ tons	218 99		
Pipes	2 tons	486 65		
Tanks	1	19 46	35	540 18
Wire, plain	3 tons	754 31		
Wire, galvanized	¼ ton	48 66		
Iron and steel	3 tons	146 00	21 cwt	2,189 92
Jams and jellies	192 pounds	29 20	2,890 pounds	442 85
Jewelry	12 packages	3,328 68	2 cases	535 21
Lamp-wares	328 packages	6,910 43		
Lead			40 cwt	218 99
Leather:				
Manufactured	61 packages	15,499 80		
Boots and shoes	136 packages	9,051 69	17 cases	973 30
Live stock:				
Birds			1 package	48 66
Horses	2	340 65		
Pigs	8	38 93		
Machinery	993 packages	95,300 67		
Machines:				
Sewing	1,905	67,790 34	1 package	* 24 33
Weighing	200	5,523 47	2 packages	68 13
Maizena	75,540 pounds	7,080 76		
Malt	4,108 bushels	6,852 03		
Marble	10 packages	364 98		
Mats and matting	3 packages	107 03		
Mustard	156 packages	38 93	96 pounds	19 46
Nails	858 cwt	8,715 90		
Nuts	18,992 pounds	1,143 63		
Oars	2,560	4,321 45		
Oatmeal	30 cwt	146 00		
Oil:				
Black	83 tons	12,127 32		
China			950 gallons	812 64
Kerosene	251,196 gallons	107,895 17	120 gallons	58 53
Linseed	80 gallons	77 86		
Salad	870 gallons	2,262 92	28 gallons	68 13
Sperm	¾ ton	282 25		
All others	64,364 gallons	20,848 08	950 gallons	1,153 36
Oilmens' stores	84 packages	1,479 42		
Paint	953 cwt	13,694 33	29 cwt	306 58
Painting materials	125 packages	1,773 40		
Paper-hangings	11 bales	486 65		
Pearl shell			22,854 pounds	1,362 61
Pepper and spices	2,423 pounds	1,051 16		
Photographic materials	296 packages	8,939 76		
Pickles and sauces			54 cases	486 65
Pictures and paintings	26 packages	1,002 50	3 cases	486 65
Pitch, tar, and resin	5,151 barrels	30,376 69		
Plants and seeds	29 packages	536 11	91 packages	1,562 75
Preserves	40,244 packages	5,966 12	216 packages	43 80
Printing materials	445 packages	14,852 55		

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Imports and exports between New South Wales and the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports from United States.		Exports to United States.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Provisions:				
Bacon, hams	3,709 pounds	$924 63	149 packages	$48 66
Beef	4 cwt	29 20		
Pork	2 cwt	19 46		
Preserves	17 packages	608 31	2 packages	9 73
Preserved meats	536 cases	2,559 58		
Preserved vegetables	92 packages	525 58		
Pulu	50 bales	812 70		
Quicksilver	950 bottles	35,014 46		
Rice			362 cwt	1,683 81
Saddlery and harness	35 packages	5,562 40		
Saddlers' ware	34 packages	1,753 94		
Salt			32 cwt	29 20
Sarsaparilla	4,197 gallons	17,246 87		
Shale kerosene			1,247 tons	12,458 25
Ship chandlery	4 packages	437 98		
Shooks and staves	149 bundles	238 46		
Silver plate and plated ware	158 packages	12,769 70	8 packages	7,299 75
Skins:				
Hides			400	1,605 94
Kangaroo			29 bundles	934 86
Sheep			5 bundles	243 32
Slabs	18	72 99		
Slates	750,535	40,664 47		
Soda crystals			6 cwt	9 73
Specimens of natural history	2	48 66		
Spirits:				
Brandy			314 gallons	953 83
Geneva			132 gallons	53 53
Gin			24 gallons	48 66
Liqueurs	217 gallons	1,773 40	20 gallons	63 26
Perfumed	1,604 gallons	8,949 49		
Rum			114 gallons	155 73
Whisky	348 gallons	895 43	353 gallons	642 37
All others	1,099 gallons	10,005 52	54 gallons	82 73
Starch	49,028 pounds	5,343 42		
Stationery:				
Printing paper	5 bales	798 10		
Books and periodicals	194 packages	32,207 56	8 cases	369 55
Sundries	457 packages	12,467 97		
Stones, grind	455	462 32		
Sugar:				
Raw	9 tierces, 16 cases, 1 quarter, 10 pounds.	1,469 68	20½ cwt	146 00
Refined	1 case, 12 pounds	9 73	187½ cwt	1,489 15
Molasses	23 tierces, 6 cases, 6 pounds.	2,846 90		
Sundries	15,338 packages	62,315 53	124 packages	3,109 69
Tea			2,236 pounds	666 71
Timber:				
Dressed	1,865,875 feet	107,233 32		
Undressed	1,706,490 feet	70,530 18	2,150 feet	87 60
Shingles	710,700 feet	4,019 73		
Lathes	430 bundles	1,753 94		
Tin:				
Ingots			10,357 cwt	207,434 56
Ore			20 cwt	175 39
Tin plates	13 boxes	194 66		
Tinware	2 packages	43 80		
Tobacco:				
Manufactured	95,220 pounds	35,537 02	915 pounds	350 38
Leaf	324,886 pounds	54,407 47	966 pounds	238 46
Cigars	6,450 pounds	13,957 12	605 pounds	1,090 09
Toys and fancy goods	357 packages	22,176 64	7 cases	501 25
Turpentine	16,016 gallons	10,740 36	56 gallons	53 53
Turnery and woodware	7,217 packages	33,072 93		
Upholstering	4 packages	253 05		
Varnish	1,902 gallons	4,009 99		
Vinegar			55 gallons	48 66
Watches and clocks	997 packages	37,242 52		
Whiting and chalk	126 casks	1,703 27		
Wine	3 gallons	24 33	636 gallons	1,985 53
Wine, sparkling			243 gallons	1,717 88
Wool, greasy			6,601,590 pounds	362,729 44
Total		1,884,916 23		842,776 99

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sydney, New South Wales, November 24, 1881.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
United States Consul.

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NEWCASTLE.

Report by George Mitchell, United States consular agent at Newcastle.

Newcastle, New South Wales, is the greatest coal port in the southern hemisphere, and is 60 miles north of Sydney, the capital of the colony.

The principal business carried on is the exporting of coal, which amounts to about 25,000 tons per week. Vessels, after discharging their inward cargoes at the adjacent colonial ports, visit this to load our staple exports for the various intercolonial and foreign ports. Shipments are made by both steam and hydraulic cranes, the latter being used only in this port.

Nearly the whole of the cargoes that are carried to the United States ports are taken in British vessels, the charters being generally effected in England and a wheat charter combined from California to the United Kingdom.

Colonial vessels have recently been engaged in the timber trade from Puget Sound to these colonies, and they find payable business carrying coal from this to Japan, and proceeding thence in ballast to the timber ports. This trade was previously done by vessels of the United States.

Mines.—We have eleven mines, the principal being within 10 miles of the port. They employ, in the aggregate, 3,800 men, and can, when required, send 8,000 tons of coal daily to the surface.

The two principal industries of this district, outside the collieries, are the copper smelting works of Waratah, 4 miles from the port, and at New Lambton, 5 miles. The ore is brought from South Australia, from New Caledonia, a French penal colony A very large number of men are employed at the works.

Manufactured goods.—The principal wholesale establishments are at the capital. We have four steamship companies between the ports, the passage occupying about six hours. Nearly all imports for this colony are through Sydney, except in occasional direct shipment of general cargo from England to this port. The following articles of United States manufacture are a good deal used, and are steadily gaining popularity, viz, agricultural implements, stoves, and kitchen ranges, hardware, edge tools, cutlery, sewing machines, house furnishing goods, plated wares, watches, and clocks.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
United States Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Newcastle, New South Wales, September 5, 1881.

NEW ZEALAND.

Annual report by Consul Griffin, of Auckland.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Auckland, August 15, 1882.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The colony of New Zealand consists of two large and several small islands lying between the parallels of 34½° and 47½° of south latitude. The total area is a little over 100,000 square miles. The area of the

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north island is 44,000 square miles, and that of the south island is 55,000 square miles. The census of the population was taken on the 3d of April, 1881, and it represents the population, exclusive of Maoris or natives, to be 489,702. The males numbered 269,452, the females 220,250. Of these 1,897 are half castes, not living as members of a Maori tribe, and 4,944 are Chinese. The native population of the colony is set down at 44,099.

The subjoined table shows the population in the various provincial districts:

Provincial districts.	Population, April 3, 1881.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Auckland	99,216	54,020	45,196
Taranaki	14,852	8,528	6,324
Wellington	61,354	32,764	28,590
Hawke's Bay	17,354	9,692	7,662
Marlborough	9,304	5,257	4,047
Nelson	26,297	14,935	11,362
Westland	14,782	8,966	5,816
Canterbury	112,115	60,579	51,536
Otago	134,186	74,549	59,637
Chatham Islands	242	162	80
Total population of colony (exclusive of Maoris)	489,702	269,452	220,250
Aboriginal natives (Maoris)	44,099	24,370	19,729
Total population of New Zealand	533,801	293,822	239,979

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration of the colony between July 1, 1880, and March 31, 1881, was 833, including 416 Irish, 297 English, and 114 Scotch.

LANDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Lands are acquired in New Zealand in various ways. First, by absolute sale; second, by leasing; third, by deferred payments; and fourth, by what is called the homestead system. This last is applicable only to the provinces of Auckland and Westland. The report of the secretary for crown lands shows that during the year ended March 31, 1881, 197,074 acres of land, both country, town, and suburban, were absolutely disposed of for cash, land scrip, &c.; the revenue derived being £275,896 16*s.* 7*d.* in cash, and £10,158 11*s.* 7*d.*, in scrip. Under the deferred-payment system 146,431 acres were disposed of, the cash received on account being £53,706 12*s.* 1*d.* From the 12,382,614 acres held under lease for pastoria purposes, the revenue derived was £117,803 2*s.* 6*d.*, and from agricultural leases on gold-fields, £6,457 1*s.* 1*d.*; £7,000 was derived from miscellaneous sources—coal and mineral leases, timber licenses, &c.—thus making the total land and territorial revenue for the year, £460,863 12*s.* 6*d.* During the financial period, ended March 31, 1880, the revenue derived by the government from the public estate was £332,463. Seventy-seven persons took advantage of the provisions of the home stead act and selected 11,984 acres.

FINANCIAL.

From the budget submitted to Parliament at the last session by the colonial treasurer, I learn that the gross public debt of the colony was

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£29,165 50*s*. 11*d*.; or, on deducting the accrued sinking funds, £2,057,241, the net public debt was £27,108,270. The colonial treasurer in his financial statement for 1880, did not include in the gross debt £992,000 treasury and deficiency bills taken out of moneys at the credit of the public works fund, or the £800,000 unsold debentures of the loan of 1870, guaranteed by the imperial government. As £560,100 of the bills referred to were disposed of during the year ended March 31, 1881, and advances amounting to £300,000 have been obtained on the security of the debentures, these sums have now to be added to the public debt, as on March 31, 1880. The public debt has been further increased during the year by the conversion of £4,476,000 5 per cent. debentures into £5,371,200 4 per cent. This operation resulted in an increase of the debt by £895,200. The minister for public works, in his statement delivered on the 9th of August last, said:

With regard to the loan expenditure, however, we have now reached the period when the operation of the pledges on the subject of further borrowing, which were required of us in 1879, are to be practically felt, and our expenditure on public works must be less than it has been for some time past. The balance remaining of the public-works fund on the 31st March last was £1,860,373; of this sum £645,793 is absorbed by the expenditure between April 1 and June 30 and by liabilities irrespective of native land purchases outstanding on the latter date. There remains, therefore, but £1,214,580 available for additional public works and for engagements in respect of native land purchases. For the last-named purpose £87,623 will be required during the current year, and £100,000 should be reserved for further liabilities.

In 1870 the total public debt was only £7,064,300 ($33,908,400) and even that amount was subject to reductions by accrued sinking funds. In that year the public works policy was inaugurated. It consisted principally in borrowing money for the purpose of constructing railways, common roads, telegraphs, light-houses, public buildings, &c., and also for the purpose of developing the gold mines, coal fields, and other resources of the country.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The banking system of New Zealand is like that of the other British colonies. There are three banks which originated in the colony, viz: The Bank of New Zealand, the National Bank, and the Colonial Bank. All the other banks, with the exception of several small local ones, are branches of English and Australian banks floated to do business in Australia.

The Bank of New Zealand, however, does more than one-half of the entire banking business of the colony. It was established on the 16th of October, 1861, in Auckland, and a few months later branches were opened in the principal towns of the colony. Its success was such that at the half-yearly meeting of March, 1862, its deposits and circulation amounted to £400,000 ($1,920,000), and a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, and £3,000 ($14,400) was carried to the reserve fund. A dividend now of 15 per cent. is declared, and the reserve fund is over $3,000,000. The average rate of exchange on London is buying one-half per cent. for sixty days, and selling one-fourth per cent. The history of the colonial banks of Australasia during the last decade is a bright record of substantial progress and material prosperity. The entire advances of the banks ten years ago amounted to £31,521,000; they are now £71,340,000, being an increase of £39,819,000. In the same period the banks' indebtedness to the colonies for note circulation and deposits has increased from £33,527,000 to £68,075,000, and their assets

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from £42,824,000 to £85,454,000. Ten years ago they employed of their own capital and reserves £9,297,000, whereas they now employ £17,378,000. Glancing at the comparative expansion of the banks of the various colonies, we find that New Zealand has had an increase of from £4,000,000 to £13,250,000 sterling; Victoria, from £13,500,000 to £22,750,000; New South Wales, from £8,750,000 to £21,000,000; South Australia, from £2,750,000 to £6,750,000; Queensland, from £1,500,000 to £5,250,000, and Tasmania, from less than £1,000,000 to £1,750,000. The liabilities of the banks, chiefly for deposits, show this progress: New Zealand, from £4,750,000 to £10,000,000; Victoria, from £14,000,000 to £22,000,000; New South Wales, from £10,000,000 to £22,000,000; South Australia, from £2,000,000 to £5,500,000; Queensland, from nearly £2,000,000 to £5,000,000; Tasmania, from over £750,000 to £2,750,000. These figures supply food for reflection, and indeed for congratulation. They also show the enormous strides the Australasian colonies are making, and open up an almost boundless prospect for the future.

EXCHANGE.

I have in various reports to the Department of State deplored the absence of a direct exchange between New York and the Australasian colonies. The present system of banking is a very inconvenient one. Until it is reformed we cannot hope for any radical improvement in the commercial relations of the two countries. The rate of exchange between here and New York, and other banking expenses connected with the importation of goods from the United States to New Zealand, exceed 5 per cent. over and above the cost under the same heading upon London transactions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of imports into the colony of New Zealand during the year 1881 was £7,457,045. The total duty received was £1,421,609. The total value of the exports from the colony was £6,060,866 against £6,352,692 for the year 1880. The chief part of the exports consist of wool. The gold exported amounted to £996,867. The value of export of oats was £142,569; wheat, £745,739; kauri gum, £253,778. The bulk of this last article goes direct to the United States, where it is used in the manufacture of varnish. The value of agricultural implements imported into the colony was £19,898, whilst that of wire fencing amounted to £81,667.

EDUCATION.

The system of public education in New Zealand was established by the colonial parliament in 1877, and it came into operation the 1st of January, 1878. There is a compulsory provision for the attendance of the pupils, but its enforcement is left to the option of the local committees. The following are the districts constituted by the act: Auckland, Taranaki, Wanganui, Wellington, Hawke's Bay, Marlborough, Nelson, North Canterbury, South Canterbury, Westland, Otago, and Southland. The number of schools in operation during last year was 836.

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The appended table shows the position of the schools for 1880:

Educational districts.	Schools open in 1880.	Average attendance last quarter, 1880.	Average per school, each district.	Number of teachers.	Average number of pupils per teacher.
Auckland	193	11,839	61.3	413	28.7
Taranaki	31	1,147	37.0	44	26.1
Wanganui	55	3,403	62.0	102	33.3
Wellington	43	4,685	109.0	136	34.5
Hawke's Bay	36	2,334	64.8	78	30.0
Marlborough	16	883	55.2	27	32.7
Nelson	65	3,008	56.3	97	31.0
North Canterbury	122	12,233	100.2	391	31.3
South Canterbury	29	2,616	90.2	78	33.5
Westland	34	2,447	72.0	86	28.4
Otago	152	16,047	105.5	411	39.0
Southland	60	3,765	62.7	108	35.0
Totals for 1880	836	64,407	77.0	1,971	32.7
Totals for 1879	817	58,788	71.9	1,973	33.1
Increase	19	5,669	5.91	198	—.4

The total number of pupils on the school rolls was 82,401, and of these 42,734 were boys and 39,667 were girls. The subjects of instruction were reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and composition, geography, history, elementary science, drawing, object lessons, vocal music, needle-work, and domestic economy. The total expenditure on account of the schools for the year was £424,581.

The teachers' salaries for 1880 amounted to £201,647. The total number of scholarships held in 1880 was 115, the total expenditure thereon being £3,6151 8*s.* 7*d.* The numbers on the rolls of secondary schools, for which fees vary from £8 to £12 per annum, were as follows: For boys only, Auckland College and Grammar School, 211; Auckland Church of England Grammar School, 90; Wanganui Collegiate School, 25; Napier Trust High School, 45; Nelson College, 144: Otago High School, 205; total, 720. For girls only, Auckland Girls' High School, 235; Christ Church Girls' High School, 95; Otago High School, 138; Southland High School, 42; total, 510. For boys and girls, Thames High School, boys 14, girls 20; Wellington College, boys 82, girls 13; Timattu High School, boys 42, girls 49; total, 220. Grand total of attendance at the secondary schools of the colony, 1,450.

The various institutions for higher education are affiliated to the University of New Zealand, which is empowered by royal charter to confer degrees ranking with those of the best universities in the old country. The Otago and Canterbury universities, and the ecclesiastical establishments of St. John's College, Wesley College, and Bishopdale College qualify students entering for examination for degrees.

THE FORESTS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Dr. Hector, the colonial geologist, estimates the area of forest land in the colony at 20,000,000 acres. The estimate of forests on crown lands is 10,000,000 acres; private forests (exclusive of native property), 5,000,000. The conversion of timber at saw-mills, in this country of wooden houses, although already and comparatively very considerable, is still constantly increasing.

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The number of saw-mills in the colony was 204 in 1879. The number now is about 250. The average yearly supply from each of these mills may be approximately estimated at 1,000,000 superficial feet, or, say, about 250,000,000 superficial feet as the total of the present annual product. (In 1876 the outturn of 25 saw-mills in the Auckland district was officially reported to be 46,000,000 superficial feet yearly.) The quantity of timber yearly cut down for purposes other than those of the saw-mill is enormous and could not be estimated at less than the cubic volume of the sawn timber. The sawn and round timber annually supplied out of the forests of the colony would together represent a cubic volume equal to 400,000,000 superficial feet of timber. The average market value of sawn timber at Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin, and Invercargill is about $3.12 per 100 superficial feet.

The conservancy of crown forest in the interest of the future supply of timber is a matter of great importance, and under the provisions of the land act the government has ample administrative powers for the purpose. The secretary for crown lands, in his last annual report, says:

> The most effectual way of utilizing and conserving the forests of the country would be to induce a rise in the price of timber. But the conservancy would not be promoted by any artificial rise occasioned by impost or tax; indeed, this would be likely to have the contrary effect, as there would be less demand for the timber in the colony and for export, and, consequently, less inducement to bring it to market. The rise in price to operate beneficially must proceed from the greater demand for the article. With the view of inducing this the department has been in correspondence with firms largely engaged in the trade, and proposals have been made towards opening a trade with Europe in the timbers of the colony.

During 1880 £50,958 worth of timber was exported from the colony. The various kinds and their values were as follows: Baulk, 154,592 feet, £386; firewood, 81 tons, £38; laths, 649 bundles, £34; shingles, 69,240 in number, £50; logs and piles, 2,532 in number, £10,820; sawn, dressed, 5,136,789 feet, £28,919; sawn, undressed, 2,474,778 feet, £11,402; other kinds, 559 packages, £309.

SHIPPING.

The shipping interest of New Zealand is unusually large, and Auckland, as will be seen from the subjoined table, appears to take the lead of all the other ports of the colony.

The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered at the various ports of the colony during the year 1880.

Table showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered inwards at the several ports of New Zealand during the year 1880.

Port of arrival.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Totals.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Crews.	Ships.	Tons.	Crews.	Ships.	Tons.	Crews.
Auckland	207	123,486	5,571	3	300	22	210	123,786	5,593
Onehunga	1	48	3	.....	.....	.....	1	48	3
Thames	1	315	10	.....	.....	.....	1	315	10
Russell	4	1,301	121	.....	.....	.....	4	1,301	121
Mongonui	1	265	22	.....	.....	.....	1	265	22
Kaipara	3	825	25	4	1,086	34	7	1,911	59
Poverty Bay	1	56	5	.....	.....	.....	1	56	5
Wanganui	1	90	6	.....	.....	.....	1	90	6
Wellington	91	63,237	1,945	1	1,101	50	92	64,338	1,995
Napier	12	2,839	91	.....	.....	.....	12	2,839	91

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Table showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered, &c.—Continued.

Port of arrival.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Totals.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Crews.	Ships.	Tons.	Crews.	Ships.	Tons.	Crews.
Nelson	12	4,685	157	.....	.....	.....	12	4,685	157
Westport	4	671	27	.....	.....	.....	4	671	27
Greymouth	13	2,238	85	.....	.....	.....	13	2,238	85
Hokitika	14	5,029	311	.....	.....	.....	14	5,029	311
Lyttelton	126	73,120	2,117	4	4,271	89	130	77,391	2,206
Timaru	24	5,268	190	.....	.....	.....	24	5,268	190
Oamaru	16	3,410	117	.....	.....	.....	16	3,410	117
Dunedin	115	58,897	1,741	2	122	14	117	60,019	1,755
Bluff Harbor	69	41,119	2,564	1	896	22	70	42,015	2,586
Totals, 1880	715	387,899	15,108	15	7,776	231	730	395,675	15,339
Totals, 1879	883	469,862	16,804	11	4,078	156	894	473,940	16,960

VESSELS REGISTERED BELONGING TO EACH PORT.

Table showing the number and tonnage of the registered vessels (distinguishing sailing and steam) which belonged to each of the ports of New Zealand on the 31st December, 1880:

Port.	Vessels.	Tons.	Steamers.	Tons.
Auckland	216	14,477	50	2,551
Napier	6	552	7	205
Wellington	37	6,578	17	1,884
Nelson	18	599	8	635
Lyttelton	66	20,049	8	630
Dunedin	78	7,695	34	9,606
Invercargill	13	1,091	1	66
Total	434	51,039	125	15,277

ZOOLOGY.

The history of the fauna of New Zealand is highly interesting, from the fact that the sole representative of the terrestrial mammalia is a small rat, which, it is said, was brought here from Hawaika. The species is now almost extinct. There is a Maori or native proverb that the Paheka (European) rat has eaten up the Maori rat; so will the Europeans destroy the Maoris.

The marine mammalia are represented by the whale, dolphin, grampus, bottled-nose seal, sea-lion, and sea-bear.

The edible fish are *patiki*, or flat-fish, schnapper, mullet, *kahawai*, and gurnard. The *hapuka*, *barracoata*, and rock-cod are not unfrequently met with.

There are one hundred and thirty-five different varieties of birds in the colony, the greater part of which are land birds. It is now believed that the *moa*, a gigantic, wingless, bird, is extinct, notwithstanding the evidence of the natives to the contrary, although there is strong reason to believe that its disappearance is of a recent date. If any are living, they are said to be in the primeval solitudes of western Otago, protected by the natural fortalices of precipice and glacier. The kiwi (*apteryx*), another large wingless bird is also becoming extinct. It is covered with hairy feathers, and is highly prized by the natives on account of

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its skin, which is used for making mats. There are six different varieties of parrots and a large number of songsters; the most notable of which are the *tui* and the korimako. The former is often used as a household pet, and imitates domestic noises. The latter, the korimako, is the bell-bird of New Zealand; its notes resemble the clear, prolonged ringing of a silver bell. Ducks and pigeons are found in great abundance.

New Zealand, like Ireland, is destitute of snakes. The only venomous insects are the katipo, a species of spider, and the centipede, and it is said that people are seldom bitten by them. At all events, no fatal case has ever been recorded.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Auckland, N. Z., August 15, 1882.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Annual report by Consular-Agent Smith, for the colony of South Australia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Port Adelaide, February, 1882.

PROGRESS OF THE COLONY.

It is satifactory to be able to report from year to year that the colony is making substantial progress, notwithstanding the occasional drawback of a bad harvest or a depressed copper market.

During the past year the colony has made considerable advancement in material prosperity in spite of both these unfortunate circumstances.

At first sight it would seem difficult to account for the apparent anomaly of increased general prosperity, when two such important industries as wheat-growing and copper-mining were in a depressed condition.

There is no doubt it is owing in part to the abundance and cheapness of money, and to the rapid increase of population, and the steady pushing forward of railways and other reproductive works throughout the country.

The general industry and thrift of the colonists enable them to take advantage of everything that tends to assist their individual efforts, and the settlement of the interior of this vast country is proceeding with wonderful rapidity.

At the same time it must be confessed that as regards wheat-growing the seasons beyond a certain limit to the north of the capital, Adelaide, are too uncertain in the matter of rainfall, and many farmers have, by sad experience, learned that in some cases it is useless to contend against nature.

The average wheat produce of the colony has diminished during the last three or four years, and in the more remote districts farming is found not to pay, in spite of the facilities afforded by railway carriage to get the wheat cheaply to a port of shipment.

Population.—Perhaps the first item to mention in a report of this kind should be the population of the colony. The estimate given in my last report, to the end of 1880, two hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-two souls, would appear to have been below the mark.

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From a carefully conducted census of the population taken on April 3, 1881, just three months later, gave the number, 279,865 whites and 6,346 aborigines; together, 286,211, showing an increase in five years of 68,987, or 31.67 per cent. Of the total population there were 153,008 males and 133,203 females. The probable population of the colony at the close of 1881 would not be far short of 300,000.

It is interesting to compare the relative increase of the diferent colonies during the past decade. That of South Australia has been 50 per cent.; that of New South Wales 48 per cent., and that of Victoria 17 per cent.

Births and deaths.—The statistics of births and deaths for the year are as follows: Births: Males, 5,502; females, 5,206; total, 10,708. Deaths: Males, 2,223; females, 1,789; total, 4,012; leaving a balance of births over deaths of 6,696, or 346 more than the excess of births over deaths in the preceding year; but as there were 446 fewer births in 1881 than in 1880, the proportion shows a much smaller death rate last year. The marriage returns cannot be made up to the end of the year for some weeks to come. The number, roughly estimated, is about 2,300.

Live stock.—In the year 1881 there was an increase in the number of all classes of live stock in the colony. Sheep increased from 6,140,396 in 1880 to 6,463,897 in 1881; horned cattle, from 266,217 to 307,177; horses, from 130,052 to 157,912; pigs, from 90,548 to 131,011; and goats, from 11,277 to 15,177; these were the numbers at the date of the last census (April 3, 1881).

Area.—The total area of land in the colony alienated from the Crown at the close of 1881 was 12,793,059 acres, leaving unalienated 565,568,541 acres. The total area of land alienated during the year 1881 was 3,580,644½ acres; the total revenue derived from the land during the year being £639,115, or £42,215 more than the previous year. The total sales of land for cash were 34,138 acres for £64,914. The total area of land sold on credit was 597,147½ acres, the purchase money for which amounted to £710,037; the deposit paid on which was £71,036.

Land under cultivation in 1881 amounted to 2,574,480 acres, showing an increase of 303,422 acres over the previous year. Of this area, that under wheat was fully, in round numbers, 2,000,000 of acres, from which the small return of about 11,000,000 of bushels is expected, or an average of 5½ to 5¾ bushels per acre. The probable total quantity will be about 3,400,000 bushels more than the previous year's harvest; the quantity available for export is not likely to exceed 180,000 tons. The area of land under cultivation is nearly 150 per cent. more than it was ten years ago.

The estimate given in last year's report of the total area under cultivation was a very close approximation, being 23,422 acres within the actual amount.

It is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the area of land under other crops than wheat, until the official returns are published in April or May, as the acreage of barley, oats, pease, &c., varies very considerably from year to year. In 1880–'81 there were 272,567 acres under hay; 13,074 of barley. The land held under pastoral leases comprises 220,500 square miles.

Public works have been rapidly pushed ahead during the last year; 320 miles of railway have been completed and opened since December, 1880, making a grand total now in work of 984 miles, or one mile to every 305 head of the population, whereas last year it was one mile of rail to every 422 head of the population. There are, in addition to the lines already open, 146½ miles authorized or in course of construction.

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Of the lines opened for traffic, 273¼ miles are on the 5 feet 3 inches gauge and 710¼ on the 3 feet 6 inches gauge. This break of gauge has proved to be a great blunder, though probably the 5 feet 3 inches gauge was not the best that might have been selected in the first instance. Had the best English gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches been adopted at first a great deal of expense might have been saved, and probably the break of gauge, which has since caused so much inconvenience, would never have been proposed. Nearly all the new lines are now being constructed on the 3 feet 6 inches gauge.

While the railways have been the principal public works carried out, they have not been the only ones; a good deal has been done in extending our system of water supply.

The rapid increase of population in the city and suburbs and the growth of our shipping trade have necessitated arrangements for a larger supply of water from various reservoirs in the hills, and 50 miles of new water-mains have been laid. The population of the district served by these works is nearly 90,000. The Hope Valley reservoir has had a depth of 45 feet of water, which gives a capacity of 563,000,000 of gallons. The other reservoir at Thorndon Park contains 138,000,000 of gallons. At the important northern ports, Augusta and Pirio, the new mains are nearly completed, and arrangements have been made for collecting an increased supply of water from springs in the hills beyond those towns. At Kapunda and Gawler, two of the oldest provincial towns in the colony, reservoirs have been constructed. That at Kapunda, depending on the supply collected from surface drainage, is nearly dry; that at Gawler is built of concrete and supplied from a well by means of steam-pumping machinery. The reservoir holds only 250,000 gallons, but the supply obtainable from the well is considered practically inexhaustible. In other localities near the city auxiliary reservoirs have been constructed to equalize the distribution of the water pressure. During the latter half of the year a powerful boring machine, imported from England, has been erected in the yard of the water-works department, at the eastern boundary of the city. This machine combines the diamond drill with a sort of shell-auger arrangement, for boring through the softer strata. It is capable of boring a hole 12 inches in diameter, and is considered one of the most perfect boring machines yet invented. It is said to be at present the only one of the kind in existence.

The total amounts expended during 1881 by the hydraulic engineers' department was £216,000, of which £141,000 was for water-works and £75,000 on the city sewers. The main sewers are now completed and many of the street sewers also. The principal sewage has for more than twelve months been flowing through the mains to the sewage farm, about 8 miles from the city. The scheme so far has proved completely successful.

A considerable sum has been appropriated by the government to be expended in providing wells, dams, and reservoirs for water in the far interior of the colony, which is unfortunately deficient in rivers or springs. The amount of £250,000 has been put down for these important works, but probably not more than one-third of it will be expended during the current year. Street tramways are being extended through the suburbs, and generally prove paying speculations. The increase of traffic which follows their construction is surprising.

A large number of handsome and costly buildings for commercial and private purposes have been erected during the year, and every month witnesses some improvement in the architectural appearance of Adelaide.

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Referring again to the outer-harbor scheme, for the accommodation of large ocean steamers not requiring to come into port. Conflicting interests, however, have caused any practicable scheme to be abandoned.

Exports.—The exports for 1881 show a considerable falling off when compared with those of the previous year, the figures being respectively £4,624,930 and £5,574,505.

The imports for the two years were (1881) £5,377,517 and (1880) £5,581,497. The deficient harvest of last year caused a difference in the exports of breadstuffs alone to the value of £1,142,148, the total value of breadstuffs exported in 1881 being only £1,324,426, as against £2,466,574 in 1880.

The export of wool was somewhat less, but this does not necessarily prove the produce of the year to be smaller, as the export in the year depends to a great extent on the facility of river communication, and of cartage from the far interior.

The wool exported in 1881 was 137,177 bales, valued at £1,883,362, as against 148,734 bales, worth £2,065,156, in 1880.

The export of minerals, though still very low in comparison with that of former years, when copper was at a higher price, shows a little improvement on the previous year. The value of these exports in 1881 and 1880 were, respectively, £415,796 and £346,147, but even the larger amount of last year was barely over half what it was in the year 1866. The progress of mineral discovery, however, has received a great impetus during the past twelve months, and further reference will be made to this presently.

The wine export of 1881, though still much smaller in amount than what the colony is capable of producing, showed an increase of more than 50 per cent. over that of 1880, the respective values being stated at £12,724 and £8,244. The quantity exported in 1881 was, however, much larger, and it is difficult to account for the discrepancy in the proportionate value, especially as the quality of the native wines is improving every year. The quantities exported were 53,308 gallons in 1881 and 29,650 gallons in 1880, in which year the statistical returns in April gave the acreage in vineyards as 4,337, and the quantity of wine made as 500,955 gallons.

At the annual wine show, open to all nations, held in Adelaide in January, 1882, the improvement in the South Australian wines was very marked, and there was not one exhibit of inferior quality. In former years occasionally many samples have been condemned by the judges. The wines produced are of almost all classes, from the light wines, like those of France and Germany, to the stronger and richer products of Spain and Portugal; and the South Australian wines are rapidly competing with those of the older continental countries, while for purity they are far more to be relied upon than those imported from British manufacturers.

Banks and banking.—The savings-bank returns to the end of the financial year, June 30, 1881, show a marked improvement, which is a tolerably sure index of the general prosperity of the people; the following is a summary:

Number of new accounts opened during the year, 8,481, being 1,025 more than the new accounts opened in the previous year. Number of depositors at the close of the year, 37,742, showing an increase of 3,455. Amount deposited during the year, £823,259, being an increase of £218,622 over the previous year. Amount drawn out, £662,433, or £45,412 in advance of 1880. Amount of depositors' balances at the close of 1881, £1,249,467, or £215,510 more than in 1880. Average

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amount at credit of each depositor, £33 2*s.* 1*d.*, or £2 17*s.* 3*d.* higher than in 1880. Amount of reserve fund, the same, £30,000. Total funds in savings bank at the end of the year, £1,288,449, or £216,757 over previous year. The amount lent on mortgage is £580,458, or an increase of £70,210. Government and corporation securities held by the bank amount to £322,109, or £3,016 more than in 1880. The interest allowed depositors on their daily balance was 5½ per cent., and that charged on loans 6 per cent.

The South Australian savings bank has 55 agencies throughout the colony, chiefly in connection with the post and telegraph offices. There are nine other banking establishments trading in the colony, four of which are local institutions, if we include the Bank of South Australia, which, though formed originally in London and with English capital, confines its business chiefly to the colony; of these "the Town and Country Bank" only commenced business on December 1, 1881, and appears likely to become very successful. The other local banks are, the Bank of Adelaide and the Commercial Bank of South Australia. These four banks have 56 branches throughout the country. The others are the National Bank of Australasia, the Bank of Australasia, the English, Scottish and Australian chartered Bank, the Union Bank, and the Bank of New South Wales. The nine banks have 137 branch establishments throughout the colony, no country township where a reasonable amount of business can be done being without one. These, with the savings bank, give one banking establishment to every 1,562 head of the population.

The following are the particulars of the official banking returns of the above nine establishments for the last quarter of 1881, which show a large increase of business: The total average value of notes in circulation was £525,264; bills, £15,427; deposits bearing interest, £2,799,300; making a total of deposits £4,942,554. The total average liabilties, £5,555,593; total average assets, £8,414,743.

Telegraphs.—The telegraph department is in a high state of efficiency. It will be remembered that this colony alone and unaided undertook the gigantic work of stretching a line of wire for 2,000 miles across this continent, about 1,400 miles of the distance being wild and comparatively unknown country, inhabited by tribes of treacherous savages. The hea of the telegraph and post-office department, Charles Todd, esq., C. M. G. took an active part in superintending the construction of the great overland telegraph line and can justly claim a fair share of the credit due to such an undertaking.

The length of telegraph lines now erected in the territory of South Australia is 4,946 miles; and of wire, 7,227¾ miles. The number of cable messages received in the colony during 1881, was 3,173, and of messages forwarded from the colony 2,363, being together 637 in excess of those of the previous year. The number of local messages transmitted within the colony was 458,536, and of inter-colonial messages with the other colonies, 137,030. The cash received by the department in payment for the above was £37,391, being £16,809 more than the previous year. The gross value of the inter-colonial cable traffic passing through South Australia was £208,808, of which the proportion belonging to the colony was £23,142, making the net returns of the South Australian telegraph £60,533. There are now 165 stations opened in the colony, being 9 more than in 1880. There are 466 post-offices in South Australia, besides the general post-office, and 128 money-orders offices. Telephone lines are being erected between the city and five of the principal suburban towns.

International Exhibition.—Amongst the noteworthy events of 1881, the

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Adelaide International Exhibition must not be omitted, although it was not on so grand a scale as those of New South Wales and Victoria, and was got up by private enterprise.

Not only did manufacturers and exhibitors from the neighboring colonies come forward, but American, British, and foreign manufacturers also, until the affair assumed very respectable dimensions and grew to a far bigger thing than the most sanguine at first anticipated. Doubtless the exhibition will not only exercise a useful educational influence upon the people, but it will tend to the advancement of South Australia in commerce and manufactures, science, and art.

The city of Adelaide was never before so crowded with visitors. The government granted the valuable concession of cheap excursion fares by all railways throughout the colony; the coaches were constantly loaded with passengers, while from moderate distances the people came in their own conveyances. Coasting steamers did a good trade in carrying passengers, and from first to last the numbers that visited the exhibition were over 276,000—nearly equal to the entire population of the colony.

AMERICAN EXHIBITORS.

The exhibits from the United States, as usual, attracted very marked attention. The following were the awards:

GOLD MEDALS.

Horseshoe nails.—Globe Nail Company, Boston, Mass. The official report states them to be far superior to anything before exhibited.

Tobacco.—W. F. Blackwell & Co., Durham, N. C.

Hingham manila cordage.—M. F. Whiton & Co., Boston, Mass. The same exhibitors showed cotton duck and navy canvas, and manila harvest twine, for each of which they gained a gold medal and the highest possible commendation.

Time globes.—Messrs. Juvet & Co. specially commended; also the relative time globes, both exhibits gaining gold medals.

Veterinary medicine chest.—Ermo Sander, Ph. D., Saint Louis, Mo., first and special prize.

Self-acting shade rollers.—Stewart Hartshorn, 486 Broadway, New York.

Barb steel-wire fencing.—S. Reeve, president Railway Barb Fencing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Black and colored printing inks.—H. D. Wade & Co., 117 Fulton street, New York.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.—Moses Warren & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Millpicks.—John C. Higgins, 165 West Kinzie, Chicago, Ill.

Dixon's American graphite pencils.—Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.

India-rubber bands, sharpeners, and pencil rubbers with erasers.—Eberhard Faber, New York.

Gold pens and pencil cases.—Leroy W. Fairchild, New York.

Railway-ticket punches.—Warren Hill, Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

The American Mail and Export Journal, the American Stationer, the Paper Trade Journal, and other publications.—Howard Lockwood, Lockwood Press, 74 Duane street, New York, who also exhibited specimens of wood engraving, photo-electrotypography, and sundry publications. Commendation and gold medals, and gold medals for all. H. Lockwood, five gold medals altogether.

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Ledger and linen record paper.—Byron Weston, Dalton, Mass.
Perfumery, toilet soaps, &c.—Eastman Bros., Marble street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Iron turbine wind engines.—Mast, Foos & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

SILVER MEDALS, WITH DIPLOMAS.

Sisal cordage.—M. F. Whiton & Co., of Boston, Mass.
Time globes as scientific and philosophical instruments.—Jewet & Co., Canajoharie, N. Y.
Cosmetics.—Eastman & Bros., Marble street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Map of the city of New York.—Galt & Hoy, publishers, New York.
Russell's common-sense binder.—Williams, Shilling & Co., New York.

BRONZE MEDALS, WITH DIPLOMAS.

The Miller's Journal.—Howard Lockwood, New York.
Magill's patent binders and staple press.—Holmes, Booth & Hayden, Waterbury, Conn.
Remington's patent type writer.—Honorable mention.
Shaving cream.—Eastman Bros., Philadelphia.
The following were also awarded honorable mention: *Valentine's varnishes; Agricultural implements*, the Osborne, and the Walter A. Wood harvesters, McCormack.
The following letter was forwarded on behalf of nearly all the above exhibitors, by their representative, Mr. John Hogan:

ADELAIDE EXHIBITION, 1881.

JACOB W. SMITH, Esq., J. P.,
Consular agent, United States, Port Adelaide:

DEAR SIR: As exhibitors in the American court, you will oblige us by kindly conveying to the head of Her Majesty's Government in South Australia our appreciation of the courtesy and hospitality extended to our representative at the late exhibition. We also recognize the intelligent and impartial manner in which the judges made their awards; the courtesy of the customs officials, the vigilance of the police, and the orderly demeanor of the visitors and population generally.

Yours, faithfully,
(Here followed the names of the exhibitors.)

In a private letter, Mr. Hogan says:

I am very well satisfied, as I have, on behalf of my principals, established some sound and influential agencies. I recognize your kindness and courtesy, as well as your ability to represent the United States. Accept my best thanks, and wishing you a happy New Year, with a length of years to serve the interests of the great republic.

Yours, faithfully,

JOHN HOGAN.

Revenue.—The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1882, is estimated at £2,068,720, and the expenditure at £2,110,885, leaving a deficit of £94,441.
The bonded debt of the colony amounts to £11,196,400 net, after deducting all the repayments that have been made; this is equal to about £37 per head of the population—no very heavy indebtedness, considering that the money has been expended in reproductive works, which have increased the national wealth, and which return more than the interest on the bonds.
Education.—The system of education carried on in the colony is "free, secular, and compulsory." At least free to the few who cannot afford to pay 6*d.* a week for children over eight years of age and 4*d.* for younger ones. The returns to the end of 1880, the latest published, show that at

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that period there were 208 public schools and 162 provisional schools; the number of teachers employed was 353 males and 484 females; the number of scholars was 36,277, of whom the regular average attendance was 54 per cent. The expenditure for the year in teachers' salaries was £86,683, and for school buildings £36,710, a large number of handsome school-houses having been erected throughout the colony.

Gold discoveries.—During the past year public attention has been directed to the fact that gold is widely distributed throughout the colony.

Mr. J. B. Austin, the author of a work on "The Mines and Minerals of South Australia," and of the chapter on the mines of the colony in the book published by government, and distributed at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876, has given a great deal of attention to the subject, and for a long time endeavored to arouse the public to the desirability of testing the auriferous quartz reefs existing in the colony. About twelve months ago he was rewarded by seeing two or three gold-mining companies started and commence working. Public interest was again aroused throughout the country and several discoveries of value were made, placing beyond a doubt the fact that gold, chiefly in quartz reefs, though here and there a little alluvial, is to be found over a very wide area in the colony.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

The subject of a transcontinental railway from Port Augusta, an important shipping port 200 miles north of Adelaide, to Port Darwin, on the northern coast of the continent, has again been mooted by capitalists, who would undertake to construct a railway across the continent in return for the cession of alternate blocks of land every mile or two miles along the line, which proposition is still in abeyance with the government.

One of the most important practical acts ever done by the government of South Australia was the establishment of a forest board, by setting apart large tracts of land as forest reserves, which furnished beneficial results.

It may be mentioned, in connection with the hydraulic department of the colony, that powerful boring machines, previously referred to, are likely to result most favorably in parts of the colony where water is so scarce.

As was suggested in a former letter, it would pay a company handsomely to bring several over to South Australia, such as would bore from 500 to 100 feet, and work them on hire. A few diamond drills are much wanted here. The country is full of minerals of almost every description. Tin of good quality has lately been found in the hills 12 miles from the city, with rich gold. A petroleum spring has been struck about 50 miles north of Adelaide. Nickel has lately been discovered 350 miles north.

A silver mine, with lead, giving from 50 to 200 ounces of silver to the ton, is being tested 28 miles southeast of the city, and iron and copper exist in quantities unlimited.

During the past year the navigation of the coast has been further protected by having a new light erected at Cape Banks, white and red, revolving, to be visible in clear weather 15 miles.

At Cape Northumberland, a most dangerous headland, there is a powerful light now in course of construction; will be a revolving white light of first-class order, in lieu of, as heretofore, white, red and green.

At Corney Point, St. Vincent's Gulf, a fixed white light of second-class order is erected, visible 15 miles. In Spencer's Gulf there is in

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course of erection, on Point Lowly, a fixed bright light of the third-class order, which will appear in about twelve months.

The volunteer force of South Australia is now about 1,100 strong, and considered as volunteers to be fairly efficient.

The colonists are anxious to meet their American friends in the matter of mutual trading relations. The manufactures of the United States are held in high esteem, and South Australians would be glad if, in return, America would take some of their wool, the quality of which can hardly be surpassed, as it has of late years competed successfully at several of the international exhibitions. It is a matter of regret with them that the import duty on foreign wool, chargeable under the United States tariff, is prohibitory to a trade in this important staple.

The rapid communication now carried on with all parts of the world by powerful steam vessels affords great facilities for trade and commerce, and should especially tend to cement the friendly, social, and commercial relations between all English-speaking communities.

Appended to this report please find the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of this colony for 1881, with report of scrub-land cultivation, and diagrams of stump-jumpers and stump-jumping plows, &c.

J. W. SMITH,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Port Adelaide, February, 1882.

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CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

NORWAY.

Annual report by Consul Gade, of Christiania.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, October 28, 1881.

The export trade to the United States from this port embraced the following articles during the year just closed:

Cod-liver oil	$14,345 78
Empty petroleum barrels	5,570 01
Books	5,223 48
Rags	2,521 94
Old iron and rails	2,323 98
Sundries	6,254 48
Total	36,239 67

The decrease in the amount of exports as compared with the preceding year, when they reached $97,404.93, is due to the reduced export of old iron.

There was no demand in the United States for Norwegian ice last year.

It would be of interest to give the exact value of the several American products imported into this district, but, as I have already remarked in former reports, as some of the principal articles, as salted pork and leather, are mostly shipped through British ports and not entered on the custom-house lists as American goods, the aggregate value and quantity of the American imports can only be approximately given. It may be safely asserted that their consumption in this country is steadily on the increase.

The Norwegian official statistics give the following figures of the direct imports from the United States:

[Value in Norwegian crowns: 1 crown = 26.8 cents.]

Articles.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Animal food	10,900	125,900	753,000	658,300	11,000
Rye	531,500	716,000	1,010,600	308,200	363,900
Wheat			7,900		75,500
Other cereals	24,300	14,300	283,400	6,600	349,300
Tobacco	146,500	109,800	46,400	61,200	
Cotton		241,100	613,800	200,000	
Sole leather		78,300	11,000	5,500	106,200
Petroleum	504,800	1,307,500	480,000	591,900	781,700
Gums and turpentine	3,800	1,600	21,400	9,600	8,500
Raw textiles	100	100	25,000	700	
Wood, manufactures of	271,000	110,500	86,500	69,300	113,000
Metals, manufactures of	1,700		17,200	11,900	300
Sailing vessels	410,00	1,019,000	529,200	136,800	74,400
Machinery	200,000	192,100	115,500	194,800	400
Books	400		14,400		200
Sundries	1,900	7,800	14,300	50,900	10,000
Total, crowns	2,107,900	3,924,900	4,032,500	2,305,700	1,900,500

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Only petroleum is generally brought here directly in sailing vessels from American ports. Seven cargoes, containing 15,004 barrels of petroleum, were imported into Christiania from New York and Philadelphia during the past year. Three other sailing vessels, arriving direct from New York, carried salted pork, lard, turpentine, wheat, Indian corn, and other American goods.

A Danish line of steamers running between Copenhagen and New York, which has several new vessels now building, has lately brought this port in direct communication with the United States, a great advantage to trade as well as to emigration, which has hitherto been directed through England. American corn, of which increasing quantities are now imported into Sweden and Denmark for the distilleries, is not in favor here. Nor even this year, when provender is very scarce in this country and corn might be used for feeding purposes, could the merchants be prevailed upon to order a cargo from America. Potatoes are still used here for distilling purposes.

Among American articles lately introduced, sirup may be mentioned; of this article there is a large consumption in Norway. On American corned beef, which in 1878 was free from duty here, and 86,000 pounds of which were imported during the fiscal year 1878–'79, the Norwegian Storthing in 1880 laid a duty of 40 ore per kilogram, which was equal to prohibition.

The last Storthing has again reduced the duty on this article to 10 ore (about 3 cents) per kilogram, and importation has recommenced. Among other alterations in the Norwegian tariff made this year, the duty on leather was raised from 13 to 23 ore per kilogram. The native tanneries had repeatedly claimed this protection from the legislature for their industry, which some years ago, before American leather was introduced here, was in a flourishing condition.

No American vessel, with the exception of the United States steamer Nipsic, entered the port of this district during the year.

The following details of the Norwegian shipping are taken from the introduction to the statistical tables of the shipping of Norway, lately published by the statistical bureau.

It is the first time since 1826, or for more than fifty years, that the statistics of the Norwegian merchant marine have shown a decline.

At the beginning of 1879 it consisted of 8,248 vessels of 1,536,689 tons, but at the end of that year it had fallen off to 8,147 vessels of 1,510,669 tons.

If one steamer is computed equal to three sailing vessels of the same size, the tonnage calculated on that principle would show a decrease of 9,806 tons, or from 1,630,037 to 1,620,231 tons. The increase is entirely in the sailing vessels, the tonnage of which, according to their reports, had gone down from 1,475,000 to 1,456,000 tons, while the steamers had risen from 51,674 to 54,781 tons. Since January 1, 1864, when the steam tonnage was only 5,031 tons, it has grown in the following proportion: 1864–'70, 9,337 tons, or 1,334 tons per year; 1871–'73, 26,798 tons, or 8,933 tons per year; 1874–'79, 13,615 tons, or 2,269 tons per year; total, 49,750 tons, or 3,109 tons per year.

The greater part of the new steamers and the larger ones have been bought in foreign countries, viz, in England and partly in Sweden.

In 1871–'79, 82 steamers of 29,462 tons were bought, and 115 steamers of 20,337 tons were during the same period built in this country. The most of the latter were between 200 and 300 tons.

Thirteen hundred and nineteen sailing vessels of 331,110 tons were built in Norway during the years 1873–'79, and 860 vessels of 360,612 tons were bought in foreign countries.

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The shipbuilding culminated in 1875 with 72,257 tons, and the purchase of foreign vessels in 1873 with 103,021 tons.

The gross freights earned by Norwegian vessels in foreign carrying trade amounted to, in Norwegian crowns:

Years.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.
1872	83, 470, 000	4, 340, 000	87, 810, 000
1873	96, 192, 000	7, 964, 000	104, 156, 000
1874	98, 226, 000	7, 340, 000	105, 566, 000
1875	83, 660, 000	6, 878, 000	90, 338, 000
1876	96, 378. 000	6, 950, 000	103, 328, 000
1877	91, 900, 000	6, 510, 000	98, 410, 000
1878	88, 605, 000	6, 674, 000	95, 279, 000
1879	82, 218, 000	6, 565, 000	88, 783, 000

The Norwegian vessels occupied in foreign carrying trade were: In 1872, 980,000 tons sailers and 16,000 tons steamers; 1878, 1,388,000 tons sailers and 39,600 tons steamers. Each ton of the sailers had accordingly earned 85 crowns in 1872, but only 59 crowns in 1879, while the steamers are reported to have earned 258 crowns and 166 crowns per ton during the said year respectively. But the profit made by the steamers has in reality been larger, as the reported amounts of gross freights did not include those earned in coast service by those steamers which touched at home ports while engaged in foreign navigation. Nor has the profit from carrying passengers been included.

During the ten years 1869–'79 the tonnage of steamers in carrying trade between Norway and foreign countries had risen from 158,000 to 858,130 tons, while the tonnage of sailing vessels had fallen of from 1,514,000 to 1,387,000 tons.

The Norwegian consuls abroad reported that 2,827 seamen deserted from Norwegian vessels in foreign ports during the year 1879, but many seamen of foreign nationality are probably included in that large number.

The consuls also reported that 681 Norwegian seamen sent home through them 98,777 crowns from their wages, or 47,000 crowns more than in the preceding year.

The consuls are instructed to assist seamen in remitting money home, a measure which has proved very useful.

In his introductory remarks to the statistical tables of the commerce of Norway in 1880, the chief of the statistical bureau states that the improvement in commerce, which had commenced in 1879, after several rather unfavorable years, continued also in 1880.

The total value of imports and exports, or the total trade of the kingdom, amounted in the latter year to 259,600,000 of crowns, or 38,000,000 more than in 1879. The maximum of exports was reached in 1874, when it amounted to 307,000,000.

It is particularly in the exports that the improvement of 1880 appears, as they then amounted to 108,700,000—19,500,000, or 22 per cent., more than in 1879.

The imports had risen to 150,900,000 crowns—18,600,000 crowns, or 14 per cent., more than in 1879.

There has been a growing difference between the values of the imports and exports of Norway. From a difference of 27,000,000 crowns yearly in the years 1866–'70, and 47,500,000 in the next five years, it had grown to 52,700,000 yearly in 1876–'80.

This deficit, together with the yearly interest—about 5,000,000 crowns—on the debt contracted abroad by the government, by some of the cities, and by the "Hypothekbank," guaranteed by the state, and which

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now amounts to over 120,000,000 crowns, against 40,000,000 crowns in 1874, must then be balanced by the profits of the shipping.

But, unfortunately, they have decreased in no inconsiderable way since 1841, as already shown under the heading of shipping in this report, and the expenses of vessels in foreign ports, which in earlier years were estimated at 40 to 45 per cent. of the total gross freights, have lately increased somewhat.

The financial condition of Norway is consequently not very good, and as the shipping does not promise any improvement, the country will have to resort to new and more profitable articles of export to make up for the deficit.

The staple of this district, timber and wood products, had risen on the export lists for 1880 to 42,500,000 from 28,500,000 crowns in 1879, or to 39 per cent. of the total export of the country. The exports of fish and fish products had, on the other side, fallen off to 38,000,000, against 40,000,000 crowns in 1879, and was only 35 per cent. of the total exports.

Agricultural products, particularly butter, oats, and condensed milk, goat and sheep skins, rose to over 8,000,000 crowns, against 5,000,000 crowns in 1879.

The commerce of the city of Christiania has made very remarkable progress during the last few years, and especially in 1880. The city, which then had a population of 120,000 souls, exported for about 26,000,000 crowns, or 24 per cent. of the exports of the whole country, and imported for 65,500,000, or 43.3 per cent. of the total imports.

Among the industries of this district may be mentioned the seal-catching of the port of Tonsberg. Fifteen vessels, all steamers but one, have been occupied in 1881 in this industry, and the yield amounted to 46,526 sealskins, 8,155 barrels of blubber, and thirteen polar bears. Amongst these vessels, which had an aggregate tonnage of 3,697 tons, was the celebrated steamer Vega, on which Professor Nordenskjöld circumnavigated Siberia and discovered the Arctic northeast passage.

The whalers of Tonsberg have also this year been successful, and several new steamers will next season be added to the existing fleet.

The emigration continues on a very large scale. An unprecedented number will leave this year for the United States.

Since the beginning of the year fully 14,000 persons have emigrated from this port.

As the harvest has been poor in many districts of Norway, the emigration next year will again deprive the country of thousands of useful laborers.

GERHARD GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, October 28, 1881.

DENMARK.

ANNUAL REPORT BY CONSUL RIDER, OF COPENHAGEN, FOR THE YEARS 1880 *AND* 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, March 20, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report, which has been delayed until now on account of the slowness of the statistical bureau in issuing its yearly collection of statistical tables, herewith transmitted..

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1880.

In the foreign countries, it is unquestionably Germany and Great Britain that take the most important places both in regard to the quantities of the goods disposed of and with respect to the values thereof.

In the years 1876–'80 the commercial transactions between Denmark and these two countries amounted on an average to 65 per cent. of the whole trade, and 66 per cent. of the value of the collective transactions with all foreign countries; or, in other words, that two-thirds of the whole foreign trade is transacted with Germany and Great Britain.

After these countries come Sweden and Norway, with which countries in the five years 1876–'80 there was an exchange of commercial transactions of goods to the average extent of about 23 per cent. of the foreign trade of Denmark and of the average value of 17 per cent. of these collective transactions. The commercial relations with the United States during the last five years have been steadily and largely progressing. In value they can thus be placed as 3,900,000 kroners in 1876, 8,000,000 kroners in 1877, 8,200,000 kroners in 1878, 11,500,000 kroners in 1879, and now 19,100,000 kroners in 1880. It is the import trade into Denmark which, without question, occupies the most important place. Thus in the years 1876–'80 the values of the imports from the United States amounted, respectively, to 3,800,000 kroners, 8,000,000 kroners, 8,100,000 kroners, 10,800,000 kroners, and even to 17,900,000 kroners. This considerable increase is due to the steadily imports, first and foremost, of maize; next, of wheat; then of lard, of pork and beef, as also of butter. In the year 1880 the import values of these articles amounted, respectively, to 8,300,000 kroners, 1,800,000 kroners, 3,500,000 kroners, 1,800,000 kroners, and 110,000 kroners, whilst on the other hand the imports of petroleum in 1880 were considerable less than in the previous years.

In 1879, whilst the imports from the United States of this article were 34,000,000 pounds, of the value of 3,500,000 kroners, the imports in 1880 were only a little over 13,000,000 of pounds, of the value of 1,400,000 kroners.

As regards the exports from this country to the United States, this, in proportion to the amount of the imports, is exceedingly small. For the years 1878 and 1880, however, a more sensible augmentation has been made manifest.

THE MERCHANT MARINE OF DENMARK.

The Danish commercial navy, on the 31st December, 1880, consisted of 3,082 vessels (2,881 sailing ships and 201 steamers), with a collective tonnage of 249,465 tons. This fleet has, in the course of 1880, been reduced by 63 vessels, and 2,492 tons. The reduction is solely due to sailing vessels, the number of which has been diminished by 72, of a tonnage of 5,650 tons. The tonnage of sailing vessels is now 13,194 tons less than in 1876, when it stood at its highest point, 210,703 tons.

Steamers, on the other hand, have been increased by 9 ships of 3,158 tons. On the 31st March, 1871, this commercial fleet numbered 2,648 sailing vessels, with a burden of 169,515 tons, and 87 steamers of 11,980 tons. Thus in the last ten years the number of sailing vessels has been increased by 233 vessels, an increase of only about 8 per cent., whilst the number of steamers has been increased by 114, an increase of 131 per cent. The tonnage of the sailing fleet has at the same time increased about 16 per cent., the steamers with no less than 333 per cent.

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MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITS.

In the year 1880 there existed in Copenhagen 56, in the provincial towns 148, and in the country districts 15, that is to say, in the entire kingdom 219 distilleries, against 256 in 1876, and 225 in 1879. The calculated yield is for Copenhagen 12,072,579, for the provincial towns 28,679,026, and for the country districts 1,388,524 quarts, or for the whole kingdom 42,140,129 quarts, against 36,135,503 quarts in 1876, and 35,373,396 quarts in 1879. The number of distilleries since 1876 has been steadily decreasing.

The decrease from 1876 to 1877 falls entirely on the provincial towns and the country districts; but from 1877 it has been general throughout the whole kingdom. When one, however, looks to the calculated yield, it will be seen that for the kingdom it has been considerably larger in 1880 than in each of the four previous years. This falls, however, entirely on the distilleries in Copenhagen and in the provincial towns. There were exported in 1880 4,656,412 quarts, which was five and a half times as much as in 1879, and eight and a half times as much as in 1876.

INLAND BEET-ROOT SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

The inland manufacture of beet sugar was, in the year 1880, nearly 5,000,000 pounds, against 1,000,000 pounds in 1876 and about 3,500,000 pounds in 1879, and has thus been larger than in any of the years from 1876. This progress is mainly owing to the manufactory erected at Odense. Of this quantity 1,088,000 pounds were exported in 1880, against 104,000 pounds in 1876 and 1,400,000 pounds in 1879.

GENERAL FOREIGN TRADE.

The commercial transactions with foreign countries in 1880, according to the statistical tables, show a collective weight of 4,556,000,000 pounds. Of this, 3,354,000,000 pounds fall upon imports and 1,202,000,000 pounds on exports.

The estimated value of these united transactions with foreign countries amounted in 1880 to 424,000,000 kroners, of which the imports had a value of 227,000,000 and the exports of 197,000,000 kroners.

The several descriptions of goods which are articles of trade with foreign countries may be arranged according to their nature under the following chief groupings:

1. Articles of food consumption.
2. Articles of clothing material and of the toilet.
3. Raw materials, and others partly worked up, or in aid of the requirements of manufactures.
4. Ships and other objects or materials for transport, machinery, agricultural implements, and so forth.

When taking notice in the imports of the above mode of grouping, it will be observed that in 1880 there were imported of articles of food consumption, 87,000,000 kroners; of clothing and toilet materials 41,000,000 kroners; of materials for manufacture, 69,000,000 kroners; and that the customs duties on the total amount of goods subjected to the tariff in 1880 amounted to 20,405,349 kroners; of which about 10,061,000 kroners fell upon the articles of food consumption; about 5,164,000 kroners on articles of clothing and toilet; about 2,660,000 kroners on articles employed in manufactures; about 1,982,000 on the other articles of consumption. From this it will be seen that it is in a chief measure upon

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articles of food consumption that these tariff duties fall. In such articles of food the duties are borne in great measure by articles of colonial produce, inasmuch as three-fourths of the amount collected from this entire group are due to these articles.

Of articles of clothing, it is almost entirely manufactured goods that are of financial importance.

Amongst other general descriptions of articles of consumption, petroleum occupies the first place.

Of the tariff's different positions, sugar, molasses, and sirup yielded the largest revenue receipts, namely, about 4,967,000 kroners.

There were imported of these goods 57,364,000 pounds, of which about 55,880,800 pounds were of sugar and 1,753,400 pounds of molasses. Of these articles there were re-exported in 1880 collectively about 12,200,000 pounds.

In the next rank of revenue receipts come manufactured goods, of which about 18,635,000 pounds were imported, and were distributed in the following manner, namely: About 13,621,300 pounds on cotton and linen goods, about 4,775,000 pounds on woolens, and 438,000 pounds on silks.

Coffee and coffee substitutes take the third place in the revenue, with a receipt of 1,214,800 kroners. There were imported altogether of these 13,264,000 pounds.

Metals and metal goods in 1880 produced about 1,026,000 kroners. Both in regard to weights and amount of revenue, iron and steel goods are of chief importance. Of these there were imported 91,000,000 pounds, yielding a revenue of 867,600 kroners.

Tobacco in 1880 showed a revenue receipt of about 1,009,300 kroners. Of this there were imported about 6,222,900 pounds in natural state and 251,000 pounds in manufactured condition. Of tobacco there were re-exported 440,000 pounds, of which 374,000 pounds in manufactured and the remainder in its natural state.

Oils yielded about 995,200 kroners. The entire imports of this article were 16,507,100 pounds (for the chief part of petroleum). The re-export was to the extent of about 4,060,200 pounds.

Timber and wood yielded about 984,100 kroners. Of these, wood and timber in their natural state play by far the most important part, as of these about 215,000 tons and 2,928,800 cubic feet were entered for duty, yielding about 898,400 kroners.

Wines and spirits produced about 956,100 kroners. Of wines and cider there were imported 138,800 quarts and 5,236,800 pounds, with a collective customs revenue of 569,000 kroners. Of spirits there were imported 45,300 quarts, yielding a revenue of 308,700 kroners.

Coals in 1880 yielded 752,200 kroners, with an import altogether of about 245,000 tons.

Next comes rice, which in 1880 yielded 442,200 kroners, with a total import of 22,880,200 pounds, of which were entered for duty 10,612,000 pounds. Of rice were re-exported 9,355,500 pounds.

Salt in 1880 yielded a revenue of about 352,500 kroners. Of this were imported about 19,993,000 pounds of rock salt and 22,047,200 pounds of refining salt.

Of tea were imported about 738,900 pounds, with a revenue yield of 214,600 kroners. Tea was the last article, which in 1880 yielded above 200,000 kroners, but there are several articles in the different groupings of goods which have yielded between 100,000 and 200,000 kroners, namely, fruits, 175,000 kroners; dyestuffs, 168,300 kroners; skins and hides, 166,300 kroners; spices, 132,500 kroners; hops, 130,900 kroners; cheese, 118,000 kroners. There are again several ranging between

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100,000 and 40,000 kroners, such as hats, 94,700 kroners; sago, &c., 78,000 kroners; fish, 68,400 kroners; boots and shoes, 48,700 kroners; feathers and eiderdown, 48,350 kroners; ships, &c., 47,700 kroners; watches and clocks, 44,700 kroners; cokes, 41,100 kroners. Finally, three groups yielded between 20,000 and 40,000 kroners, ten groupings between 10,000 and 20,000 kroners, and seventeen different groupings under 10,000 kroners.

When next examining the lists of exports, it will be observed that the agricultural products occupy the only important places thereof; and of these, live cattle, cereals, and butter are of the chief importance. The value of the exports in 1880 amounted to 196,000,000 of kroners, and of this 149,000,000 kroners, or about three-fourths of the exports, were obtained from the before-mentioned three descriptions of articles. But when about one-fourth is deducted as being the value of imported articles of the same description, the value of the surplus exports for 1880 will be 108,000,000 of kroners, of which 51,200,000 kroners fell upon live cattle, 35,600,000 kroners on cereals, and 21,000,000 kroners on butter, &c.

In comparing the tables of 1880 with those of the previous year, it will be seen that the values of the surplus exportation of 1880 exceeded the value of that in 1879 by 18,000,000 of kroners, when it amounted to 89,000,000 kroners. This increase falls upon all of the three before-mentioned groups.

In 1879 the exports of butter, &c., had a value of 24,000,000 kroners, whilst in 1880 a value of 34,000,000 kroners was reached. Likewise has the value of the exports of live cattle from 1879 to 1880 increased from 46,000,000 kroners to 57,000,000 kroners. Lastly, as regards cereals, the export value of this group of articles for the years 1879–'80 has increased from 48,000,000 to 57,000,000 kroners.

In comparing next the year 1880 with the average of the five years 1876–'80, it will be seen that the value of the surplus exports of 1880 also exceeds the average of the surplus exports of 1876–'80, inasmuch as these only amounted to 95,000,000 kroners. The difference here of 47,000,000 kroners falls exclusively on cereals and live stock.

Whilst on the other hand as regards the group of butter, &c., the value of the exports thereof were certainly in 1880 to the extent of 34,000,000 kroners, somewhat more than the value of the average of the exports in the years 1876–'80, which was 31,000,000 kroners; but at the same time has the value of the imports of this group in 1880—for 13,000,000 kroners—been in a greater proportion to the relative exports than was the value of the average imports of the same in those five years, and which only amounted to 9,000,000.

The group of live stock without question occupies the most conspicuous place amongst the agricultural products. Thus, in the year 1880, the value of the surplus export of animals amounted to 51,000,000 kroners. If one compares 1880 with the previous year it will be seen that the increase in the value of the surplus export of live stock from 1879 to 1880 falls equally upon all the groupings of this class—horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine. The value of the surplus export of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine has, namely, increased from 1879 to 1880, respectively, from 8,000,000 kroners, 15,000,000 kroners, 1,000,000 kroners, and 16,000,000 kroners, to 10,000,000 kroners, 17,000,000 kroners, 2,000,000 kroners, and 21,000,000 kroners; and if one compares 1880 with the average years 1876–'80, here the difference falls upon horses, sheep, and swine, whilst the value of the surplus export of horned cattle in 1880 is lower than the average value of the same for those five years.

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The value of the surplus export of horses, sheep, and swine in the five years' average amounted, respectively, to only 7,000,000 kroners, 1,000,000 kroners, and 16,000,000 kroners; whereas, on the other hand, the average value of surplus export of horned cattle for the five years amounted to 17,000,000 kroners.

The surplus export of horses in 1880 were 9,750 head of the value of 10,000,000 kroners, against 10,400 head of the value of 8,000,000 kroners in 1879. Of horned cattle the surplus export in 1880 was 76,250 head of the value of 17,000,000 kroners, against 64,800 head of the value of 15,000,000 in 1879. Of sheep it was, in 1880, of 63,700 head of the value of 2,000,000, against 38,300 head of the value of 1,000,000 in 1879. Of swine it was of 236,600 head of the value of 21,000,000 kroners, against 210,400 of the value of 16,000,000 in 1879.

The exports of horned cattle and sheep are for the most part to ports of Great Britain; whereas horses and swine are for the most part sent to Germany.

THE HARVEST IN DEMARK IN 1881.

The year 1880 was a good year for the agriculture of this country, and showed itself to be more favorable at the close of the final returns than after the preliminary one made immediately after harvest.

From the weekly returns received from the agricultural districts of the country, it is already fully evident that the year 1881 will prove greatly in arrear of the foregoing one, and one is able to form a pretty approximate estimate of the relative results of the several kinds of products.

The same as in my last annual report in the calculating of the accompanying tables, which in numbers give the results of the different products in each district, the average will also this year be represented by = 1. Above an average by 1.5, and below an average = by 0.5.

Thus the closer each number in the table approaches to 1.5, so much the more will the harvest yield in the district in question for that kind of product exceed an average yield; and the closer it approaches to 0.5, so much will it be below that of an average.

The great difference in the final results of activity in this country's agriculture has naturally been owing to the differences of atmospheric causes. There has, however, on the whole, been a great resemblance in the weather of the two years, and it is, therefore, at this time, of special interest to ascertain in what the difference exists which has exerted so pronounced an influence on the yield, and in what manner they have exercised such influence.

In the autumn of 1880 the season was anything but favorable for the sowing of winter seed and the preparing of the land for autumn plowing for the spring seed of the coming year.

After an unusually dry month of August, the ground in the commencement of September was so dried up that one frequently did not dare to attempt to sow the winter seed before rain made its appearance.

A few days before the middle of September, the dry season was, however, replaced by a heavy rainfall, which delayed winter sowing very considerably, making the ground wet and unfavorable.

Only in the latter days of September could the sowing be prosecuted with energy, and the chief part of the grain was then got into the ground. The first part of October was, on the whole, favorable for field work, and the winter seed, which had been sown either before the rainy period of September or subsequent thereto, came, as a rule, pretty favorably into the ground.

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From some districts where the soil was of a binding nature, there nevertheless were received accounts that the ground, after the September rains, was so long before it became suitable, that one was even compelled, in some cases, to relinquish the sowing of a part of the area intended for winter seed. The winter seed sown early in September before the rainfall, namely, rye, had a favorable time for its growth until the middle of October. Already at that time had the rainfall in the best wheat districts of the kingdom been very considerable, and the weather cold and raw, whilst in other parts (such as North Jutland) much less rain had fallen.

But more especially was the last third part of the month exceedingly unfavorable, with storms, frost, and heavy falls, especially of snow.

The rainfall was, for the whole kingdom, in the month of October, more than 100 millimeters, whereas the normal is only 60 to 70, and the temperature on an average was 5° to 6° C., against the normal of 8° to 9° C. The winter seed was stopped in its growth.

Plowing was in many cases unfinished, and the harvesting of the root crops was very laborsome and often accompanied by loss. In the month of November, there were in most of the districts but few days when field work was possible, and the month became noted for its heavy rainfall, especially on the islands, and on the 20th frost already set in. The consequence was that a very considerable part of all the winter seed, and particularly the wheat, in the islands was very weak when winter set in.

The winter of 1880–'81 was, on the whole, severe. The month of December certainly had a somewhat higher temperature than the normal; but, on the other hand, the months of January and February were respectively about 4° and 3° C. colder than the normal, and the two latter months were specially noted for the very small rainfall, so that the winter seed suffered greatly from the severe frost. That the winter seed, nevertheless, is not easily destroyed, is an old experience; and it was thus chiefly the entire want of growth, which the tender winter seed so much required, that gave cause for anxiety, but which a favorable spring might yet restore.

In the beginning of March, 1881, there stepped in that exceedingly dangerous weather for the winter products, which were mainly unprotected by snow, namely, bright sunshine during the day with sharp frost at night, as also in the shade.

Continual changes from frost to thaw, severe night frost with warm sunshine for a long period continued to exert their influence upon the winter seed and clover, and it was only in the middle of April that the frost was so far out of the earth that the working of the soil and spring sowing could be commenced in the most advanced district.

The month of April only gave one-fourth of the normal rainfall (74 millimeters as opposed to 30 and 35), and the want of a soft spring rain to take the frost out of the ground was felt greatly.

Already at this season it could be seen in many places that the wheat was so damaged that it ought to be plowed up, and this in the special wheat-growing districts. That in other parts of the country, especially in Jutland, it had withstood this most unfavorable spring weather so much better (even square-head wheat) that it had even a promising look, seems mainly due to its better growth in the autumn, doubtless a consequence of the favorable weather in the month of October, when Jutland had only about the normal amount of rainfall (72 millimeters), whilst the islands, and especially the best wheat districts, had nearly the double (135.8); and lastly that the month of February in Jutland had

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received against the normal rainfall (30.9 millimeters), whilst the islands only received about the half (17.2).

One great cause for the wheat and clover having suffered so much from the variable weather in the month of March may be explained by the fact that the earth crust, notwithstanding the small rainfall, still for a long time retained the moisture, owing to the frost for a long period having remained deeper in the ground and prevented the water from being carried away, so that in many places it stood like lakes on the fields. And when the water in April had sunk down to the drain-pipes, the earth with the exceedingly small rainfall became very parched. The end of April brought a slight rainfall, certainly, in a measure, in the shape of snow, but night frosts continued until the month of May. Thus, notwithstanding the weather was milder, yet vegetation made but slight progress. Spring sowing was only completed at a late period, even in the most forward districts, owing to the resowing of the wheat fields, the first by the middle of May, and in the northern districts a week later. After the middle of May, some of the districts likewise received a considerable rainfall, such as a great part of Jutland, Fyen, and North Zealand; whilst in other parts, especially the southern, there was but little or as good as none. It is worthy of remark that Jutland in May had a normal rainfall (42.4), whilst the islands had somewhat less (33.8); and, moreover, all the best wheat districts stood very low in regard to rainfall during the whole of the spring.

The last two weeks in May were unusually hot, and the temperature for the entire month was fully normal. But together with the heat the soil was greatly dried up with the easterly winds, so that very soon in all parts, with some difference in degree, the want of rain was sadly felt.

For the different products of winter seed which were harvested in 1880, the weather changes in the autumn were of more normal character as regards temperature and rainfall than in that of the last year. But, on the other hand, the winter seed being sown very late and in less favorable ground, it likewise then happened that the winter seed, when winter set in, was thin and very backward in growth. Also then the winter seed had to encounter a severe winter with slight rainfall; but there was the great difference that the month of February was warmer than the normal, so that the growth commenced much earlier than this last year's. Also in the spring of 1880 a similar variation from frost to sun was also visible, as in the year 1881; but then the surface of the earth was very dry and the water sunk; and afterwards the month of April gave already in the first days a normal rainfall with gradually more. This, together with the very warm period shortly after the middle of the month, produced wonderful life in all vegetation.

These differences, namely, that the surface of the soil was free from water and that the winter seed commenced its growth earlier and had the opportunities for a more rapid development, would appear to have been the cause of this marked difference in the two years, more especially as regards the condition of the wheat crop.

It must, however, be remembered that also in 1880 some poor fields of wheat were plowed up, and that there were found fields of thin conditioned winter seed in several districts.

In that parched condition into which the ground was reduced in the month of May, 1881, the different products had subsequently to encounter a month of June wherein a scarcity of rain throughout the kingdom had only been twice exceeded in the last twenty years (1865 and 1868)—32.1 millimeters, against the normal 50–55. Specially unfavorable also were the different influences in some of the chief wheat districts,

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such as Maribo, Soröe, Holbek, Prastoe districts, and the island of Langeland, which, like in Aalborg district, only received a little over 20 millimeters of rainfall, that is to say, two-fifths of the normal.

The month of July gave certainly somewhat over a normal rainfall, but this only took place towards the close of the month, when the winter seed in all of the most forward districts was already far advanced. It was consequently of much less benefit than if it had taken place earlier; still its influence was of service in many ways.

Finally, the month of August, the harvest month, brought with it a very heavy rainfall, about two-thirds more than the normal (112 millimeters against 60–70), and this, in conjunction with the heavy rainfall of the first half of September, gave the last blow to the year's unfavorable results in regard to the several grain products, inasmuch as it damaged the quality of the grain and the straw to a very considerable extent.

In 1880 it was mainly to the good rainfall and high temperature in the month of April that gave them strength to withstand the unusual drought and cold of the month of May (the severe night frost doing much damage to the rye); but also in June there was a seriously felt want of rain, and the drought left sensible traces of its effects on the grass, hay crops, and the draught left sensible traces of its effects on the grass, hay crops, and the roots, as also the filling of the different grain ears, as known, was not large.

In several parts of the kingdom the drought was sensibly felt during the whole of June, but the great difference to be observed between that year and the year 1881 is that the month of June then gave a normal rainfall for the kingdom (in some districts much in excess). It was also at that time taught, by a comparison between the districts which had ample rain and those which had too little, what difference of influence this had exercised on the products.

The month of July brought throughout a heavy rainfall, so heavy that it would doubtless have caused great damage if the temperature at the same time had not been much higher than the normal. Finally, the month of August very fortunately brought such beautiful harvest weather that all sorts of grain could be housed speedily without waste and of the best quality, and was in this respect in direct opposition to the harvest month of the year 1881.

There has been a great difference between the different districts with regard to the damage which the seed has suffered during the year, owing to the unfavorable harvest season. Where the harvest commenced early and was completed at comparatively early date, as in the southern districts of the islands, there it has been easier to secure the grain in good quality than in those districts where the harvest took place later. From Lolland, Falster, South Zealand, Langeland, South Fyen, &c., there will without doubt be seen very fine trade descriptions of grain products, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the harvest.

But the most favorably placed districts have been those where the harvest took place very late, such as North Jutland, where it was, chiefly alone during the reaping that one had to submit to the rainfall, whilst the carrying in was done in the latter part of September, when exceedingly favorable weather had set in. Even where a portion of the grain after reaping had to encounter a considerable wet period, this was however, in a great measure repaired by its being exposed before in-driving to the influence of sun and wind so that it could be secured in a completely dry state.

Here the grain has generally been housed in perfectly dry condition. The worst placed have been the districts in Jutland and in the islands,

where the harvest commenced and was obliged to be finished during the long rainy period from the beginning of the month of August until after the middle of September, and this especially appears to have been the case in the most advanced districts in Jutland, a great part of Fyen, and the northern parts of Zealand. In these districts the grain suffered largely on the fields from the soaking of the straw and sprouting of the ears, and in many places it was impossible to get it properly dried for harvesting, so that a considerable part had to be brought into the barns and stacked in a damp state.

As a consequence also in the radius of the different districts a great variation is to be found in this respect. The smaller farms have commonly had the advantage over the larger ones, the rain fell frequently in showers very differently divided, the situation high and free or low and under shelter has been of great influence, and the different methods of harvesting have also, at the same time, had considereble influence on the condition in which the grain was secured.

Herewith will be found the dates of the harvesting in the several districts according to the reports received, and it is at once made evident from the great strides which took place between the earliest and latest dates of harvesting how laborsome and of long duration it must have been in many parts.

Districts.	Dates of harvesting.
Copenhagen	August 24 to September 26.
Frederieksborg	September 4 to October 1.
Holbek	September 7 to September 26.
Soró	August 30 to September 30 (generally about middle of September.)
Prastó	August 29 to September 22.
Maribo	August 24 to September 22 (generally first in September.)
Odense	August 23 to September 21.
Svendborg	August 24 to September 22.
Bornholm	September 2 to September 22.
Hjorring	September 25 to October 8.
Aalberg	September 21 to October 4.
Ringkjóbing	September 13 to October 3.
Viborg	September 14 to October 6.
Randers	September 21 to October 8.
Thisted	September 17 to October 8.
Aarhus	September 20 to October 1.
Vejle	September 17 to September 26.
Ribe	September 15 to September 30.
North Slesvig	September 14 to September 29.

Wheat in 1881 has been decidedly the worst product. Whilst in 1880 it was in those parts of the kingdom which play the least important part in the wheat crop which sustained most damage, the position in 1881 is the reverse. This is already to be seen from the tables, although from these it cannot be seen that wheat to a large extent was lost, plowed up and replaced by spring seed sorts, whilst this, however, is made manifest by the peculiarity that in the wheat districts of Maribo wheat is to be found missing in several of the returns.

It has specially been the newly imported English wheat kinds which have succumbed to the weather changes. Namely, the generally used square-head wheat demands a strong growth and an early autumn development, and when these are wanting, it can so much the less hold out against the injurious variations between frost and thaw in the spring. Strange it is, that in some of the districts in Jutland (such as Veile) still were to be found fields of square-head wheat which stood fairly good. But for the most part, wheat, even when it has filled fairly well

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in the barns, has, however, given a very bad yield in fold, inasmuch as it has been injured by rust, &c.

The exporting mills of this country, therefore, supply themselves this year to a larger extent than usual with wheat from abroad, and the export of Danish wheat will be of no importance whatever. It is also significant that fine wheat bran, which plays an important part as fodder material, is offered for sale throughout the country, coming from different corners of the world.

As regards the yields of wheat, the districts may be placed in the following order: Thisted, Aarhuus, Hjorring, Randers, Odense, Vejle, Aalborg, Holbek, Ribe, Fredericksborg, Prastoe, Copenhagen, Maribo, Svendborg, Bornholm, Viborg.

Rye supported much better the difficult weather changes, notwithstanding it was generally sown late and was weak from the autumn.

Of significance in the difference between the two years is the circumstance that the rye, notwithstanding the serious damage it received in 1880 from the night frosts during the month of May, still reached to above an average in most of the districts. However, in 1881, rye is the cereal which has yielded best, and it has even exceeded an average in not a few districts; but at the same time stands much lower than in 1880. Ranked according to order, with regard to the yield of rye, the districts will stand in the following positions: Thisted, Viborg Randers, Maribo, Svendborg, Ringkjobing, Vejle, Ribe, Aarhuus, Holbek, Aalborg, Fredericksborg, Prastoe, Odense, Copenhagen, Soröe, Hjorring, and Bornholm.

Barley, in 1881, is of not little more importance than usual, owing to many wheat fields having been resown with chevalier or six-rowed barley. It is only in few places where this description of cereal has exceeded an average, whilst in many parts it stands considerably below. Barley is of especial importance as being the chief export of cereals from here. There is, however, little prospect that the increase of areal, which was caused by the resowing of the wheat fields, will give any notable increase in the ordinary barley export, whilst in the districts where the barley harvest was earliest, and where there was most plowed-up wheat, the most fruitful part of the island, there the barley crop has been secured in relatively good condition, so that it will be a good export article; but there are at the same time large districts, and amongst these some of this country's best malting barley districts, where the quality has suffered so much during the harvest that the quantity adopted for export will be of very reduced amount. In some districts, especially of Fyen and Jutland, the barley has also suffered materially from cockchafer grubs.

With regard to barley yield, the different districts may be placed as follows: Thisted, Bornholm, Aalborg, Aarhuus, Fredericksborg, Prastoe, Hjorring, Copenhagen, Svendborg, Randers, Vejle, Viborg, Maribo, Soröe, Odense, Ringkjobing, Holbek, Ribe.

Oats stands as to yield pretty close to barley, but on the whole as giving somewhat less, notwithstanding that this cereal in one district more than barley has reached an average harvest, according to the returns. The districts for oats may be placed in the following order: Ribe, Bornholm, Thisted, Fredericksborg, Ringkjobing, Randers, Viborg, Aarhuus, Hjorring, Aalborg, Vejle, Copenhagen, Soröe, Holbek, Odense, Rastó, Svendborg, and Maribo.

Mixed seed, chiefly barley and oats, which generally give a much larger yield than those of same description of grain taken separately, stand also higher in 1881, and rank with the year's best yielding pro-

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ducts; but still it is only a little over half the districts, and that, namely, the Jutland ones, where an average crop or above has been obtained. Mixed seed, harvested in a ripe state, embraced in 1876 about 88,000 acres of land (of this nearly three-fourths in the islands), also only a little over one-sixth of barley and one-seventh of oats areals. Thus it does not constitute one of the important products. The districts for this description of cereal as regards yield may be ranked in the following order: Thisted, Ribe, Randers, Fredericksborg, Ringkjobing, Aalborg, Aarhuus, Copenhagen, Viborg, Vejle, Bornholm, Holbek, Svendborg, Soröe, Prastoe, Maribo, Hjorring, and Odense.

Pease promised in the spring exceedingly well; but suffered later on in the summer considerably from the weather changes, so that the final yield has proved not to come up to that of mixed seed. With regard to the yield of pease the districts will rank as follows: Bornholm, Fredericksborg, Odense, Hjorring, Ringkjobing, Randers, Thisted, Maribo, Svendborg, Prastoe, Viborg, Ribe, Holbek, Aarhuus, Soröe, Aalborg, Vejle, Copenhagen.

Beans are only returned as cultivated in twelve districts, and in some of these, namely, those in the light soils, there are but few returns making mention of this product. The bean areal is yet only small in this country, but is steadily increasing in the districts where the soil is best, and especially in the wheat-growing districts.

As a valuable product and of great service in rotation of crops, and as being safer than pease on proper soils, such increase is a desirable object. They were, however, in 1881, checked too soon in their growth, and were short in the straw.

According to the yield of beans, the districts, as far as returns have come to hand, will stand in the following order: Aalborg, Fredericksborg, Soröe, Odense, Svendborg, Aarhuus, Vejle, Holbek, Randers, Maribo, Copenhagen, and Prastoe.

Green fodder in a year like the past one, where the growth of stalks and leaves has been so greatly checked, having shown in proportion to other products so fairly good a yield, may seem somewhat astonishing. As will be seen, they are the Jutland districts which stand highest, whilst the islands as a rule stand the lowest—a natural consequence of the weather changes. Green fodder will, in the increasing plan of foddering during summer, steadily be of greater importance. For the yield of this sort, the districts may be placed in the following order: Thisted, Veile, Aarhuus, Aalborg, Fredericksborg, Ringkjobing, Viborg, Ribe, Holbek, Copenhagen, Svendborg, Randers, Odense, Prastoe, Bornholm, Maribo, and Soröe.

When roots, carrots, and potatoes are taken under one, a much better result is in 1881 obtained for these products than for 1880. This may mostly be attributed to the rainy period in August, 1881, as opposed to its dry character of 1880. August is an important month for the growing development of roots, that period where the root in a great measure obtains in strength and growth.

That the yield for roots and carrots has not been better is due to the unpropitiousness of the spring, which were specially felt in 1881, when one has not yet arrived at a fully correct mode of treatment of root products. It must also be observed that from the lateness of turnip-sowing, owing to frost and attacks from flies, it was often necessary to resow, so that the development took place very late; and also that the month of August with its great moisture was relatively cold, which tended to the root products advancing more in growth of the tops than in the roots.

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Potatoes have in the year 1881 shown good powers of withstanding a dry early part of summer; the rain came commonly for them just in proper time to prevent any great backwardness from drought and to promote a good development of the bulbs. The disease during the year has neither been very disastrous, although even to the period of digging up in October it showed itself more than was expected; and even after the digging has caused some damage to the bulbs. Both roots and potatoes in Fyen and in Jutland have suffered a good deal from the cockchafer grubs. Both these products are steadily on the increase in this country's agriculture.

Roots and carrots receive a more rational system of treatment, which is being gradually learnt, and by the extended movements in sugar refineries; potatoes especially, by the sorts which have been imported in later years and brought more generally into use, being of larger yield, more valuable and also more free from disease. Both these products are doubtless of that kind which it seems most desirable should meet with extension in Danish agriculture. As shown, they will, with a careful and proper cultivation, give very large immediate profits, and will indirectly tend to raise the profits of the farmers in general and in proportion to the larger extension of their usage in the crop rotations.

For the yield of roots and carrots the districts may be placed in the following order: Maribo, Soröe, Thisted, Prastoe, Aalborg, Fredericksborg, Viborg, Holbek, Svendborg, Aarhuus, Ribe, Hjorring, Copenhagen, Randers, Odense, Vejle, Bornholm, and Ringkjobing.

For the yield of potatoes as follows: Bornholm, Maribo, Soröe, Holbek, Svendborg, Prastoe, Copenhagen, Randers, Odense, Fredericksborg, Aarhuus, Vejle, Ribe, Hjorring, Aalborg, Viborg, Thisted and Ringkjobing.

Field hay in 1881 is decidedly the weakest point. Partly on account of the clover fields having been so thinned out by the influence of the destructive winter and spring's weather changes, and partly on account of the drought having checked the growth so sensibly of the grass fields all the summer, there were throughout but few cereals, and in some places none at all where, after the grazing of the cattle, one could see hay in the fields; and that which was cut was short and thin, even on the best soils. It is therefore natural that the yield of field hay throughout all the districts should be found much below an average. For the yield of this product the districts may be ranged in the following order: Ribe, Vejle, Hjoring, Aarhuus, Thisted, Randers, Copenhagen, Aalborg, Soröe, Holbek, Odense, Fredericksborg, Prastoe, Maribo, Svendborg, Bornholm and Viborg.

Meadow hays yield has been generally better, but is also considerably below an average. Many meadows, especially those of turf sort, retained the frost in the ground so long during the spring that the plants only attained to any growth very late in the season. The higher situated meadows were so dried up in the course of the summer that the growth of these was also very unsatisfactory. Only some few well-watered meadows have in 1881 returned a satisfactory yield, and some of these after the wet month of August have given a very good second crop, which was secured in good condition; but this only holds good for a very small areal. The districts with reference to yield of meadow hay will range as follows: Hjorring, Ribe, Thisted, Holbek, Randers, Odense, Soröe, Bornholm, Prastoe, Fredericksborg, Copenhagen, Svendborg, Ringkjobing, Viborg, Veile, Aalborg, Aarhuus, and Maribo.

In addition to that which can be seen from the tables of the result for the year 1881, there are other circumstances of great importance which

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tend to add to the unfavorable result of the year. To this belongs the meager summer grazing, which has diminished in a high degree the yield of the dairies, immediate in part and partly also from their having demanded extra fodder supplies both in the spring, owing to the lateness when the cattle were turned out, as also during the summer, owing to the growth after the first grazing was so small that it scarcely afforded sufficient nourishment for the cattle. Next, the small yield of the grain crops, which, added to the very small crop, caused much anxiety in many farms on account of the small stocks of fodder stuff, and has thus called for immediate outlays for extra foddering descriptions; and, finally, the decreased quality of the straw, as well as grain, from the rainfall during harvest time, which, perhaps, in the greatest degree, makes the difference in the years 1880 and 1881 stand forward so distinctly. One light point is to be found in this dark picture, and that is the good prices of the different products. In this respect 1881, on the whole, stands well, and especially the good grain prices in the autumn will help in a marked degree to make some amends for the defects of harvest in respect to its yield. It is, however, evident that 1881 may be regarded as a most serious year for the country's agricultural interests. Fortunately there is a strong resisting power present in Denmark's chief branch of trade, so that it is well able to ride out such a storm like one year's unfavorable harvest.

Tabular summary of districts in which the harvest has been above or below the average.

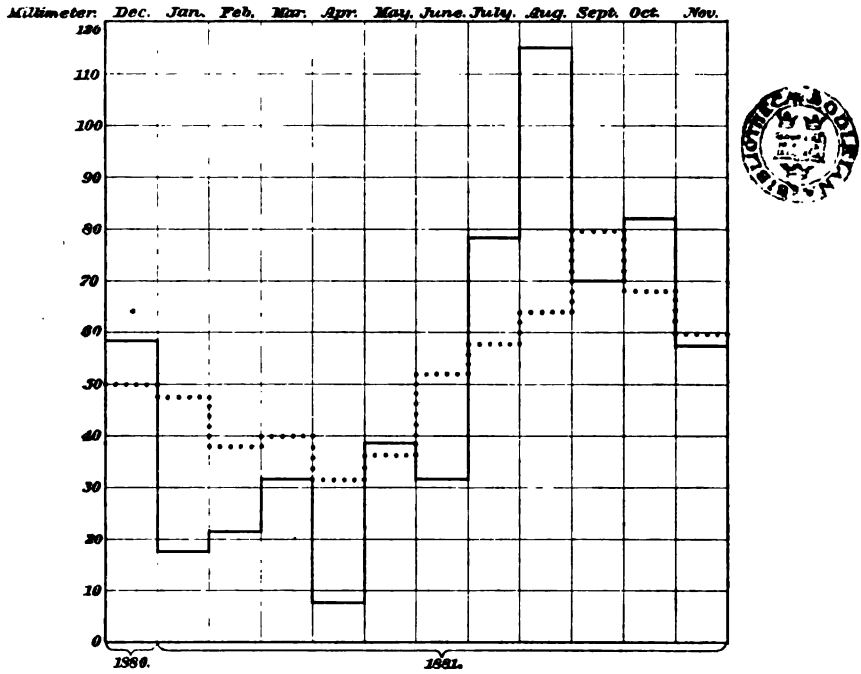
(Average is represented by 1.)

Districts.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Mixed seed	Pease.	Beans.	Green fodder.	Roots and carrots.	Potatoes.	Field hay.	Meadow hay.
Copenhagen	0.50	0.89	0.93	0.75	1.00	0.67	0.50	0.86	0.88	1.12	0.60	0.67
Frederiksborg	0.60	0.99	0.97	1.04	1.08	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	0.50	0.68
Holbak	0.67	1.00	0.79	0.72	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.94	0.96	1.23	0.54	0.77
Soro	0.54	0.88	0.83	0.73	0.73	0.75	1.00	0.69	1.12	1.25	0.57	0.71
Praesto	0.58	0.97	0.97	0.69	0.69	0.92	0.50	0.80	1.04	1.17	0.50	0.70
Maribo	0.50	1.06	0.85	0.62	0.67	0.74	0.56	0.71	1.18	1.35	0.50	0.56
Odense	0.68	0.97	0.83	0.70	0.57	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.84	1.07	0.54	0.73
Svendborg	0.50	1.05	0.88	0.65	0.82	0.93	1.00	0.86	0.96	1.19	0.50	0.67
Bornholm	0.50	0.64	1.07	1.21	0.93	1.25	.....	0.75	0.67	1.43	0.50	0.72
Hjorring	0.83	0.88	0.96	0.83	0.58	1.00	.....	.....	0.90	0.95	0.72	1.03
Aalborg	0.67	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.04	0.75	1.50	1.08	1.04	0.89	0.58	0.8
Ringkjobing	.....	1.04	0.83	1.00	1.06	1.00	.....	1.00	0.67	0.67	0.60	0.67
Viborg	0.50	1.13	0.87	0.90	1.00	0.92	.....	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.50	0.67
Randers	0.75	1.09	0.88	0.97	1.12	1.00	0.67	0.86	0.85	1.09	0.61	0.77
Aarhus	0.91	1.03	1.00	0.87	1.04	0.86	1.00	1.10	0.96	1.00	0.69	0.91
Thisted	1.00	1.14	1.23	1.11	1.25	1.00	.....	1.25	1.08	0.73	0.68	0.86
Vejle	0.67	1.04	0.88	0.81	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.17	0.81	1.00	0.73	0.76
Ribe	0.63	1.04	0.75	1.33	1.18	0.90	.....	1.00	0.93	1.00	0.75	0.96

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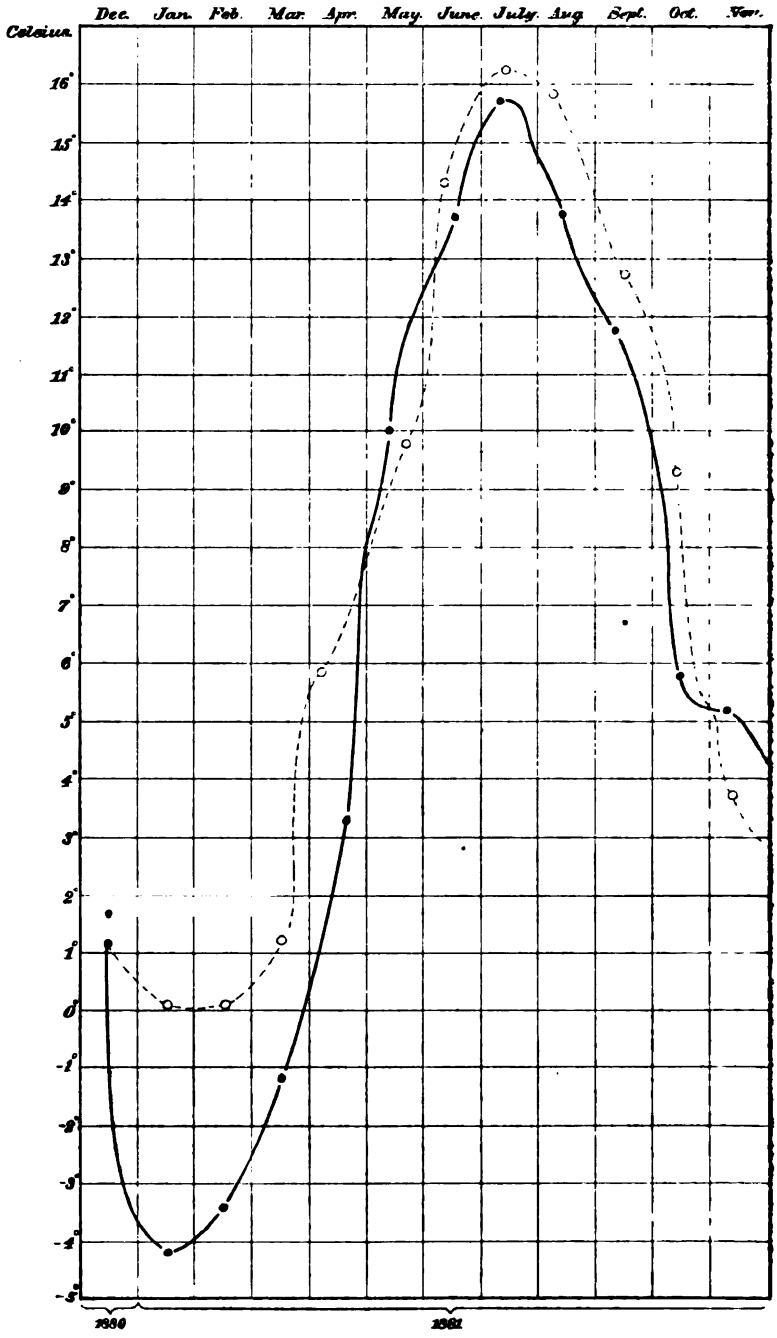
HUMIDITY OF EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1881.

The meteorological year (December, 1880, to November 30), as per subjoined table, has on an average been considerably colder than usual, whereas the entire rain nearly reached the normal. There have, however, been considerable many vibrations in the monthly mean temperature as well as in the rainfall. It may be observed that, with regard to warmth, the weather has been very unfavorable during the four months January–April, but the summer also shows a lower average temperature; only December, May, and November came up to the usual average warmth; and the last month of the year was comparatively the



mildest. Still greater deviations from the normal show, as it is natural, the rainfalls in the single months. Notwithstanding that the rainfall for the whole year has nearly been as great as is usually the case this holds only approximately good, with respect to the months, about four at the highest, whereas five have considerable under and three much over the usual. The unfortunate distribution in the rainfall has often in the course of the year been noted at this consulate, and I shall now only observe that on an average for the whole country the four months (January to April) had 75 millimeters too little (only 82 instead of 157 millimeters); and whereas May was about normal there was again in June a deficiency of 21 millimeters in the usual rainfall. July and August have together 187 millimeters rain or about 65 millimeters more than the normal, and October was likewise a very wet month, but still the country had, in the three autumn months together, not over the normal rainfall.

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Of the two foregoing tables No. 1 shows the rainfall and No. 2 the heat temperature during the year.

The full drawn lines represent the foregoing year, whereas the dotted lines show the normal condition of both.

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COMMERCIAL MOVEMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR AND GENERAL RESULTS THEREFROM.

The trade of this country during the past year 1881 can be said to present an appearance of decided improvement, when compared with its immediate predecessors. This improvement, however, was not entirely without its drawbacks. During the first half of the year a very considerable decline took place in the goods market. This was followed by a distinct recovery in price, but, strictly speaking, was not accompanied by an equal rise in the price of other commodities. Although there has been an increase of value among many of them, it has not been uniform in all directions. When taking this and the general aspect of affairs in consideration, one is inclined to think that the further outlook is distinctly promising for a general improvement in business, providing unforeseen political complications do not disturb the European equilibrium. Some improvement has already manifested itself during the latter part of last year.

The price of money has been better and the employment for it more profitable. The chief improvement in this direction, however, has made itself felt in the exchange transactions. The amounts cleared on settling days during the past year were much in excess of the preceding one, and the record of transactions at the bourse here, of which an account is kept every week, show an immense increase for the year. Apart from this, however, the demand for money based on the requirements of trade showed some improvement. From this circumstance alone, even if it had not been supported by other evidence, it might have been safely asserted that business was really better. Had not the harvest disappointed the expectations of a productive yield, which were maintained to the very commencement of the autumn, the results of 1881 would have been really encouraging.

There were many signs up to the month of September that trade was ready to expand. Money was abundant and deposits showed a steady growth during the year; but the unproductive harvest and the resulting loss of capital following on so many years of similar depression weighed heavily on the country and repressed the general progress which otherwise would have been made.

The commerce of this kingdom is so closely connected with that of Europe and the United States of America that a reference to these countries must be made as well. A speculative fever of unusual severity, which inflated in the resulting excitement the prices of almost all securities at the French markets, has raged throughout the year in that country, and to some extent also in Germany and Austria, though in a somewhat milder degree.

The harvest of wheat and corn in our own country being by no means equal to that of the preceding year parties of speculators, as a result of this, strove, and successfully, to enhance the price of these cereals, and succeeded in retaining a considerable quantity which would otherwise have been exported to Europe, not, however, in sensibly checking the supply which was received from other sources—Australia and India—but simply in transferring the profits which the United States might have made elsewhere.

The enormous immigration, however, which we have received during the year has more than made up for the losses thus brought about by overspeculation. There is no other instance in modern history of one nation receiving, voluntarily, from others an augmentation in one year of inhabitants amounting to nearly a million in number, bringing among

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them much intelligence, a capacity for work, and in very many instances adequate capital.

If those in power in Europe could but turn their attention from political intrigue to higher economic considerations on which the prosperity of nations are formed, they might see the wisdom of reducing their present excessive expenditure in the way of armaments and the consequent destructive pressure of taxation. As the matter stands now, jealousy and competitive alarm compel each country to maintain an army at least as much on a par as possible, or even superior to its neighbors and nominal allies.

The offers which the United States can make to the young and energetic are enticing enough, without being made more attractive through the contrast between the freedom of our country and the oppressive burdens imposed on the people all over Europe.

HENRY B. RYDER,
Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Copenhagen, March 20, 1882.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Annual report, by Consul-General Brewer, of Berlin, for the years 1880 *and* 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, November 12, 1881.

I have the honor to submit to the Department the annual report of this office, respecting the trade, commerce, and industries of the German Empire. It being quite evident to me that the information called for by the regulations can best be given, when possible, in tabular form, much of the time and labor required in the preparation of this report has been devoted to the compilation of the thirty-six tables herewith submitted. By these tables I am enabled to give, in the most concise and practical manner, a complete general view of the affairs of this empire.

The contradictory opinions on the general condition of German trade and industry in 1880 could hardly be better illustrated than by a comparison of the annual reports of German boards of trade. Some still oppose the new customs policy of the government, and claim that but for the increased duties exacted since 1879, German trade would be at present in a more favorable condition, while others energetically sustain the changes made in the tariff laws. It is, however, on all sides admitted that Germany is laboring under an over-production, and that it is very difficult to find a market for all her manufactured wares. Still, as will be seen from figures hereafter given, during the last calendar year there has been an increase of exports with a simultaneous decrease of imports, which certainly indicates for Germany a change for the better. The returns of the German Zollverein show the imports to have been:

In 1877	$1,177,271,760
In 1878	1,138,023,180
In 1879	1,174,846,541

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I am unable to give the value of the exports, as the government kept no official record of the same previous to 1880.

In the year last mentioned extraordinary imports were made in anticipation of the new tariff, which went into full effect January 1, 1880.

The exports in 1880 amounted to $1,091,836,000, while the imports amounted to $1,057,997,000, netting an excess of exports of $33,839,000 over the imports. It is proper to mention that these items include goods in transit. Returns published in 1881 show a continuous increase in the exports, especially of iron, chemical, and glass manufactures.

Prince Bismarck's new economic policy is the paramount topic of discussion in papers, clubs, and public meetings all over Germany. The ever-increasing population of the empire (about 600,000 souls annually) renders it imperatively necessary that correspondingly new ways and means and additional facilities should be provided for employment and subsistence; and in order to suppress and keep off discontent and poverty, and to check the growing political uneasiness, it behooves the German Government to foster all enterprises, public or private, which offer employment to the people. Apart from the creation of an economic council, the reduction of direct taxes, and the increase of customs duties, the following measures may be mentioned, which are contemplated by many as being fit ones to meet the exigencies of the times, viz, a laboring-man's accident, &c., insurance institution, the reconstruction of trade guilds to better the training and skill of German mechanics, the grant of State bounties to shipping, and the introduction of a discriminating duty (*surtaxe d'entrepôt*). In addition to these steps it is proposed to build new canals and to improve and enlarge the old ones, &c. It is also insisted that German *consules missi* should be more numerous, the latest publications showing only 55 *consules missi* among 627 consular offices. None of these measures can, however, be carried out except by the concurrence of the Reichstag; and as the last Reichstag, on the whole, rather opposed Prince Bismarck's projects in the directions above referred to, the meeting of the new Diet is looked forward to with extraordinary interest, and speculation is rife as to what course will be pursued. The elections for the Reichstag took place on the 27th ultimo, and the result was quite contrary to what was expected.

The national liberals and free conservatives lost heavily. It is quite evident that Bismarck's influence in the Diet will be considerably diminished, and he will find it difficult to carry out his projects unless he can succeed in bringing over to his support a number of the members of the Diet who have seemingly been chosen by those who oppose his policy. He again threatens to resign the chancellorship, and undoubtedly he will feel compelled to do so unless concession shall be made by himself as well as by the majority of the new Diet.

AGRICULTURE.

To show the area and agricultural products of the German Empire in 1878, 1879, and 1880, Exhibit A is submitted.

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EXHIBIT A.—*Table showing the area and production of crop of the German Empire in* 1880, 1878, 1879.

Articles.	Area of crop in acres.	Production in 1,000 (= 22 cwt.) kilograms.		
	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Wheat:				
Winter	4,215,094	2,477,589	2,151,063	2,216,513
Spring	268,523	129,597	127,633	128,765
Spelt (German wheat):				
Winter	949,715	444,089	457,589	487,682
Spring	4,734	2,837	2,719	1,657
One-grained wheat:				
Winter	15,022	6,775	6,352	5,642
Spring	2,067	664	644	581
Rye:				
Winter	14,121,496	6,730,647	5,405,169	4,802,850
Spring	502,553	189,020	157,266	159,675
Barley:				
Winter	175,817	111,932	100,234	100,500
Spring	3,835,460	2,213,295	1,957,124	2,045,117
Oats	9,245,832	5,040,240	4,264,255	4,228,128
Buckwheat	604,270	224,903	141,621	133,674
Millet	35,770	16,280	10,410	9,384
Indian corn	21,521	.....	14,483	10,683
Pease	1,154,952	512,275	413,939	376,297
Lentils	83,688	39,285	35,502	29,093
Beans	374,429	224,692	204,091	209,459
Vetches	428,416	208,408	167,875	154,145
Lupines	1,013,008	240,894	191,948	174,056
Potatoes	6,824,446	23,592,781	18,904,596	19,466,242
Red beets:				
For the manufacture of sugar	426,447	4,488,179	4,064,330	4,737,787
For fodder	726,308	7,443,177	6,188,146	6,751,065
Carrots	84,409	605,970	461,287	369,567
Turnips	651,256	2,714,383	1,829,129	1,921,177
Cabbage turnips	203,241	1,470,373	1,118,005	1,093,051
Cabbage	266,453	1,991,451	1,649,774	1,550,421
Cucumbers	2,988	14,085	9,556	9,562
Onions	2,981	15,855	13,589	12,912
Colza and rape-seed	442,263	225,431	224,784	167,444
Linseed	5,480	1,760	1,498	1,489
Poppy-seed	15,029	5,918	5,313	5,303
Mustard-seed	3,566	1,526	1,311	1,225
Flax (broken fibers)	319,395	125,347	85,107	76,432
Hemp (broken fibers)	44,321	12,799	10,962	10,809
Tobacco (air-dry leaves)	50,425	28,739	27,424	34,955
Hop (catkins)	96,451	28,559	17,105	23,450
Chicory	25,683	175,428	182,379	201,428
Clover and other plants for food	6,198,106	9,840,503	8,696,671	8,582,417
Meadows (hay, &c.)	14,597,798	24,163,403	21,076,490	19,563,388
Pastures	5,977,676	.....	1,917,090	1,869,468
		Wine (galls.)	Wine (galls.)	Wine (galls.)
Vineyards	285,630	81,591,226	25,840,446	13,611,560

It will be seen therefrom that last year's production was somewhat ess than that in 1879, and considerably less than in 1878. The rye crop decreased most considerably, and the price of rye went up unusually, it being higher than that of wheat; the potato crop, however, was uncommonly large. As to the crop in 1881, definite figures of the yield are not yet obtainable. In general, this season's yield is reported to be no better than that in 1880, with the exception of the wheat and potato crops. The latter, especially, is stated to be more abundant than for many years past. The prices of cereals and flour were reported as follows, in the months of July, August, and September, 1880 and 1881:

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Date.	Per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.				Per 1 kilogram.	
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	First-class wheat flour.	First-class rye flour.
					Cts.	Cts.
In September, 1881	$5 45	$4 44	$3 95	$3 68	9.5	7.8
In August, 1881	5 23	4 49	3 87	3 78	9.5	7.8
In July, 1881	5 21	4 85	3 97	3 97	9.2	8
In September, 1880	5 02	4 71	3 87	3 47	9.5	7.8
In August, 1880	5 21	4 64	3 92	3 73	9.7	7.8
In July, 1880	5 35	4 73	4 11	3 97	9.5	7.6

From Exhibit B, which follows, it will again be seen that the imports of cereals are considerably larger than the exports during the year ended June 30, 1881. The imports of flour have been materially influenced by the increase of the rate of duty from 2 to 3 marks per 100 kilograms since the 1st of last July. While the average imports in the first five months of this year amounted to 63,107 double cwt.;* in June to 112,329 double cwt., they fell in July to 59,376, in August to 22,202, and in September to 26,952 double cwt.

EXHIBIT B.—*Table showing the quantities of principal cereals, also potatoes, produced, imported, and exported during the year ending June* 30, 1880 *and* 1881.

Articles.	Produced.		Imported.		Exported.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Rye	122,373,570	1,091,175,116	21,186,660	16,676,044	2,013,682	181,258
Wheat	50,131,312	51,596,116	11,969,716	10,515,230	13,871,176	2,538,068
Barley	45,261,876	47,203,574	6,022,808	7,964,066	6,082,604	2,389,244
Oats	93,813,610	93,018,816	4,551,294	4,459,356	1,364,572	852,962
Potatoes	415,901,112	428,257,324	757,900	571,362	18,585,974	6,214,494

Articles.	Total quantity to be disposed of.		Seed, quantity.		For consumption.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Rye	141,546,548	125,670,336	18,357,878	18,322,194	123,188,670	107,348,142
Wheat	48,229,852	59,573,338	6,899,156	6,891,962	41,330,696	52,681,376
Barley	45,202,080	52,778,416	5,165,754	5,182,034	40,036,326	47,596,364
Oats	97,000,332	96,625,210	13,103,860	13,101,836	83,896,472	83,523,374
Potatoes	398,072,048	422,614,192	121,361,152	121,518,496	276,710,896	301,095,696

TOBACCO CROP.

In the harvest year ending June 30, 1881, there were 220,997 tobacco planters against 159,061 in the preceding year, and 5,971,457 acres under cultivation against 4,266,421 in 1880, producing a total quantity of tobacco in ripe, air-dry state of 113,369,506 pounds against 62,498,700 pounds in 1880, the value being $8,694,658 in 1881 and $5,097,950 in the preceding year.

* A German double cwt. is equal to 220 pounds English weight.

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BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Concerning the beet-sugar industry, a few explanatory remarks may not be out of place. How much the influence is appreciated of the cultivation of sugar beets upon agriculture and national welfare may be seen from a few passages extracted from a very valuable treatise by Richard von Kaumann on sugar industry (published by L. Guttentag—D. Collin, Berlin), in which it is stated that—

It is an established fact that, notwithstanding the extensive cultivation of sugar beets, no decrease in the yield of cereals has taken place, but has, on the contrary, augmented by double and treble the amount in the districts where sugar beets are planted, and that at those very places the production of meat is steadily increasing. The growth of sugar beets requires that the soil be tilled to a greater depth, thus adding to the thrift also of other plants to be cultivated later on the same soil. Besides the remnants or waste left in the manufacture of beet sugar furnishes not only an excellent food for cattle, but also a fertilizing stuff, dispensing to a considerable extent with the use of artificial manure. But the profit is also considerable which this industry affords people who work in the sugar manufactories, as they get employment throughout the whole year, during the spring and summer seasons, in the growing and cultivation of the beets, and during the fall and winter in the manufactories.

Exhibit C is a statement showing the beet-sugar manufacture during the year ended August 31, 1881:

EXHIBIT C.—*Table showing the results of the beet-sugar manufacture during the year from September* 1, 1880, *to August* 31, 1881.

[Quantities in 100 kilograms.]

States.	Number of beet-sugar factories in operation.	Quantity of beets worked.		
		Beets produced.	Beets purchased.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
I. Prussia	256	14, 013, 154	11, 662, 010	25, 675, 164
II. Bavaria	2	71, 650	72, 439	144, 089
III. Wurtemberg	5	194, 505	256, 944	451, 449
IV. Baden	1	62, 928	78, 862	141, 790
V. Mecklenburg	1	34, 087	130, 007	164, 094
VI. Thuringian States	4	272, 730	170, 000	442, 730
VII. Brunswick	30	2, 426, 957	835, 272	3, 262, 229
VIII. Anhalt	32	1, 685, 809	1, 086 469	2, 772, 278
IX. Luxemburg	2	29, 000	54, 575	83, 575
Total	333	18, 790, 820	14. 346, 578	33, 137, 398
Equal to cwt		41, 339, 804	31, 562, 471	72, 902, 275

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States.	Number of beet-sugar factories in operation.	Quantity of evaporated crystallizable juice.	Quantity still to be worked.	Total of columns 5 and 7.	In the preceding year.	
					Factories.	Quantity of beets worked.
1.	2.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
I. Prussia	256	3,112,939	22,009,712	47,704,876	251	37,407,890
II. Bavaria	2	18,574	104,787	248,876	2	206,600
III. Wurtemberg	5	49,975	365,040	816,489	5	868,663
IV. Baden	1	19,520	240,000	381,790	1	245,664
V. Mecklenburg	1	21,070	150,906	315,000	1	236,550
VI. Thuringian States	4	61,259	252,500	695,230	4	672,434
VII. Brunswick	30	371,555	2,201,631	5,463,860	30	4,572,613
VIII. Anhalt	32	318,469	2,440,318	5,212,596	32	3,763,894
IX. Luxemburg	2	10,356	32,000	115,575	2	78,388
Total	333	3,983,717	27,816,894	60,954,292	328	48,052,615
Equal to cwt	.....	8,764,177	61,197,166	134,099,442	.....	105,715,753

Starch sugar was produced in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1881, by forty-five factories (against forty-four in the preceding year), converting 1,000,740 cwt. of wet starch and 25,198 cwt. of dry starch into 233,015 cwt. of solid starch sugar, 355,784 cwt. of starch-sugar sirup, and 16,924 cwt. of coloring for brandy, &c.

SPIRITS AND BEER MANUFACTURE.

For the manufacture of spirits the following materials were, in 1880 used by the 27,682 distilleries in Germany (the returns give measures both of capacity and weight), viz: Of potatoes, 60,300,022 bushels and 896,480 cwt.; of corn, flour, starch, 14,110,647 bushels and 765,721 cwt.; of molasses, 22,272,422 gallons and 1,618,105 cwt.; of brewery waste, &c., 246,878 bushels; of wine, yeast, &c., 16,287,500 gallons; of fruit, 426,113 bushels, besides certain other material of no importance. The quantity of spirits obtained is estimated at 530,925,010 gallons. A statement of beer statistics of Germany for the years 1872–1876, and the fiscal years ending March 31, 1879 and 1880, are given in Exhibit D.

EXHIBIT D.—*Beer statistics of Germany for the calendar years* 1872–1876, *and the fiscal years ending March* 31, 1878, 1879, *and* 1880.

Years.	Number of beer breweries in operation.	Quantity of brewing stuffs used.		Quantity of beer obtained.				Average quantity.*	
						Total.			
		Grain.	Substitutes.	Over-fermented.	Under-fermented.	Gallons.	Per capita of the population.	Of malt.	Of substitutes.
Calendar years:		*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*		*Qts.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1872	14,157	.....	.....	194,670,486	218,134,088	425,420,124	54	.....	.....
1873	13,561	8,956,112	69,256	222,511,882	296,766,576	519,282,458	66	45	0.35
1874	13,030	9,263,122	96,404	217,013,880	324,461,378	541,444,258	67	45	46
1875	12,701	9,618,158	75,658	223,640,016	340,643,628	569,283,644	70	45	33
1876	12,535	9,325,492	72,886	225,267,488	326,207,790	551,475,228	67	44	35
Fiscal year ending—									
March 31, 1878	12,186	9,035,818	31,090	214,321,682	323,602,728	537,924,410	65	44	28
March 31, 1879	11,867	9,145,158	47,740	212,352,294	325,790,394	538,225,498	66	44	10
March 31, 1880	11,647	8,963,856	39,952	206,570,054	321,423,078	528,003,132	63	44.8	17

*Used to obtain 1 hectoliter (= 26.42 gallons).

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MANUFACTURES.

To show the distribution of industrial classes of Germany in occupations, the number of journeymen and machines employed, the table here submitted marked Exhibit E has been prepared from the latest obtainable official returns. Most persons are employed in the clothing and millinery industry, 1,053,142; 926,767 in the textile industry; 419,752 in metal working and metallurgy, and 322,029 in machine, &c.:

EXHIBIT E.—*Statement showing the industrial classes of Germany distributed in the following occupations, and the number of machines used.*

Branch of industry.	Principal business.	By-business.	Persons.	Principal business employing journeymen or assistants.				Number of machines used.		
				Less than five.	Six to ten.	Eleven to fifty.	Fifty-one and more.	Stationary boilers.	Stationary machines.	Transportable boilers and engines.
Mining	7,876	734	433,206	4,870	521	1,269	1,216	11,275	9,964	885
Stone and earth industry	51,391	5,085	265,555	44,754	2,574	3,400	663	1,797	1,626	560
Metal working, metallurgy	164,519	4,864	419,752	159,228	2,343	2,374	574	1,781	1,663	268
Machines, instruments, apparatus	83,918	4,281	322,029	79,888	1,196	2,071	763	2,732	2,652	436
Chemical industry	8,645	862	51,698	7,615	315	540	175	1,521	1,336	87
Heating and lighting materials industry	8,864	4,266	42,507	7,809	337	613	105	1,178	1,015	60
Textile industry	381,403	21,621	926,767	374,059	1,792	3,628	1,924	6,981	6,049	186
Paper and leather industry	56,652	2,957	187,285	53,723	1,071	1,487	371	1,948	1,757	73
Industry of wood and carving materials	246,614	18,022	464,048	241,564	2,535	2,240	275	2,319	2,179	434
Food and provisions	241,998	29,587	692,600	232,644	4,068	4,176	1,110	12,276	11,195	670
Clothing and millinery industry	757,864	17,091	1,053,142	753,543	2,450	1,699	172	759	503	21
Architecture	219,603	14,785	467,309	212,158	2,527	4,247	671	101	100	365
Polygraphic industries, as type founders, printers, &c	8,074	781	55,719	6,439	518	954	163	491	430	121
Industries of art	5,573	372	13,400	5,315	121	133	4	23	22	2
Commerce	420,982	108,477	661,496	414,153	3,512	3,198	119	80	68	86
Transportation	74,978	7,168	134,330	73,806	487	537	148	876	939	510
Hotel keeping, establishments for pleasure, and recreation	159,906	59,586	234,697	158,077	928	980	11	27	15	2

Iron and steel.—While the last year did not fulfill all the hopes, yet many branches experienced considerable improvement, especially the manufacture of agricultural machines and implements, for which Russia, Roumania, and Austro-Hungary are always good customers. Sewing-machines found a ready sale, but only at slack prices, the competition in this line being too great. Manufactures of iron sold in the first months of the year very briskly and at high prices, but the result of the whole year turned out to be of no greater moment than that of 1879. The tables marked Exhibits F and G, made up from official statistics, show the quantities consumed of pit and brown coal in the years 1872 to 1879, and of raw iron for a period of twenty years, from 1860 to 1879.

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EXHIBIT F.—*Table showing the quantities of coal used within the German Zollverein in the years* 1872 *to* 1879.

PIT COAL.

Year.	Produced.	Imported.	Exported.	Consumed.	
				Total.	Per capita.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons*	*Tons.*	*Kilograms.*
1872	33, 306, 418	2, 267, 849	3, 819, 789	31, 754, 478	776
1873	36. 392, 280	1, 456. 497	4, 020, 812	33, 827, 965	818
1874	35, 918, 614	1, 808, 935	4, 196, 629	33, 530, 920	803
1875	37, 436, 368	1, 876, 286	4, 523, 020	34, 789, 634	825
1876	38, 454, 428	2, 104, 282	5, 287, 665	35, 271, 045	827
1877	37, 529, 549	2, 026, 212	5, 009, 206	34, 546, 555	799
1878	39, 589, 778	1, 930, 889	5, 825, 340	35, 695, 327	815
1879	42, 025, 687	1, 893, 747	6, 012, 033	37, 907, 401	855

BROWN COAL.

1872	9, 018, 048	1, 016, 734	19, 729	10, 015, 053	245
1873	9, 752, 914	1, 488, 172	17, 611	11, 223, 475	272
1874	10, 739, 532	2, 011, 547	15, 092	12, 735, 987	305
1875	10, 367, 686	2, 415, 704	11, 208	12, 772, 182	303
1876	11, 096, 034	2, 431, 523	17, 336	13, 510, 221	317
1877	10, 700, 334	2, 463, 457	9, 032	13, 154, 759	304
1878	10, 930, 121	2, 596, 735	6, 271	13, 520, 585	309
1879	11, 445, 029	2, 859, 326	7, 706	14, 296, 649	322

EXHIBIT G.—*Table showing the quantities of raw iron consumed within the German Zollverein in the years* 1860–1879.

RAW IRON IN PIGS AND CAST WARE.

Year.	Pigs.				Cast ware from ores produced.	Raw iron consumed.	
	Produced.	Imported.	Exported.	Consumed.		Total.	Per capita.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Kilograms.*
1860	478, 683	109, 292	2, 743	585, 232	54, 404	635, 636	18. 6
1861	542 471	132, 440	5, 096	669, 815	49, 122	718. 937	20. 8
1862	645, 693	152, 815	13, 127	785, 381	50, 657	836, 038	24. 0
1863	752, 972	155, 209	13, 030	895, 151	59, 583	954, 734	27. 0
1864	847, 650	110, 830	13, 874	944, 606	57, 007	1, 001, 613	28. 0
1865	933, 437	126, 814	5, 981	1, 054, 270	54, 755	1, 109, 025	30. 8
1866	996, 738	140, 469	20, 606	1, 116, 601	50, 216	1, 166, 817	32. 2
1867	987, 163	116, 914	29, 621	1, 074, 456	126, 443	1, 200, 899	32. 8
1868	1, 200, 188	132, 592	98, 179	1, 234, 601	64, 160	1, 298, 761	34. 2
1869	1, 356, 965	189, 837	102, 362	1, 440, 440	56, 065	1, 500, 505	38. 8
1870	1, 354, 510	229, 422	110, 563	1, 464, 379	45, 603	1, 509, 982	38. 8
1871	1, 491, 478	440, 634	111, 838	1, 820, 274	72, 205	1, 892, 479	48. 4
1872	1, 927, 062	662, 981	150, 857	2, 439, 186	61, 333	2, 500, 519	61. 1
1873	2, 174, 058	744, 121	154, 368	2, 763, 811	66, 516	2, 830, 327	68. 5
1874	1, 856, 311	550, 467	222, 591	2, 184, 277	49, 951	2, 234, 228	53. 5
1875	1, 981, 735	625, 645	339, 192	2, 268, 188	47, 654	2, 315, 842	54. 9
1876	1, 801, 457	583, 858	306, 825	2, 078, 490	44, 888	2, 123, 378	49. 8
1877	1, 884, 107	541, 864	365, 625	2, 060, 346	34, 064	2, 094, 410	48. 5
1878	2, 108, 034	484, 679	418, 916	2, 173, 797	28, 652	2, 202, 449	50. 3
1879	2, 190, 003	388, 657	433, 674	2, 144, 986	25, 761	2, 170, 747	48. 9

In 1881 reports come from all quarters of the iron industry that a general improvement in the iron market has set in. Never before, it is stated, have so large and frequent orders been filled for railway, ship-building and other building companies. With the exception of raw iron, malleable iron in rods, locomotives, and machines, there was an increase of exports over imports for the first eight months of this year. The largest decrease took place in scrap iron and iron waste, coarse articles of

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iron, rolled tubes and pipes of wrought iron. Prices are quoted as follows per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.:

White raw iron	$13 08 to $14 75
Bessemer raw iron	16 66
Specular iron	17 13 to 17 61
English cast pig-iron No. III	9 00
Rod iron	28 00 to 29 75
Close-grained iron	34 51 to 35 07
Angle iron	32 13 to 33 32
Rails (Bessemer), steel	33 32 to 34 51
Pit coal, per 100 cwt	9 52 to 9 99

The new invention of eliminating magnesium from chloride of magnesium is reported to be destined to play a great part in the industries interested, for the reason that hitherto no fully suitable fire-poof basic material was to be had to overcome the obstacle in the way of a more general utilization, and a more extended application of the process of dephosphorization of iron. Though the fact of the incombustibility of magnesium is not new, yet it is a new thing now to be enabled to manufacture in mass a technically pure product, and at a cheap price, too, from a stuff that hitherto was nothing but waste, making the river beds filthy.

An increased activity is also reported of tool manufactories, they being supplied with orders by sugar-factories, distilleries, breweries, and mills, which mostly, owing to the depression of business in late years, refrained from fitting up their establishments with more appropriate tools of latest invention and make. Recently Italian railways have ordered 31,000 tons of rails from several iron-producing establishments. The manufacture of brass fetched higher prices in the first part of 1880, perhaps owing to the higher quotations of copper. The zinc-plate industry in Germany gave work to a great number of small manufacturers, though prices were not steady nor always profitable. Table H gives an account of the definite quantities of zinc consumed in the years 1872–1879; later dates were not obtainable.

EXHIBIT H.—*Table showing the quantities of zinc used within the German Zollverein in the years* 1872–1879.

Year.	Produced.	Imported.	Exported.	Consumed.	
				Total.	Per capita.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Kilograms.*
1872	58, 886	5, 200	29, 038	34, 548	0.84
1873	62, 755	3, 510	33, 410	32, 855	0.79
1874	70, 426	4, 480	35, 654	39, 252	0.94
1875	74, 537	4, 335	36, 929	41, 743	0.99
1876	83, 227	5, 900	42, 745	46, 382	1.09
1877	94, 996	4, 825	49, 830	49, 991	1.16
1878	94, 954	3, 780	44, 441	54, 293	1.24
1879	96, 757	3, 759	54, 919	45, 597	1 00

Textiles.—As to the textile industry, many complaints of the decrease of exports are made, and which is attributed to the insufficiency of the protection afforded by the new tariff on cotton and linen yarns, linen goods, &c.; foreign competitors still having the control of the German market. And so also in 1881 the exports of the cotton industry experienced a considerable falling off, of about 30 per cent., especially in raw and bleached dyed yarns of one or two threads, while Vicogne yarn

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shows an increase of exports. The quantities of cotton yarns consumed in the years 1854 to 1879 are shown in table I.

EXHIBIT I.—*Table showing the quantity of cotton yarns consumed in Germany for the years 1854–1879.*

Year.	Domestic production.		Cotton yarns.		Yarns consumed.	
	Total.	Per capita.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.	Per capita.
	Tons.	*Kilograms.*	*Tons, net.*	*Tons, net.*	*Tons.*	*Kilograms.*
1854	30,317	0.85	27,258	1,577	55,998	1.61
1855	24,918		26,203	1,909	49,212	
1856	31,682		26,160	2,624	55,218	
1857	29,887		28,459	2,255	56,091	
1858	32,760	1.11	29,147	2,123	59,784	1.83
1859	38,314		23,153	2,030	59,437	
1860	53,473		23,800	2,262	75,011	
1861	58,877	1.71	23,193	3,001	79,069	2.29
1862	30,301		13,493	2,367	41,427	
1863	31,829	0.90	8,070	3,165	36,731	1.09
1864	29,189		6,971	3,293	32,867	
1865	37,128		9,924	3,496	43,556	
1866	45,822		12,728	3,391	55,159	
1867	53,327		14,654	3,861	64,120	
1868	57,983	1.45	17,117	4,377	70,723	1.75
1869	51,282		15,684	3,154	63,812	
1870	64,709		14,304	3,073	75,940	
1871	89,722		21,733	3,711	107,744	
1872	88,803		22,858	5,513	106,148	
1873	94,277	2.27	21,949	4,308	111,918	2.67
1874	101,426		20,971	4,452	117,945	
1875	91,330		20,879	7,738	104,471	
1876	107,985		23,275	8,531	122,729	
1877	93,345	2.24	18,338	9,170	102,513	2.47
1878	88,854		18,425	11,568	95,711	
1879	98,624	2.22	21,564	9,524	110,664	2.50

Wool.—The wool trade may best be illustrated by the figures in the subjoined table, showing that the domestic production could not by far supply the quantities of wool in demand.

Year.	Wool imported.	Wool exported.	Increased imports.
	Cwt. (gross weight).	*Cwt. (gross weight).*	*Cwt. (gross weight).*
1872	1,000,353	368,245	732,108
1873	1,093,572	244,029	849,543
1874	1,128,308	445,127	683,181
1875	1,165,133	411,361	753,772
1876	1,342,043	410,447	931,596
1877	1,407,400	458,806	948,594
1878	1,400,991	439,523	961,467
1879	1,902,755	464,425	1,436,330
1880	1,375,106	286,506	1,088,600

Among the importing countries for 1880 must, in the first place, be mentioned—

	Cwt.
Belgium, with	272,278
Great Britain, with	247,700
Austria-Hungary, with	142,244
France, with	102,930
United States, with	93,892
Russia, with	73,532
Holland, with	35,770
Entered by the port of Hamburg (from what countries not stated)	94,546
Entered by the port of Bremen (from what countries not stated)	79,470

Sheep.—The latest official census of sheep states their number in the empire at 24,999,406 head, including lambs.

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TRADE-MARKS.

Within a period of five years, since the trade-mark act took effect, no more than 9,269 marks have been entered on the official register for the benefit of 4,754 firms in all, among which, most remarkable to say, 2,615 marks appear for 1,094 firms of foreign countries. This difference of domestic and foreign petitioners for registration of trade-marks, it is claimed here, may be attributed to the Germans' inveterate liking for foreign goods and productions and even a foreign mark.

MINERAL PRUDUCTIONS.

It is a pity that statistics on that topic are published rather late, so that no use can be made of them for this report. The quantities and values given for 1880 in the annexed Exhibit K, showing ten years' production of German mines, salt works, and furnaces, are taken from an advance publication only.

EXHIBIT K.—*Statement showing the quantities and values of principal articles of production of mines, salt, and furnaces in the years* 1871 *to* 1880.

I.—PRODUCTION OF MINES.

[In thousands.*]

Years.	Pit coal.		Brown coal.		Rock salt.		Niters.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*	
1871	646,212	$51,968	186,621	$6,239	3,071	$266	8,256	$779
1872	732,740	70,607	198,396	7,020	3,196	289	10,769	1,344
1873	800,630	96,068	214,563	8,242	3,341	344	9,919	1,076
1874	790,209	92,150	236,269	9,337	3,561	329	9,440	838
1875	823,600	70,701	228,089	8,779	3,748	303	11,646	1,052
1876	845,996	62,755	244,112	9,149	3,742	289	12,779	1,011
1877	825,651	51,639	235,406	8,552	3,757	263	17,846	1,536
1878	870,975	49,484	240,462	8,111	4,463	224	16,944	1,535
1879	924,565	48,957	451,790	8,356	5,240	379	14,557	1,455
1880	1,034,047	58,567	267,264	8,754	5,989	329	14,648	1,614

Years.	Iron ores.		Zinc ores.		Lead ores.		Copper ores.	
	Cwt.		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*	
1871	96,098	$7,330	7,374	$1,278	2,181	$3,529	4,776	$1,324
1872	129,705	10,085	9,229	2,051	2,068	3,578	6,208	1,682
1873	135,907	10,214	9,790	2,967	2,228	4,222	6,426	1,765
1874	113,025	6,805	9,926	2,644	2,290	4,349	5,775	1,543
1875	104,066	6,367	14,256	3,019	2,503	5,008	5,940	1,627
1876	103,664	5,623	11,739	3,101	2,657	4,852	6,899	1,696
1877	99,562	5,628	12,700	2,652	3,234	5,408	7,557	1,841
1878	120,166	6,263	13,138	2,719	3,361	5,013	8,217	2,039
1879	128,906	6,353	12,969	1,916	3,280	4,247	8,773	2,397
1880	158,491	8,154	13,927	2,840	3,510	4,524	10,571	4,524

Years.	Silver and gold ores.		Iron pyrites and other vitriol and alum ores.		Other mineral products.		Total of all mineral products.	
	Cwt.		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*	
1871	602	$1,260	3,086	$352	433	$440	958,685	$74,789
1872	545	1,219	4,228	492	811	563	1,097,899	98,929
1873	492	1,123	3,742	734	1,141	650	1,188,184	127,507
1874	530	1,131	3,856	652	1,161	569	1,176,054	120,347
1875	464	1,090	3,611	646	1,181	514	1,195,455	99,216
1876	508	1,043	3,278	532	1,161	454	1,236,334	90,509
1877	413	949	3,317	407	1,133	481	1,220,590	79,363
1878	341	807	2,989	336	1,291	454	1,282,351	77,176
1879	490	930	2,666	274	1,258	409	1,354,498	75,709
1880	336	780	3,071	308	.....	.....	.....	.....

* In the tables the last three 000's are omitted.

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II.—SALTS OBTAINED FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS.

Years.	Table salt.		Chloride of potassium.		Other salts.		Total of all salts.	
	Cwt.		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*	
1871	7, 304	$2, 218			2	$1	7, 306	$2, 220
1872	8, 122	2, 483	409	$767	134	48	8, 665	3, 298
1873	8, 206	2, 449	719	1, 067	719	431	9, 644	3, 947
1874	8, 945	2, 645	833	1, 001	1, 005	635	10, 784	4, 381
1875	8, 874	2, 507	888	1, 121	748	521	10, 511	4, 149
1876	8, 971	2, 631	930	1, 171	789	361	10, 692	4, 164
1877	9, 099	2, 645	2, 054	486	1, 280	618	12, 438	5, 842
1878	8, 896	2, 594	2, 327	2, 677	1, 148	565	12, 372	5, 836
1879	9, 438	2, 696	1, 982	2, 231	1, 705	873	13, 125	5, 800
1880	9, 920	2, 824	1, 839	2, 246	1, 718	808	13, 478	5, 878

III.—PRODUCTION OF FURNACES, &c.

Years.	Pig iron.						Zinc.	
	In general.		Pigs.		Castings of first smelting.			
	Cwt.		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*	
1871	34, 401	$30, 018	32, 813	$26, 500	1, 588	$3, 715	1, 282	$5, 029
1872	43, 744	52, 919	42, 396	49, 799	1, 348	3, 118	1, 284	5, 573
1873	49, 293	59, 194	47, 830	55, 707	1, 463	3, 464	1, 379	6, 716
1874	41, 936	38, 347	40, 838	35, 844	1, 097	2, 503	1, 548	6, 824
1875	44, 646	34, 790	43, 597	32, 475	1, 049	2, 315	1, 634	7, 351
1876	40, 620	27, 332	39, 633	25, 190	987	2, 142	1, 830	8, 285
1877	42, 519	26, 573	41, 450	24, 749	748	1, 626	2, 090	8, 047
1878	47, 247	27, 271	46, 376	26, 099	631	1, 012	2, 090	7, 570
1879	48, 985	26, 740	48, 180	25, 722	567	858	2, 129	7, 098
1880	54, 065	34, 796	53, 193	33, 664	871	1, 181	2, 192	8, 061

Years.	Lead.		Copper.		Silver.		Gold.	
	Cwt.		*Cwt*		*Cwt.*		*Pounds.*	
1871	1, 276	$5, 038	114	$2, 401	215	$4, 322	109	$53
1872	1, 298	5, 374	167	2, 992	279	5, 373	879	213
1873	1, 425	6, 757	171	2, 771	389	7, 328	844	203
1874	1, 542	6, 892	138	2, 590	342	6, 372	978	238
1875	1, 544	7, 211	160	3, 089	345	6, 270	889	219
1876	1, 663	7, 451	184	3, 055	307	5, 229	753	187
1877	1, 768	7, 435	195	3, 135	324	5, 667	825	204
1878	1, 859	6, 473	209	3, 087	368	6, 043	983	251
1879	1, 914	5, 719	228	2, 898	390	6, 311	1, 251	310
1880	1, 967	6, 283	273	3, 948	295	4, 893	1, 130	280

Years.	Sulphuric acids		Vitriol.		Other products of furnaces.		Total amount of all products of furnaces.	
	Cwt.		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*		*Cwt.*	
1871	1, 146	$1, 081	112	$323	46	$797	38, 381	$49, 260
1872	1, 260	1, 172	116	417	41	900	47, 916	74, 930
1873	1, 207	1, 030	154	570	35	1, 055	53, 671	85, 619
1874	1, 476	1, 129	162	574	39	1, 062	46, 849	64, 022
1875	2, 277	1, 815	173	586	46	1, 215	50, 487	62, 541
1876	2, 257	1, 595	165	495	46	1, 138	46, 769	54, 766
1877	2, 305	1, 646	149	394	68	918	49, 099	53, 921
1878	2, 427	1, 600	169	425	61	808	54, 078	53, 526
1879	2, 972	1, 852	206	458	79	927	56, 515	52, 313
1880	3, 265	1, 921	230	533				

In above tables the last 000's are omitted.

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Exhibit L states the number of salt-works, production of all kinds of salt, and the amount of tax collected thereon for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1881.

EXHIBIT L.—*Statement showing the number of salt-works, production of all kinds of salt, and the amount of tax collected thereon within the limits of the German Zollverein, during the fiscal year ending March* 31, 1881.

State or country.	Kinds of salt.	Number of salt-works.	Amount of salt produced.	Amount of tax collected thereon.
			Cwt.	*Dollars.*
Kingdom of Prussia	Crystal salt	.....	1, 216, 318	6, 964
	Rock salt	.....	1, 922, 474	46, 451
	Salt procured by evaporation	.....	5, 436 609	2, 562, 056
	Salt-lick stone, for cattle	.....	221, 091	.....
	Panscale	.....	83, 512	.....
	Other salt remnants	.....	52, 635	.....
	Brine	.....	74	24
	Mother lye	.....	13	.....
	Total	43	8, 932 726	2, 615, 495
Kingdom of Bavaria	Rock salt	.....	17, 549	299
	Salt procured by evaporation	.....	992, 315	753, 884
	Panscale	.....	4, 428	.....
	Salt remnants	.....	2, 747	.....
	Total	7	1, 017, 039	754. 173
Kingdom of Würtemberg	Crystal salt	.....	220	285
	Rock salt	.....	1, 676, 367	395
	Salt procured by evaporation	.....	639, 586	321, 191
	Salt remnants	.....	800	.....
	Total	6	2, 316, 973	321, 877
Grand Duchy of Baden	Salt procured by evaporation	.....	627, 019	327, 404
	Panscale	.....	.....	.....
	Salt remnants	.....	3, 641	.....
	Brine	.....	376	.....
	Total	3	631, 036	327, 404
Grand Duchy of Hesse	Salt procured by evaporation	3	338, 868	156, 888
Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg	Salt procured by evaporation	1	30, 071	25, 564
Thuringian States	Rock salt	.....	483, 285	.....
	Salt procured by evaporation	.....	821, 959	507, 411
	Salt-lick stone, for cattle	.....	2, 200	.....
	Panscale	.....	1, 689	.....
	Other salt remnants	.....	26, 048	.....
	Total	7	1, 335, 182	507, 411
Duchy of Brunswick	Salt procured by evaporation	.....	157, 535	127, 128
	Panscale	.....	5, 896	.....
	Total	2	163, 431	127, 128
Duchy of Anhalt	Crystal salt	.....	3, 075	1, 195
	Rock salt	.....	383, 466	764
	Total	1	386, 541	1, 959
Alsace-Lorraine	Salt procured by evaporation	7	942, 436	101, 699
Total of the German Zollverein.	Crystal salt	.....	1, 219 614	8, 443
	Rock salt	.....	4, 483, 142	47, 910
	Salt procured by evaporation	.....	9, 996, 501	4, 893, 624
	Salt-lick stone, for cattle	.....	223, 291	.....
	Panscale	.....	95, 526	.....
	Other salt remnants	.....	85, 872	.....
	Brine	.....	451	24
	Mother lye	.....	13	.....
	Total	80	16, 094, 410	4, 949, 491

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As appears from table K, the increased production of all the principal articles strikes the attention, and this favorable state of things seems to continue in 1881, as reports from all mining districts state that great activity has everywhere set in in such a manner that a want of railway cars is very perceptibly felt, so as to have an influence even on the extension of business.

Prussian mines are stated to have employed 250,294 men in 1880, of whom about 650 lost their lives by accidents; 2,428 men were disabled so as to discontinue their work for one month at least.

GERMAN FISHERIES.

About fifty vessels with 2,500 registered tons, prosecuting the whale fishery, entered, and about thirty vessels with 2,010 registered tons cleared from, German ports in 1879. The catch at German sea-fishing grounds was for 6,901 vessels, using 17,990 nets, as follows, viz: 15,722,400 herring, 1,928,800 sprat, 1,078,667 turbot, 573,709 torsk, 80,584 eel, 32,799 salmon, 13,543 pounds perch, 14,465 pounds pike, 33,300 pounds bream, 450,700 codfish, 45,620 plaice, 758,627 flounders.

On the part of the Prussian state five fishing superintendents with an average salary per year of $714, and thirty-four assistant superintendents with an average salary of $238, have been employed in order to compel the observation of fishing laws and regulations.

STATE FORESTS.

In Prussia the total amount received for products of state forests in the last fiscal year ending March 31, 1881, is given as follows:

	Marks.
For wood	44,346,400
For other forest products	4,161,000
For game	341,714
Surplus receipts of forest industrial establishments	1,212,344
Other receipts	419,452
Surplus receipts from two forest academies	19,000

Total revenue from forests, 50,500,000 marks ($12,019,000), while the total expenditures for the purposes of cultivation of forests, salaries of officials, &c., amounted to $8,490,000.

SHIPPING.

To show the number, age, material, &c., of German vessels, both in 1881 and from 1872 to 1880, also number of vessels, domestic and foreign, entered and cleared, and the amount of tonnage, the following exhibits, M to R, both inclusive, are submitted:

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GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE.

EXHIBIT M.—*Table showing the number, age, tonnage, &c., of German ships existing on the 1st of January*, 1881.

	Sailing vessels.			Steamers.			Total.		
	Number of vessels.	Registered tons, net.	Number of crew.	Number of ships.	Registered tons, net.	Number of crew.	Number of ships.	Registered tons, net.	Number of crew.
1. Number:									
Baltic coast	1,710	388,063	14,023	201	55,202	2,348	1,911	443,265	16,371
German Ocean coast	2,536	577,704	16,980	213	160,556	6,309	2,740	738,260	23,289
Total 1881	4,246	965,767	31,003	414	215,758	8,657	4,660	1,181,525	39,660
Against 1880	4,403	974,943	32,158	374	196,343	8,131	4,777	1,171,286	40,289
2. Age:									
Under 1 year	46	9,046	263	32	16,618	514	78	25,664	777
1 to less than 3 years	174	45,195	1,229	62	34,877	1,014	236	80,072	2,243
3 to less than 5 years	305	71,223	2,118	34	11,828	419	339	83,051	2,537
5 to less than 7 years	257	72,746	2,091	44	35,088	1,469	301	107,834	3,560
7 to less than 10 years	331	73,246	2,396	95	57,328	2,306	426	130,574	4,702
10 to less than 15 years	712	194,735	6,057	68	39,020	1,815	780	233,755	7,872
15 to less than 20 years	846	212,576	6,792	37	11,958	592	883	224,534	7,384
20 to less than 30 years	987	210,147	6,831	35	8,588	473	1,022	218,735	7,304
30 to less than 40 years	391	53,034	2,193	7	453	55	398	53,487	2,248
40 to less than 50 years	142	18,480	794	.....	.....	.....	142	18,480	794
50 years and upwards	33	3,372	154	.....	.....	.....	33	3,372	154
Age unknown	22	1,967	85	.....	.....	.....	22	1,967	85
3. Principal material:									
Ships of iron	116	76,982	1,638	397	214,168	8,520	513	291,150	10,158
Ships of hard wood	4,062	865,768	28,721	14	1,289	107	4,076	867,057	28,828
Ships of soft wood	29	8,542	264	1	109	10	30	8,651	274
Ships of hard and soft wood	34	11,738	317	1	122	10	35	11,860	327
Ships of hard wood and iron	2	1,769	34	1	70	10	3	1,839	44
Principal material unknown	3	968	29	.....	.....	.....	3	968	29
4. With chronometers:									
Only one chronometer	1,580	695,131	18,816	131	94,653	3,284	1,711	789,784	22,100
Two chronometers	46	37,798	771	47	73,404	3,020	93	111,202	3,791
Three or more chronometers	1	382	12	.....	.....	.....	1	382	12
Total of ships with chronometers	1,627	733,311	19,599	178	168,057	6,304	1,805	901,368	25,903

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EXHIBIT N.—*Comparative tabular statement showing the number, tonnage, and crew of the German ships existing on the 1st of January*, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, *and* 1881.

BALTIC AND GERMAN OCEAN COASTS.

Years.	Sailing vessels.				Steamers.				Total.			
	Number of ships.	Register tons, net.	Cubic meters.	Crew.	Number of ships.	Register tons, net.	Cubic meters.	Crew.	Number of ships.	Register tons, net.	Cubic meters.	Crew.
1872	4, 354	891, 660	2, 524, 414	34, 273	175	97, 030	274, 323	5, 636	4, 529	988, 690	2, 798, 737	39, 909
1873	4, 311	869, 637	2, 461, 921	33, 618	216	129, 521	366, 286	6, 621	4, 527	999, 158	2, 828, 207	40, 239
1874	4, 242	866, 092	2, 452, 127	33, 103	253	167, 633	474. 326	8, 293	4, 495	1, 033, 725	2, 926, 453	41, 396
1875	4, 303	878, 385	2, 488, 490	33, 085	299	189, 998	538, 241	9, 339	4. 602	1, 068, 383	3, 026, 731	42, 424
1876	4 426	901, 313	2, 553, 455	33, 215	319	183, 569	520, 034	9, 147	4, 745	1, 084, 882	3, 073, 489	42, 362
1877	4, 491	922, 704	2, 613, 967	33, 255	318	180, 946	512, 616	8, 589	4, 809	1, 103, 650	3, 126, 583	41, 844
1878	4, 469	934, 556	2, 647, 576	32. 659	336	183, 379	519, 513	8, 173	4, 805	1, 117. 935	3, 167, 089	40, 832
1879	4, 453	949, 467	2, 689. 792	32, 362	351	179, 662	508, 979	7, 616	4, 804	1, 129, 129	3, 198, 771	39, 978
1880	4, 403	974, 943	2, 761, 914	32, 158	374	196, 343	556, 251	8, 131	4, 777	1, 171, 286	3, 318, 165	40, 289
1881	4, 246	965, 767	2, 735, 979	31, 003	414	215, 758	611, 258	8, 657	4, 660	1, 181, 525	3, 347, 237	39, 660

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NAVIGATION.

EXHIBIT O.—*Account of the trade in the German ports in the years* 1873 *to* 1879.

[No later official returns for Germany published.]

	Years.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
		Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
Total tonnage of the German Empire employed in the foreign and coasting trade.	1873	39,455	5,601,203	8,549	639,390	31,040	4,185,412	15,643	1,915,570
	Of which steamers	7,998	3,014,463	714	252,756	6,829	2,550,088	1,548	621,480
	1874	37,942	5,954,256	9,545	702,812	30,038	4,321,237	15,840	2,224,348
	Of which steamers	8,406	3,477,895	863	288,211	6,975	2,745,880	2,111	949,845
	1875	35,380	5,741,261	9,024	648,014	28,463	4,171,110	14,691	2,162,325
	Of which steamers	7,758	3,304,358	759	271,746	6,738	2,633,584	1,934	972,373
	1876	39,241	6,123,372	8,707	523,842	29,641	4,150,424	18,192	2,629,220
	Of which steamers	9,294	3,531,954	703	206,965	7,641	2,635,834	2,415	1,154,983
	1877	37,989	6,151,917	9,802	815,726	31,142	4,693,831	16,216	2,280,790
	Of which steamers	9,867	3,725,445	1,256	438,827	8,771	3,107,448	2,347	1,063,974
	1878	41,783	6,137,138	10,610	817,345	35,790	4,889,209	16,239	2,061,139
	Of which steamers	11,136	3,842,883	1,246	428,606	10,184	3,321,018	2,177	950,671
	1879	43,081	6,642,714	8,756	719,009	35,768	4,958,706	16,023	2,442,519
	Of which steamers	12,100	4,266,612	996	404,110	10,380	3,364,054	2,734	1,317,612
Including:									
1. German coasting trade	1873	16,059	659,102	6,325	358,462	15,921	660,649	5,732	277,648
	Of which steamers	1,743	216,335	447	111,462	1,618	204,931	330	58,357
	1874	15,766	676,428	6,759	370,743	14,609	671,693	6,567	316,677
	Of which steamers	1,668	227,030	501	114,745	1,675	236,417	450	77,018
	1875	14,779	648,981	6,449	356,392	13,754	656,503	6,335	318,851
	Of which steamers	1,467	200,545	436	113,675	1,585	226,678	382	78,431
	1876	17,671	748,008	6,811	314,383	16,085	724,630	7,752	341,844
	Of which steamers	2,465	273,611	464	80,238	2,522	287,541	474	83,388
	1877	17,732	747,566	6,947	365,810	16,229	727,567	7,647	367,982
	Of which steamers	2,634	289,819	677	142,870	2,693	302,321	613	126,455
	1878	22,864	885,216	7,410	353,786	20,512	859,091	8,866	379,231
	Of which steamers	3,670	370,163	618	131,632	3,646	380,331	642	130,165
	1879	22,968	863,948	6,533	330,534	21,843	854,131	7,944	347,350
	Of which steamers	3,879	352,049	548	139,179	3,937	368,284	519	126,709
	1873	21,622	3,762,357	2,221	279,871	13,922	2,661,902	9,693	1,506,690
	Of which steamers	5,954	2,275,937	267	141,294	4,928	1,829,186	1,216	561,545
	1874	20,425	4,044,908	2,784	331,618	14,382	2,820,781	9,043	1,752,621
	Of which steamers	6,418	2,685,051	362	173,466	5,040	1,983,707	1,661	872,807

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. Trade between German and European (not German) ports.	1875	18,917	4,013,696	2,573	290,847	18,787	2,872,085	8,107	1,674,580
	Of which steamers	6,038	2,674,396	322	157,738	4,946	2,032,666	1,566	883,678
	1876	19,797	4,164,787	1,804	208,390	12,611	2,720,411	10,083	2,015,022
	Of which steamers	6,571	2,821,260	239	126,727	4,896	1,944,351	1,929	1,052,288
	1877	18,413	4,117,022	2,855	450,416	13,845	3,166,996	8,282	1,691,573
	Of which steamers	6,961	2,994,584	579	296,457	5,847	2,393,977	1,723	921,347
	1878	17,671	3,909,036	3,199	463,277	14,262	3,239,723	7,062	1,417,612
	Of which steamers	7,151	2,957,133	628	296,974	6,295	2,516,270	1,523	799,934
	1879	18,251	4,334,649	2,220	387,749	13,336	3,218,727	7,818	1,875,909
	Of which steamers	7,883	3,370,982	447	264,830	6,171	2,530,446	2,209	1,180,624
. Trade between German and not European ports.	1873	1,774	1,179,744	3	1,057	1,197	862,861	218	131,282
	Of which steamers	301	522,191	.....	.....	283	515,971	2	1,578
	1874	1,751	1,232,920	2	451	1,047	828,763	230	155,050
	Of which steamers	320	565,814	.....	.....	280	525,756	.....	.....
	1875	1,684	1,078,584	2	775	922	642,542	249	168,894
	Of which steamers	253	429,417	1	333	207	374,245	6	10,264
	1876	1,773	1,210,582	2	1,069	945	705,383	357	272,374
	Of which steamers	258	437,083	.....	.....	223	403,942	12	19,357
	1877	1,834	1,287,329	.....	.....	1,068	799,268	287	221,235
	Of which steamers	272	451,042	.....	.....	231	411,150	11	16,172
	1878	1,748	1,342,892	1	282	1,016	790,395	311	264,296
	Of which steamers	316	515,587	.....	.....	243	424,417	12	20,572
	1879	1,862	1,444,117	3	726	1,089	885,818	261	223,260
	Of which steamers	338	543,581	1	101	272	465,374	6	10,279

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EXHIBIT Q.—*Account of the shipping employed in the trade of the German Empire, exhibiting the number and tonnage of vessels that entered inward and cleared outward in 1879.*

From and to what countries.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
German coasts	22,968	863,948	6,533	330,534	21,343	854,131	7,944	343,350
Russia	2,453	647,730	49	13,677	1,502	284,202	1,599	515,909
Sweden	1 882	231,582	112	23,000	784	131,160	1,498	268,413
Norway	1,305	163,779	28	6,180	574	109,025	768	88,306
Denmark	4,239	281,130	1,483	98,978	4,266	310,736	1,762	56,618
Heligoland	164	14,813	59	1,229	182	15,692	43	430
Great Britain	6,934	2,645,903	288	174,224	4,057	1,758,249	1,991	924,124
Holland	556	100,903	113	32,947	657	159,912	58	2,189
Belgium	200	71,492	15	7,736	404	170,124	9	5,196
France	256	86,909	67	28,229	753	219,213	7	3,824
Spain	70	29,763	2	1,083	47	25,202	4	1,469
Portugal	38	9,283	1	356	36	8,318	6	2,293
Italy	70	30,877	.....	.....	37	24,436	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	163	.....	.....
Greece	5	1,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,099
Roumania	10	7,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
European Turkey	9	7,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uncertain	8	1,002	2	107	3	96	56	4,687
Whale fishery	52	2,533	1	3	33	2,199	15	352
Total Europe, except Germany	18,251	4,334,649	2,220	387,749	13,336	3,218,727	7,818	1,875,909
Greenland	10	2,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	287
British North America	4	526	.....	.....	9	1,903	19	.....
United States	969	892,605	.....	.....	516	570,529	209	191,733
Mexico	72	21,337	.....	.....	18	5,037	14	4,480
Central America	17	7,805	.....	.....	5	2,019	.....	.....
West Indian Islands	143	75,996	1	426	80	49,305	7	2,832
South America, Atlantic coast, north from Brazil	48	10,710	.....	.....	40	7,968	4	989
Brazil	96	76,587	.....	.....	160	100,149	3	2,502
Chili	13	14,074	.....	.....	25	21,925	.....	.....
Other South America, Pacific coast	137	106,132	.....	.....	24	11,244	.....	.....
South America, south from Brazil	46	40,778	.....	.....	38	26,381	1	1,609
Cape Colony, with Natal	5	2,304	.....	.....	8	1,864	.....	.....
Africa, Atlantic coast	79	24,440	2	300	88	33,790	.....	.....
Africa, Red and Indian Sea coasts	12	3,535	.....	.....	6	1,948	.....	.....

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Asia, Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts	8	1,615						
Asia, East Indies, with Indian Islands	106	102,794			31	21,818	2	1,700
China	15	9,192			20	15,895	1	555
Japan	6	4,899			3	3,470		
Other Asia	1	544			2	1,294		
Australia and islands in the Pacific Sea	75	45,507			16	9,314		
Total, not European countries	1,862	1,444,117	3	726	1,089	885,848	261	223,260
Great total	43,051	6,642,714	8,756	719,009	35,768	4,958,706	16,023	2,442,519

EXHIBIT R.—*Navigation (arranged by flags).*

Flag.	Years.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
		Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
German vessels	1873	24,085	2,651,814	6,447	346,914	20,906	2,224,646	8,904	740,638
	Of which steamers	3,588	1,258,154	312	63,478	3,193	1,143,240	522	150,029
	1874	23,169	2,669,020	6,946	397,283	19,611	2,251,912	9,086	764,156
	Of which steamers	3,579	1,322,961	471	114,808	3,354	1,231,441	625	180,768
	1875	21,472	2,505,777	6,416	344,887	18,223	2,076,234	8,552	774,681
	Of which steamers	3,124	1,150,851	382	89,709	3,079	1,071,700	559	184,596
	1876	23,917	2,629,230	6,215	301,716	19,728	2,167,069	9,901	848,569
	Of which steamers	4,171	1,249,404	443	78,894	3,933	1,153,482	701	203,580
	1877	23,684	2,754,588	7,023	396,147	20,874	2,312,249	9,217	773,585
	Of which steamers	4,497	1,328,527	667	129,301	4,353	1,246,447	822	225,511
	1878	28,342	2,754,588	7,945	424,614	25,202	2,398,861	10,624	794,970
	Of which steamers	5,710	1,472,317	657	147,460	5,476	1,360,173	877	270,138
	1879	29,603	2,957,474	6,832	337,545	26,195	2,472,004	10,092	866,109
	Of which steamers	6,324	1,607,329	466	102,920	5,909	1,382,191	913	335,009
Foreign vessels	1873	15,370	2,949,389	2,192	292,476	10,134	1,960,766	6,739	1,174,932
	Of which steamers	4,410	1,258,154	402	189,278	3,636	1,406,848	1,026	471,451
	1874	14,773	2,669,020	2,599	305,529	10,427	2,069,848	6,754	1,460,192
	Of which steamers	4,827	1,322,961	392	173,403	3,621	1,514,439	1,486	769,077
	1875	13,908	2,505,777	2,608	303,127	10,240	2,094,876	6,139	1,387,644
	Of which steamers	4,634	2,153,507	377	182,037	3,659	1,561,884	1,375	787,777
	1876	15,324	3,494,142	2,492	222,126	9,913	1,983,355	8,291	1,780,651
	Of which steamers	5,123	2,282,550	260	128,071	3,708	1,482,352	1,714	951,403
	1877	14,305	3,491,952	2,779	419,579	10,268	2,381,582	6,999	1,507,205
	Of which steamers	5,370	2,396,918	589	309,731	4,418	1,861,001	1,525	838,463
	1878	13,441	3,382,550	2,665	281,146	10,588	2,490,348	5,615	1,266,169
	Of which steamers	5,426	2,370,566	589	281,146	4,708	1,960,845	1,300	680,533
	1879	13,478	3,685,240	1,924	381,464	9,573	2,486,702	5,931	1,576,410
	Of which steamers	5,776	2,659,283	530	301,190	4,471	1,981,863	1,821	982,603

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VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN 1879.

Flag.	Years.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
		Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
Under Russian		527	121,460	25	6,333	228	55,255	316	71,608
Swedish		1,961	348,643	120	23,047	902	180,285	1,175	190,408
Norwegian		1,174	334,580	70	16,018	701	203,085	547	148,929
Danish		4,193	364,585	1,068	64,839	3,457	330,047	1,908	97,370
British		4,403	2,211,637	475	250,728	3,161	1,479,156	1,706	985,050
Dutch		932	129,570	154	15,046	916	127,925	190	17,471
Belgian		10	4,945	5	2,831	12	6,698	2	1,019
French		131	58,374	1	242	110	46,905	22	11,049
Spanish		45	23,371	6	2,380	48	24,074	3	979
Italian		31	18,041			5	2,498	27	16,776
Austro-Hungarian		9	4,040			3	1,130	7	3,287
North American		52	59,735			27	27,609	23	30,297
Other		10	6,239			3	2,055	5	2,167

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To show the number of disasters at sea on the German coast in 1880, and the number of vessels and lives lost from 1873–1879, I submit Exhibits S and T.

EXHIBIT S.—*Table showing the disasters at sea on the German coast during the year* 1880.

Disasters.	Number of vessels.	Vessels of which the capacity was known.		Vessels of which the number of crew was known.			Cargoes.				Issue of the disaster.				Number of lives lost.	
		Number.	Capacity in registered tons.	Vessels.	Crew.	Passengers.	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Unloaded.	Unknown.	Ships lost.	Partly damaged.	Not damaged.	Unknown.	Crew.	Passengers.
German sailing vessels:																
Stranded	78	75	6,680	77	295	6	64	9	5	.....	46	22	9	1	18	.....
Capsized, &c	5	5	728	4	12	.....	3	1	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	11	.....
Sunk	26	25	995	25	58	.....	23	1	2	.....	17	7	.....	2	7	.....
Collided	33	28	3,221	28	133	2	22	2	3	6	9	18	2	4	2	.....
Other casualties	10	9	1,250	10	45	1	9	1	.....	.....	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	152	142	12,874	144	543	9	121	14	11	6	79	52	14	7	38	.....
German steamers:																
Stranded	4	3	713	4	37	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Sunk	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collided	12	11	4,487	8	147	25	8	.....	.....	4	.....	8	2	2	.....	.....
Other casualties	7	7	3,134	7	161	8	5	.....	2	.....	1	6	.....	.....	6	.....
Total	24	21	8,334	20	348	33	16	.....	4	4	3	15	4	2	6	.....
Foreign sailing vessels:																
Stranded	37	35	7,640	35	257	7	28	8	1	.....	18	12	6	1	8	.....
Capsized, &c	4	2	112	1	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Sunk	4	3	370	3	17	.....	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collided	11	9	2,339	6	44	.....	7	.....	1	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....
Other casualties	12	9	4,267	12	105	3	11	1	.....	.....	3	8	1	.....	.....	.....
Total*	68	58	14,728	57	429	10	53	9	2	4	29	28	8	3	14	.....

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EXHIBIT S.—*Table showing the disasters at sea on the German coast, &c.*—Continued.

Disasters.	Number of vessels.	Vessels of which the capacity was known.		Vessels of which the number of crew was known.			Cargoes.				Issue of the disaster.				Number of lives lost.	
		Number.	Capacity in registered tons.	Vessels.	Crew.	Passengers.	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Unloaded.	Unknown.	Ship lost.	Partly damaged.	Not damaged.	Unknown.	Crew.	Passengers.
Foreign steamers:																
Stranded	6	5	2,589	6	89	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Collided	16	3	1,637	3	67	2	3	2	.....	6	.....	4	10	2	.....	.....
Other casualties	4	4	2,513	4	76	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Total*	26	12	6,739	13	226	22	18	2	.....	6	.....	9	15	2	.....	.....
Vessels of unknown nationality:																
Stranded	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total in 1880:																
Stranded	126	118	17,622	122	678	33	101	17	7	1	67	36	21	2	26	.....
Capsized, &c	9	7	840	5	18	.....	7	1	1	.....	8	.....	1	.....	17	.....
Sunk	31	28	1,365	29	78	.....	26	1	3	1	21	8	.....	2	7	.....
Collided	72	51	11,684	45	385	29	45	4	4	19	9	38	15	10	2	.....
Other casualties	33	29	11,164	33	387	12	29	2	2	.....	7	22	4	.....	6	.....
Total, 1880	271	233	42,675	234	1,546	74	208	25	17	21	112	104	41	14	58	.....
Total, 1879	166	151	30,930	141	962	33	131	11	10	14	47	92	20	7	33	9
Total, 1878	133	110	20,667	111	679	31	93	20	8	12	34	61	31	7	22	8
Total, 1877	88	83	13,730	82	534	21	70	8	5	5	40	28	18	2	9	.....
Total, 1876	98	88	13,201	89	538	27	80	13	3	3	45	34	12	7	44	4

*Among the 94 foreign vessels there were one of North American nationality, besides 7 ships under Prussian flag; 17 under Swedish; 7 under Norwegian; 13 Danish; 36 British; 13 under Dutch, and 1 under French flag.

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EXHIBIT T.—*Statement showing the number of vessels and lives lost at sea in the years from* 1873 *to* 1879.

[Return for 1880 not yet obtainable.]

Years.	With cargoes.		In ballast or unloaded.		Number of—		Loss of lives of—		Insurance.		
	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Crew.	Passengers.	Crew.	Passengers.	Vessels insured.	Vessels of insured.	Unknown.
1873	155	33,343	24	5,248	1,542	193	300	9	141	17	21
1874	143	30,561	22	3,926	1,304	51	276	6	141	18	6
1875	151	31,935	27	6,687	1,518	388	324	256	155	16	7
1876	183	43,590	31	6,554	1,797	121	526	13	194	11	9
1877	146	31,565	16	3,423	1,208	32	275	5	141	13	8
1878	118	28,620	21	6,869	1,241	220	336	82	127	3	9
1879	155	32,629	33	8,967	1,412	64	251	5	172	9	7

The amount and value of imports and the amount and value of exports are first shown in a comparative statement, inclusive and exclusive of goods in transit for 1880, marked Exhibit U, while additional tables marked Exhibit V and W give a somewhat specified account of imports and exports, but both exclusive of goods in transit.

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Articles.	Quantities imported inclusive of goods in transit.	Quantities imported exclusive of goods in transit.	Values of imports inclusive of goods in transit.	Values of imports exclusive of goods in transit.	Quantities exported inclusive of goods in transit.	Quantities exported exclusive of goods in transit.	Values of exports inclusive of goods in transit.	Values of exports exclusive of goods in transit.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*			*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*		
Animals	6,947,318	5,111,530	$52,782,000	$39,635,806	6,444,673	4,608,885	$45,689,000	$32,593,148
Food and other articles of consumption	85,086,991	55,052,804	328,339,000	182,454,194	68,122,054	44,811,989	251,165,000	122,085,432
Seeds and plants, not for food	7,171,089	6,497,297	19,371,000	17,188,360	3,371,887	2,863,146	9,321,000	7,464,152
Manure and waste materials	10,393,046	10,022,729	16,128,000	15,476,188	4,650,263	4,274,628	5,888,000	5,230,526
Fuel	123,899,688	122,322,351	7,403,000	7,268,282	176,406,773	174,829,435	13,733,000	13,599,082
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	25,900,648	20,939,305	106,106,000	81,942,210	12,363,164	8,193,501	118,468,000	95,764,060
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industry	20,311,387	18,432,286	15,239,000	9,524,994	41,504,293	39,783,640	32,701,000	27,094,396
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry	25,839,756	21,371,988	48,173,000	35,187,110	57,970,624	52,825,326	97,821,000	83,364,022
Raw materials and manufactures of wood--cutting and platting industry	54,051,331	39,964,332	38,646,000	26,482,498	28,157,914	19,387,724	31,484,000	21,874,010
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	1,352,401	1,093,045	5,040,000	2,544,296	2,463,337	2,204,308	15,109,000	13,613,838
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry	1,818,236	1,384,251	52,668,000	38,408,916	1,097,793	665,696	57,953,000	43,682,282
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry	12,058,547	8,838,713	382,779,000	208,590,816	7,250,069	4,028,984	346,784,000	222,183,670
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	92,796	70,866	6,577,000	5,034,414	83,532	60,330	5,671,000	4,673,370
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages and furniture	118,188	29,220	587,000	173,026	468,778	379,416	1,712,000	1,295,910
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	1,257,806	553,006	16,445,000	7,784,544	2,304,208	1,593,992	29,916,000	21,112,266
Fancy goods, ornaments	63,892	7,372	6,764,000	2,213,870	173,314	117,156	18,071,000	13,507,448
Objects of literature and fine arts	88,858	71,211	4,996,000	3,766,112	211,565	183,850	10,238,000	8,892,182
Miscellaneous	1,848	.....	4,000	1,666	5,649	.....	12,000	.....
Total	376,453,828	311,762,312	1,057,997,000	683,677,308	413,049,885	360,726,583	1,091,836,000	737,439,244

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IMPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF GOODS IN TRANSIT.

EXHIBIT V.—*Statement showing the quantities and values of merchandise imported into German customs territory during the calendar year* 1880.

Articles.	Quantities imported.	Values of imports.
	Cwt.	
Animals	5,111,530	$39,635,806
Food and other articles of consumption	55,052,804	182,454,194
Animal food	5,247,370	35,952,756
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	40,046,314	71,203,884
Mill-ground grain and baker's ware	1,658,375	5,113,708
Fruit, vegetables	2,576,525	9,151,100
Table-salt and spices	891,358	3,391,302
Coffee, cacao, tea	2,283,479	37,670,124
Sugar, molasses, sirup	386,929	1,130,024
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	1,685,862	12,575,404
Comfits, preserves	37,063	567,154
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	244,929	5,689,390
Seeds and plants, not for food	6,497,297	17,188,360
Manure and waste materials	10,022,729	15,476,188
Fuel	122,322,351	7,268,282
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	20,939,305	81,942,210
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	5,889,406	21,123,452
Tunning stuffs, colors, &c	3,690,576	15,092,056
Ferments, clearing stuffs	446,003	1,181,234
Drugs for medical purposes, sponges	116,861	5,706,526
Resins	1,927,941	5,743,368
Mineral and other oils, &c	6,570,597	15,147,748
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	120,425	1,302,338
Fat oils and fats, not for food	2,054,272	15,504,510
Candles, soaps, perfumes	39,523	632,604
Priming-goods	13,439	144,704
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industry	18,432,286	9,524,994
Earths and stones	15,177,353	6,213,938
Stoneware	345,065	690,914
Clay and china ware	2,752,229	983,178
Glassware	157,639	1,636,964
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry	21,371,988	35,187,110
Ores	14,597,299	8,747,690
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	5,814,728	10,844,614
Roughly-worked metals	511,528	1,775,480
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	413,768	3,220,616
Manufactures of other, not precious, metals	31,577	853,932
Precious metals, also coined	3,088	9,717,778
Raw materials and manufactures of wood, cutling and platting industry	39,964,332	26,482,498
Timber, lumber, building-wood	38,829,106	18,084,906
Cutling and platting materials	848,021	5,531,596
Wooden ware, cut and platted ware	287,705	2,865,996
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	1,093,045	2,544,296
Rags	949,436	2,176,986
Paper and paste-board	121,451	877,982
Manufactures of paste-board	22,158	489,328
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry	1,384,251	38,408,016
Hides and skins	1,238,387	31,407,908
Leather	125,917	4,561,984
Leather manufactures	18,922	2,355,724
Fur goods	1,025	83,300
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry	8,838,713	208,590,8 6
Hairs, feathers, &c	200,167	8,922,430
Spinning materials	7,372,454	112,862,932
Yarns and wads	946,853	64,127,672
Ropers' goods	13,393	158,746
Rugs, felt, hair cloths	31,856	841,282
Stuffs	253,800	16,116,170
Hosiery	3,845	476,000
Trimmings and button stuffs	1,848	273,700
Laces, embroideries, &c	5,802	2,719,150
Clothes, linen underclothing	5,863	819,910
Bonnets, fancy feathers and flowers	2,832	1,272,824
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	70,866	5,034,414
Caoutchouc	48,279	428,638
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax cloth	14,388	517,412
Manufactures of caoutchouc	8,199	837,522
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages, and furniture	29,220	173,026
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	553,006	7,784,544
Fancy goods, ornaments	7,372	2,213,876
Objects of literature and fine arts	71,211	3,766,112

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EXPORTS (INCLUSIVE OF GOODS IN TRANSIT).

EXHIBIT W.—*Statement showing the quantities and values of merchandise exported from the German customs territory during the calendar year* 1880.

Articles.	Quantities exported.	Values of exports.
	Cwt.	
Animals	4,606,885	332,593,148
Food and other articles of consumption	44,811,989	122,085,432
Animal food	1,195,788	14,143,626
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	22,887,576	36,021,538
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware	2,840,351	10,204,726
Fruit, vegetables	2,923,245	4,916,842
Table salt and spices	3,513,470	8,488,746
Coffee, cacao, tea	481,901	1,206,422
Sugar, molasses, sirup	6,223,233	27,963,098
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	4,653,873	17,390,898
Comfits, preserves	64,578	837,760
Tobacco, tobacco manufactures	27,973	891,548
Seeds and plants, not for food	2,863,146	7,464,152
Manure and waste materials	4,274,628	5,230,526
Fuel	174,829,435	13,599,082
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	8,193,501	95,764,080
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	3,454,013	54,005,294
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	2,045,993	21,797,706
Ferments, clearing stuffs	256,784	961,044
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	72,822	1,484,168
Resins	966,977	2,523,752
Mineral and other oils, &c	269,678	1,950,930
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	173,335	1,316,616
Fat oils and fats, not for food	723,208	5,403,790
Candles, soaps, perfumes	106,123	4,479,398
Priming goods	109,322	1,693,608
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industries	39,783,640	27,094,396
Earths and stones	22,683,674	11,032,442
Stoneware	650,489	2,216,732
Clay and china ware	15,137,379	6,827,268
Glassware	1,312,098	7,016,954
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry	52,825,326	83,264,022
Ores	28,284,745	4,153,576
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	9,130,135	16,350,124
Roughly-worked metals	7,081,736	17,664,598
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	8,154,964	27,756,750
Manufactures of other, not precious, metals	168,495	4,746,576
Precious metals, also coined	5,251	12,690,398
Raw materials and manufactures of wood, cutting and platting industry	19,387,724	21,874,010
Timber, lumber, building-wood	18,228,234	9,956,016
Cutting and platting materials	200,178	1,912,950
Wooden ware, cut and platted ware	959,312	10,005,044
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	2,204,303	13,613,838
Rags	1,085,103	2,831,010
Paper and paste-board	938,467	7,648,368
Manufactures of paste-board	180,733	3,134,460
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry	665,696	43,682,282
Hides and skins	409,094	17,380,112
Leather	144,786	8,384,066
Leather manufactures	106,561	16,913,896
Fur goods	5,275	1,924,208
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry	4,028,984	222,163,670
Hairs, feathers, &c	168,302	1,247,470
Spinning materials	2,165,433	28,156,686
Yarns and wads	435,455	35,533,628
Ropers' goods	69,151	683,330
Rugs, felts, hair cloths	33,676	2,876,472
Stuffs	846,498	94,183,276
Hosiery	159,606	14,185,276
Trimming and button stuffs	100,548	17,210,296
Laces, embroideries, &c	6,026	2,606,230
Clothes, linen underclothing	93,099	19,589,950
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers	11,290	5,981,036
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	60,330	4,073,370
Caoutchouc	4,987	426,630
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax cloth	10,067	358,904
Manufactures of caoutchouc	45,256	3,285,828
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages, and furniture	379,416	1,295,910
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	1,593,992	21,112,296
Fancy goods, ornaments	117,156	13,507,444
Objects of literature and fine arts	183,850	8,992,112

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Exhibit X sets forth duties collected on imports, arranged by the amounts of duty.

To illustrate German trade with the United States the table marked Exhibit Y has with much labor and care been compiled from official returns of statistics showing the principal articles expressly stated to have come from and gone to the United States.

EXHIBIT X.—*Statement showing the amount of duties on goods imported into the German Zollverein during the year* 1880.

[Arranged by the amounts of duties collected.]

No.	Articles.	Amount of duty.	No.	Articles	Amount of duty.
1	Coffee and coffee substitutes	$8, 898, 177	40	Rapeseed oil, &c., in barrels	$145, 267
2	Petroleum and other mineral oils n. sp. p. f	3, 807, 410	41	Eggs	129, 601
3	Grains and other agricultural products, among which	3, 501, 407	42	Sirup and molasses	125, 496
	Rye	1, 043, 365	43	Paper, and manufactures of paper	124, 189
	Wheat	545, 202	44	Beer	118, 243
	Indian corn	411, 288	45	Table oils	115, 163
	Oats	387, 128	46	Manufactures of copper and other metals not precious, n. s. p. f	93, 697
	Barley	267, 051	47	Blubber and train-oil	88, 334
	Malt	102, 606	48	Starch	77, 583
	Pulse	72, 940	49	Hops	69, 367
4	Tobacco, manufactures of tobacco	2, 516, 576	50	Stones and stoneware	65, 194
5	Wine	2, 352, 211	51	Confectionery, &c	64, 346
6	Lard	1, 299, 399	52	Stearine, palmitine, paraffine, &c.	62, 091
7	Live stock	1, 048, 977	53	Caviare	57, 857
8	Iron, and manufactures of iron	1, 020, 577	54	Manufactures of clay	57, 843
9	South fruits, dried	1, 014, 490	55	Tallow	56, 559
10	Wood and other carving materials	925, 049	56	Palm and cocoanut oil	51, 241
11	Table salt	915, 318	57	Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, and manufactures of	44, 647
12	Manufactures of wool	795, 583	58	Manufactures of straw and bast	44, 209
13	Cotton yarn and wads	760, 191	59	Cocoa, chocolate, &c	43, 654
14	Meats, fresh and prepared	681, 604	60	Soaps and perfumes	38, 089
15	Rice	662, 192	61	Oysters, shell-fish	37, 94
16	Silk, and manufactures of silk	537, 992	62	Fowl and game	32, 670
17	Herrings, salted	536, 316	63	Candles and tapers	28, 678
18	Distilled liquors	506, 743	63a	Oil-cloth, &c	28, 270
19	Spices	462, 469	64	Lees, yeast, &c	24, 295
20	Manufactures of cotton	460, 744	65	Fish, n. sp. p. f	24, 256
21	Combed wool, woolen wad, and yarn	420, 268	66	Pianos, and musical instruments	22, 833
22	Drugs and dyestuffs	389, 884	67	Honey	17, 595
23	Leather, and manufactures of leather	343, 928	68	Human hair, manufactures of hair and feathers	17, 752
24	Breadstuffs and baker's ware	341, 436	69	Wax	9, 558
25	Fruit, seeds, berries, &c	293, 578	70	Ropemaker's ware	9, 058
26	Flaxseed oil, in barrels	281, 926	71	Railway cars, other carriages, and sleighs	7, 922
27	Sugar	280, 011	72	Codfish, dried	7, 563
28	Liden, and manufactures of flax and other spinning materials	265, 680	73	Animal grease, n. o. p. f	7, 060
29	Linen yarn and thread	243, 354	74	Brushmaker's, sievemaker's ware	6, 284
30	Clothes and linen underclothing, trimmings	231, 846	75	Zinc, and manufactures of zinc	5, 712
31	Machines	231, 784	76	Vinegar in casks and bottles	5, 634
32	Butter, also artificial	230, 274	77	Tin, and manufactures of tin	4, 764
33	Tea	216, 824	78	Meat extract and juice	4, 647
34	Oranges, lemons	211, 504	80	Furs, &c	4, 357
35	Fancy goods	197, 000	81	Lead, and manufactures of	3, 177
36	Cheese	195, 650	82	Beverages, artificially prepared	948
37	Cacao	189, 912	83	Grape sugar, glucose, starch sugar	853
38	Glass, and manufactures of glass	180, 465	84	Play cards	385
39	Prepared vegetables, meat, fish, &c	175, 301	85	Cider	291
			86	Shipwreck pieces recovered	36
				Total of duties collected	43, 128, 525

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EXHIBIT Y.—*Statement showing the German trade with the United States during the calendar year* 1880 (*goods for immediate transit not included*).

[Extract from the returns of the German Zollverein.]

Principal articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	Total.	To the United States.	Total.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Waste:				
Guano, natural	43,258	2,582,448	.....	36,873
Buck ash, stack lime, bones cum, &c	10,010	703,078	407,261	2,297,325
All kinds of rags	.....	755,592	163,127	765,186
Paper shavings, paper waste	.....	32,760	4,199	42,994
Old fish nets, old ropes	.....	74,938	149	5,922
Cotton:				
Raw	981,013	3,270,612	.....	282,182
Yarn	.....	6,412	287	17,834
Textile fabrics, bleached, close, dressed, except velvets cut open	.....	9,448	12,121	286,886
Hosiery	.....	1,078	62,411	113,740
Trimmings and buttonmaker's goods	.....	716	3,462	22,065
Curtains, bleached and finished	.....	1,973	41	2,929
Tissues, not closed	.....	3,865	347	6,791
Laces and embroideries	.....	5,302	969	3,891
Manufactures	.....	.....	17	508
Brushmaker's and sievemaker's articles	.....	4,996	237	16,200
Ethereal oils	99	3,206	321	2,696
Pencils	68	420	1,298	14,751
Essences, extracts, &c	.....	1,581	169	5,343
Painter's colors, china ink, &c	.....	1,476	818	25,484
Dry potassa	103	4,517	.....	2,556
Alum	.....	18,013	2,934	73,323
Printer's ink	.....	1,014	1,610	13,340
Chloride of lime	2,884	177,471	459	20,160
Dye-wood extracts	6,613	84,009	.....	17,146
Gelatine and glue	.....	29,431	2,343	47,315
Soot	132	2,785	.....	14,355
Ink, and ink powder	44	3,619	.....	5,092
Matches	.....	9,196	435	40,271
Water glass (soluble glass)	.....	7,911	5,187	70,774
Albumen	.....	6,952	110	5,405
Mineral waters	.....	146,073	109,388	584,309
Alizarine	.....	387	12,966	129,529
Ammoniac, carbonate	451	19,494	151	11,316
Ammoniac, sulphuret	18,695	743,221	.....	2,768
Aniline	.....	5,222	2,226	12,812
Aniline colors, &c	.....	11,000	5,508	47,091
Arsenic acid	.....	28,791	899	15,657
Medicines	.....	778	33	2,250
Baryte, sulphate	.....	13,098	7,722	168,148
Benzoyl, and similar light tar oils	3,944	106,266	.....	12,766
Borax, and boracic acid	455	27,464	.....	4,577
Cinchona bark	3,462	32,960	.....	882
Cochineal	154	6,176	.....	1,566
Dividivi	374	23,742	.....	963
Campeachy wood	35,373	690,855	.....	153,018
Fustic	4,917	138,969	.....	24,791
Brazil wood	8,112	173,773	.....	33,448
Galls	1,212	35,633	.....	981
Arabic troches	486	37,318	110	1,964
Isinglass	6	706	90	362
Chloride of potassium	.....	46,184	193,575	1,247,169
Copper colors	.....	330	57	3,203
Turmeric	156	15,015	.....	2,561
Sulphate of soda	453	27,717	.....	178,930
Orchal	.....	22,283	297	6,848
Cubic nitor	13,417	1,211,705	.....	37,155
Gunpowder	.....	1,773	1,119	55,820
Sulphur	.....	240,858	512	9,710
Sea-weed	5,962	19,582	.....	48,536
Fustine	1,126	106,686	.....	5,310
Turpentine and other resin oils	29,895	154,468	.....	35,065
Animal oil, crude	.....	.....	6	180
Ultramarine	.....	3,256	8,758	12,526
Tanning stuffs	3,535	144,485	.....	19,765
Colors, n. s. p. f	1,458	65,786	10,632	143,530
Acids and salts	.....	76,487	74,137	512,833
Drugs, &c., for medicinal purposes	1,443	70,208	3,940	67,542
Platting material, not specially mentioned	906	65,786	.....	.....

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EXHIBIT Y.—*Statement showing the German trade with the United States, &c.*—Continued.

Principal articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	Total.	To the United States.	Total.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Iron, and manufactures of iron	.....	5, 937, 049	268, 426	4, 878, 764
Scrap-iron, &c	.....	264, 045	556, 652	1, 831, 139
Loop-iron	.....	14, 445	28, 780	689, 915
Malleable iron in rods	.....	319, 774	203, 797	3, 401, 428
Tires, plows	.....	1, 821	5, 911	149, 646
Rails	.....	458, 345	1, 374, 157	6, 519, 372
Iron wire	.....	66, 279	298, 385	2, 305, 721
Iron, roughly prepared for machines, cars	.....	4, 848	8, 173	65, 729
Anchors and chains	.....	16, 537	2, 860	21, 894
Railway axles, wheels, &c	169	5, 097	28, 586	425, 970
Wire tacks	.....	1, 350	3, 770	361, 913
Coarse articles of iron, polished, varnished	3, 295	95, 462	11, 858	988, 229
Coarse articles of iron—blades, scissors, saws, &c	127	10, 003		
Fancy articles of iron	61	1, 995	9, 090	113, 931
Needles	.....	169	360	15, 947
Earths, ores, and precious metals	.....	678, 741	.....	4, 652, 216
Barytes, in pieces	.....	99. 105	33. 640	294, 461
Dye-earths	.....	67, 872	1, 581	128, 169
Other earths	.....	2, 939, 382	54, 821	4, 050, 475
Nickel ores	292	9, 244	11	732
Ores other than lead, copper, silver, iron, zinc, and nickel ores	.....	229, 862	1, 126	93, 779
Gold, coined	.....	119. 32	13. 25	136. 31
Platina	.....	35. 61	0. 62	51. 29
Manila, hemp, and cocoa fibers	3, 390	46, 959	.....	2, 151
Cereals and other agricultural products:				
Wheat	2, 335, 099	10, 188, 472	.....	6, 092, 394
Rye	163, 265	16, 937, 850	.....	1, 019, 306
Other cereals not specially enumerated	2, 549	8, 540	.....	113, 878
Indian corn	2, 223, 333	7, 907, 988	.....	138, 138
Fennel	.....	2, 378	178	3, 344
Coriander	.....	1, 278	11	613
Colza and rape seed	46, 932	1, 803, 799	.....	662, 241
Linseed	30, 008	1, 630, 655	.....	870, 128
Sesame	1, 236	64, 170	.....	81
Earth nuts	1, 190	77, 893	.....	52
Clover seed	26, 800	278, 581	.....	146, 033
Glass:				
Glass and glassware	.....	4, 048	33, 263	883, 757
Glass mass	.....	2, 061	354	10, 078
White hollow glass	140	6, 003	.....	158, 252
Window glass, plates, polished	.....	1, 630	3, 240	52, 249
Plate glass, also silvered	6	585	28, 432	56, 628
Glass buttons, &c	.....	3, 157	200	1, 870
Glass, pressed, ground	354	14, 795	1, 275	48, 784
Glass beads, &c	.....	19, 184	644	12, 128
Colored glass	.....	13, 670	1, 850	13, 503
Manufactures of glass combined with other materials	.....	7, 200	499	24, 730
Milk glass, &c	.....	2, 554	2, 182	27, 214
Hair of animals and men, feathers, &c.:				
Horse-hair	1, 221	35, 017	.....	15, 122
Bristles	1, 152	35, 424	332	22, 371
Horse-hair plaits	.....	66	225	490
Human hair	.....	250	15	316
Wigmaker's articles	.....	8	2	55
Prepared fancy feathers	.....	149	26	1, 163
Hides and skins:				
Raw neat's hides, not cured	1, 918	46, 670	.....	13, 406
Raw neat's hides, salted, dry	83, 373	689, 277	.....	141, 563
Raw calf skins	.....	137, 000	4, 089	103, 613
Skins with hairs, undressed	.....	154, 728	1, 830	65, 087
Sheep hides, without hair	114	6, 089	.....	2, 921
Hare skins, raw, &c	.....	22, 514	1, 060	9, 365
Other hides and skins for the manufacture of leather	2, 175	46, 939	132	8, 415
Hides for making furs	5, 880	46, 202	1, 262	31, 356
Wood, cork, &c., and manufactures thereof:				
Whalebone	255	827	22	180
Teeth of elephants and other animals	.....	2, 827	6	283
Horn, and mouth pieces of horn	2, 871	106, 893	.....	19, 954
Thick-shelled nuts	2, 818	178, 851	.....	25, 550
Not European woods, not prepared	159, 561	505, 590	.....	111, 641
Not European woods, cut in veneers	87, 764	273, 871		
Timber and wood for building, European, hard	28, 738	2, 533, 117	.....	3, 094, 843

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EXHIBIT Y.—*Statement showing the German trade with the United States, &c.*—Continued.

Principal products.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	Total.	To the United States.	Total.
Wood, &c.—Continued.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Cooper's, turner's, cabinetmaker's work, &c.	4,433	164,769	83,179	585,923
Cartwright's work	1,678	37,415		
Basket maker's articles		7,002	3,751	86,135
Wood, cut in veneers	316	14,671		27,343
Furniture	211	12,656		35,791
Manufactures of cork		246	213	9,235
Common toys		761	481	19,351
Whalebone, cut		1,711	24	532
Fancy articles of carved wood, &c		21,570	6,582	228,782
Instruments, machines, vehicles	61	2,598		79,820
Other musical instruments	143	4,934	15,681	60,170
Astronomical, surgical, &c., instruments	96	3,614	576	14,935
Machines, chief part of wood	1,196	63,773		1,188,818
Machines, chief part of cast iron	6,113	371,068		
Carriages and sleighs, with leather or upholstered	10	411	4	532
Caoutchouc, gutta-percha, and manufactures thereof; caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw and purified	1,875	42,058		4,181
Caoutchouc plates	57	2,112		706
Coarse articles of soft caoutchouc unvarnished	41	22,807		28,684
Hose, &c., combined with caoutchouc	308	547		7,371
Clothes, underclothing, &c		649	4,699	75,611
Artificial flowers		517	129	1,870
Copper and other metals (not precious), not specially mentioned, and manufactures thereof:				
Nickel, raw or scrap	50	750	289	2,054
Other (not precious) metals, not specially mentioned	171	12,835		18,759
Copper wire		7,847	149	9,246
Wire of other metals, not precious		2,996	123	7,235
Copper and brass manufactures		10,716	752	44,734
Fancy articles of nickel, alfinide, &c	52	3,953	600	24,912
Amber articles, &c		3,722	393	4,741
Fancy articles of aluminium		440	79	7,121
Clocks	4	468		31,836
Fine embossed articles of wax		44	1,661	4,008
Dutch gold, leaf silver		15	176	1,586
Spectacles and opera glasses		442	22	884
Wax beads		6	8	63
Webbings of cotton, combined with animal or vegetable carving materials	19	2,037	18,110	75,598
Leather and manufactures of	532	51,077	2,309	76,036
Sole leather	1,796	26,749		21,663
Brussels and Danish glove leather		5,867	1,773	47,113
Goat and sheep skins, half dressed	1,999	46,015		1,953
Coarse shoemaker's ware of uncolored leather		10,038	554	26,171
Fine leather ware		7,616	7,389	73,691
Leather gloves		1,023	1,700	4,155
Linen yarn, &c	435	16,106		6,193
Damask table cloth, towels of linen, &c		717	4,921	10,562
Linen piece goods, &c., dyed, printed		3,627	2,684	26,539
Linen bands, tapes, fringes, &c		189	235	1,832
Linen embroideries		57	28	503
Linen hosiery		6	167	475
Thread laces		145	63	127
Linen goods incompletely declared		825	39	382
Objects of art and literature:				
Books, maps, music		52,951	6,626	148,646
Engravings, prints, chromos		5,130	1,058	21,881
Paintings and drawings		9,061	134	11,189
Marble statues and medals		1,493	26	1,729
Cordials, liqueurs		8,338	145	12,163
Wine and must, in casks		1,098,610	45,205	258,383
Champagne, in bottles			651	34,089
Other wine, in bottles		23,653	13,802	123,246
Meat, fresh and prepared	190,810	532,648		127,380
Meat extract	477	3,577		118
Honey	2,945	48,514		3,284
Coffee	26,127	2,287,331		125,404

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EXHIBIT Y.—*Statement showing the German trade with the United States, &c.*—Continued.

Principal products.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	Total.	To the United States.	Total.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Cocoa	811	52, 540	.....	204
Caviare	50	5, 376	.....	147
Articles of consumption, preserved in sugar, vinegar, oil, &c	514	28, 050	759	43, 738
Fruits, dried, baked, &c	.....	435, 366	638	41, 322
Juice of fruits, beets, &c., without sugar	.....	25, 062	21, 390	49, 230
Chicory, burnt and ground	.....	15, 338	12, 375	196, 420
Starch	5, 134	54, 373	.....	355, 900
Flour of grain and pulse	116, 589	1, 177, 096	.....	1, 755, 555
Oysters	400	7, 597	.....	442
Table salt	.....	117, 220	57, 723	3, 690, 042
Sirup	1, 489	89, 020	.....	37, 402
Tobacco leaves, not manufactured	20, 257	280, 699	3, 311	293, 090
Cigars	323	8, 659	85	7, 979
Cigarettes	.....	541	83	1, 832
Not stemmed tobacco in leaf	25	391	.....	10, 964
Snuff	129	470	.....	1, 658
Stripped tobacco	2	367	.....	220
Smoking tobacco	272	9, 103	.....	2, 591
Oils, in bottles or jars	.....	4, 061	19	2, 079
Flaxseed oil, in barrels	.....	656, 240	96	4, 628
Oil, n. e. p., in barrels	9, 323	331, 595	1, 093	85, 648
Palm oil, fixed	4, 983	141, 475	.....	61, 446
Cocoanut oil, fixed	1, 443	77, 473	.....	13, 241
Remnants, solid, of oil manufactures	15, 481	1, 046, 089	.....	792, 763
Lards	493, 204	1, 219, 251	.....	4, 479
Paraffine, stearine, &c	6, 783	72, 322	.....	59, 364
Tallow	58, 715	245, 773	.....	28, 987
Other animal grease	2, 659	28, 558	.....	6, 817
Blotting and wrapping paper	.....	3, 034	2, 945	19, 090
Pastes	.....	30, 032	4, 892	388, 834
Glazed and leather board	59	1, 821	}	
Slate paper, &c	94	2, 798	}	9, 185
All other paper	.....	57, 758	4, 312	349, 934
Manufactures of paper and paste	.....	14, 465	6, 512	135, 526
Petroleum	3, 741, 240	7, 054, 874	.....	353, 038
Mineral oils, other, crude	88	1, 212	}	
Mineral oils, not for lighting purposes	180, 224	432, 876	}	186, 868
Stuffs of pure silk, &c	.....	4, 793	1, 267	7, 568
Silk hosiery	.....	30	8	226
Silk trimmings, &c	.....	292	277	3, 572
Silk laces, embroideries	.....	1, 056	30	420
Manufactures of silk mixed with other materials	.....	187	105	1, 159
Stuffs of floss silk with cotton	.....	4, 155	18, 433	59, 435
Ditto with linen, wool, &c	.....	937	2, 472	9, 295
Half silk hosiery	.....	48	26	631
Half silk trimmings, buttons	2	204	8, 731	22, 970
Soaps	61	1, 278	.....	26, 461
Perfumes	.....	1, 366	451	20, 490
Whetstones, flintstones	.....	65, 007	6, 965	161, 887
Precious stones, &c	.....	332	28	178
Stone wares	.....	48	17, 663	188, 887
Slate, trimmed	327	1, 346	.....	.....
Manufactures of straw and bast	.....	12, 944	473	17, 894
Straw, twisted	.....	7, 719	41	891
Straw hats	.....	849, 851	81, 318	6, 871, 419
Asphaltum	.....	329, 362	13, 640	361, 798
Turpentine resin	336, 201	854, 152	.....	37, 475
Other resins	23, 938	85, 065	.....	80, 559
Animals	.....	132, 307	477	11, 499
Bladder-rennets	5, 720	73, 926	.....	9, 286
Earthenware, not glazed	.....	5, 000	418	36, 801
Stone pipes, tubes, &c	.....	13, 109	9, 389	273, 165
Other articles of clay, except china	.....	3, 526	9, 640	277, 644
Manufactures of clay, combined with other materials	.....	561	218	1, 581
Porcelain and similar ware, white	.....	4, 877	21, 441	151, 586
Porcelain, colored, brimmed, &c	.....	6, 349	1, 749	6, 958
Oil-cloth	330	8, 140	.....	9, 930
Wool, and manufactures of	103, 543	1, 512, 880	.....	315, 156
Wool and hair, except such of sheep, alpaca, goats, angora, &c	437	27, 203	.....	15, 307
Other animal hair, bristles	.....	25, 269	1, 251	52, 454
Combed wool	.....	41, 643	107	9, 402

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EXHIBIT Y.—*Statement showing the German trade with the United States, &c.*—Continued.

Principal products.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	Total.	To the United States.	Total.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Dyed worsted yarn, double thread	.....	5,649	545	9,638
Ditto, three and more threads	.....	2,146	1,676	28,362
Woolen hosiery, not printed	.....	2,395	1,826	41,355
Woolen cloths, not printed	.....	55,404	21,898	345,435
Woolen hosiery, printed	.....	39	88	3,282
Other woolen goods, printed, except coverings	.....	3,524	987	14,150
Woolen trimmings and buttons	2	356	1,390	40,648
Woolen plushes	.....	495	232	6,303
Woolen laces, embroideries, &c	.....	101	129	1,621
Woven woolen shawls, with five or more colors	.....	112	90	8,379
Rolled zinc	.....	2,525	2,948	275,545
Manufactures of zinc	.....	2,178	248	14,357
Manufactures of tin	.....	275	270	11,503

To what extent the figures presented may be relied on, it is difficult to say, as the statistical returns, after mentioning the principal countries regularly, also give the item: "Via Hamburg-Altona" or "via Bremen," large portions of the items may be supposed to go to or come from the United States. Still, apart from this, the table submitted gives in a comparative arrangement, a plain idea, and interesting features, enough of the German trade with the United States and the approximate totals of 11,788,017 hundred weight, imports from the United States as against 4,941,367 hundred-weight, exports to the same, seem to show to what extent the trade balance is against Germany. First of all appears among the items of goods imported from the United States: Petroleum with 3,741,240 hundred-weight; then cereals, as wheat, 2,335,999 hundred-weight; rye, 163,265 hundred-weight; Indian corn, 2,213,333 hundred-weight; cotton, raw, 981,013 hundred weight; lard, 493,204 hundred-weight; turpentine and other resins, 360,000 hundred-weight; meat, fresh and prepared, 190,810 hundred-weight; flour, 116,589 hundred-weight; then follow woods, guano, honey, and other articles of agricultural production; while exports to the United States mostly consist of chemicals, mineral waters, rails, scrap iron, manufactures of iron, coopers, turners, cabinet-maker's work, table salt, straw hats. Now, looking at the proportion in which the imports of American goods are to the general volume of goods imported into Germany, it will very easily be seen which are the most profitable openings for American trade.

Table Z, showing the value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1881, exhibits an increase of $114,057.94 as compared with the preceding year; while a like table, A, showing the exports to the United States from all consular districts subordinate to this office, shows a decrease of $1,139,016.90.

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EXHIBIT Z.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district, Berlin, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September* 30, 1881.

Articles.	For quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1880.	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	September 30, 1881.	
Albums	$114,141 94	$60,473 10	$129,753 95	$270,697 63	$575,066 62
Amber, manufacturers of amber	.....	1,963 41	.....	166 12	2,129 53
Buttons, stuffs, &c	.....	22,813 45	14,562 06	15,269 60	52,645 11
Books	.....	484 76	1,125 82	2,607 29	4,217 87
Chromes	32,462 96	7,971 03	4,202 53	9,693 02	54,329 54
Engravings	4,343 98	3,977 36	4,462 71	8,623 69	21,407 74
Paintings	18,926 24	11,971 40	2,368 10	40,633 50	73,899 24
Photographs	1,271 63	1,483 56	457 41	1,285 91	4,498 51
Chemicals	51,731 20	36,792 10	41,556 70	39,678 40	169,758 40
China, glass, and earthen ware, &c	8,507 55	4,617 24	3,838 18	13,100 94	30,063 91
Clothes, ready made	66,332 27	227,966 25	58,023 51	533,119 04	885,441 07
Colors:					
Aniline	.....	10,035 78	7,372 32	.....	17,408 10
Others	5,374 75	.....	.....	8,644 16	14,018 91
Dress and piece goods and manufactures:					
Of cotton and cotton mixed	5,454 96	11,764 50	29,482 78	71,211 02	117,913 21
Of linen and linen mixed	1,825 46	5,543 09	11,181 27	5,195 54	23,745 36
Of silk and silk mixed	4,325 41	7,308 85	2,339 50	6,672 56	20,646 32
Of wool and wool mixed	70,611 75	52,321 22	26,163 73	82,031 46	231,128 16
Woolen cloths	30,307 16	29,410 87	72,300 48	88,364 40	220,382 91
Embroideries	2,517 57	1,134 26	4,565 61	10,828 04	19,045 48
Fancy goods, notions, toys	1,851 16	20,508 26	16,134 67	9,265 34	47,759 43
Feathers, fancy, and materials for artificial flowers	2,721 53	6,562 33	5,505 62	50,021 88	64,811 36
Gloves of leather	17,543 22	24,148 87	9,190 63	39,256 67	90,139 30
Hemp and hemp bags	.....	.....	313 78	.....	313 78
Jewelry	190 16	186 63	.....	225 86	602 65
Imitation jet goods, ornaments, glass buttons	12,934 11	3,763 48	7,426 93	20,304 49	44,429 01
Instruments:					
Of music	18,027 31	19,616 77	15,583 01	28,336 75	81,563 84
Scientific	2,235 30	1,516 47	7,086 84	9,690 69	20,529 30
India rubber goods	73 07	.....	.....	.....	73 07
Leather:					
Hides, skins	.....	.....	11,089 28	8,058 44	.....
Manufactures of	13,244 70	15,943 89	10,378 38	24,377 62	83,092 31
Liquors, malt and distilled, juices	1,641 01	1,309 52	4,234 79	3,206 81	10,392 13
Metals and metal ware	1,219 99	245 73	3,740 74	3,288 28	8,494 74
Machinery	.....	.....	1,415 07	454 58	1,869 65
Miscellaneous	23,440 14	47,984 74	42,807 33	110,317 76	224,549 97
Paper, manufactures of paper	37,151 32	44,704 47	41,013 41	79,137 14	202,006 34
Rags	7,005 05	3,705 89	4,850 64	7,283 99	22,845 57
Trimmings, laces	10,187 59	43,380 59	10,191 05	58,314 99	122,074 22
Worsted yarn, dyed	20,357 09	7,394 28	53,603 22	70,648 63	152,003 22
Total in United States gold	587,957 58	739,084 15	658,322 00	1,730,012 24	3,715,295 97
Total for preceding year (excl. Dantzic)	517,345 73	871,193 03	717,508 07	1,495,191 20	3,601,238 03
Increase	70,611 85	.....	.....	234,821 04	114,057 94
Decrease	.....	132,188 88	59,186 07	.....	.....

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EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports to the United States from the district of the consulate-general at Berlin, including the districts of the consulates at Berlin, Bremen, Breslau, Brunswick, Chemnitz, Dresden, Geestemünde, Hamburg, Leipsic, and Stettin, for the year ending September 30, 1881.*

[Consular districts at Barmen and Crefeld now being under the supervision of the consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main.]

Articles.	Berlin.	Bremen.	Breslau.	Brunswick.	Chemnitz.	Dresden.	Geeste-münde.	Hamburg.	Leipsic.	Stettin.*	Total.†
Albums	$575,066 62										$575,066 62
Amber, manufactures of amber	2,129 53	$1,808 56								$21,545 39	25,483 48
Animals, domestic and wild, birds, &c							$56,679 42	$16,781 55			73,460 97
Artificial flowers, fancy feathers	64,811 36										64,811 36
Basket and cane ware, whips, sticks, &c		20,367 56		$1,098 61			1,871 62	70,311 49			93,639 28
Beet sugar, grape sugar, raw sugar								25,828 56		948 84	26,777 40
Books, chromos, engravings, lithographs, &c	158,352 90	30,730 56		12,487 00		$9,390 48			$300,599 36		511,560 30
Bristles, feathers, horsehair, hair, cloth, &c				14,183 49				475,269 74	88,132 09	55,866 03	633,451 35
Button stuffs, buttons	52,645 11		$8,096 88								60,741 99
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, ink, &c	201,185 41	173,332 29	1,287 48	155,591 89	$19,303 63	121,137 63	16,909 46	587,416 07	81,147 40		1,357,311 26
China, glass, and earthern ware, &c	30,063 91	186,948 52	17,976 84	59,588 12		259,972 30	2,545 00	23,511 99			580,556 68
Clothes, ready made	885,441 07										885,441 07
Coffee, chicory, cocoa				60,101 25				15,283 21			75,384 46
Cotton, and cotton mixed goods	117,913 21		8,114 92		14,985 19				61,093 28		202,106 60
Cotton gloves, silk gloves, wool gloves			2,413 20		1,597,799 38						1,600,212 58
Dress and piece goods, damasks					1,282,388 88		230 00	146,020 44			1,428,639 32
Dried fruits, prepared vegetables, &c		94,881 56						89,262 69			184,144 25
Embroideries	19,045 48				208,237 46					2,173 07	229,456 01
Fancy goods, notions, toys, albums	47,759 43		2,220 55	64,930 15	61,484 41	38,908 14	446 36	12,569 12	19,315 01		247,623 17
Glue, gelatine				5,093 57							5,093 57
Grain, plants, and seeds						1,359 90		84,908 22		31,793 22	118,061 34
Hair-cloth								20,208 87			20,208 87
Hemp and hemp bags	313 78									100,249 41	100,563 19
Hosiery of cotton, silk, wool				19,503 16	4,112,782 96						4,132,286 14
Human hair								81,222 83			81,222 83
Jewelry, silver ornaments, &c	802 65							72,027 74			73,2.0 39

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Imitation jet goods, glass buttons, &c	44,429 01											44,429 01
India-rubber goods	73 07			20,764 42				133,183 72				154,021 21
Ivory and ivory goods								135,708 28				135,708 28
Laces, trimmings, &c	122,074 22				1,453 418 56	124,538 23				2,330 36		1,702,261 57
Leather gloves	90,139 39		804,371 96	57,255 01		2,720 16		171,544 17	535,102 44			1,161,133 12
Leather, manufactures of furs, skins, &c	83,092 31		28,144 73	69,879 92	156,701 82		2,662 00	552,047 18	746,175 67			1,638,703 63
Liquors, malt and distilled, wines, fruit juice	10,892 13	76,281 16	19,579 22	67,627 06			7,301 37	66,424 86		31,079 09		278,684 89
Linen and linen mixed goods	23,745 36		598 754 18			85,238 83						707,738 37
Looking-glass plates, unsilvered			2,616 02	16,016 93								18,632 95
Manuring salt				550,091 57			87,700 00	614,763 30				1,252,554 87
Metals and metal ware, machinery	10,364 39	57,608 38	27,880 36	31,741 41	7,680 33	11,207 19	67,018 37	112,232 14	21,485 62	3,844 35		351,062 54
Minerals		20,557 01		10,802 01						53,752 11		65,111 13
Miscellaneous	224,549 97	27,512 33	7,726 37	9,975 09	82,088 49	12,222 38	2,349 07	56,740 63	145,114 51	10,395 59		578,674 48
Musical and scientific instruments	102,093 14			49,814 03	774,308 54	14,196 04		29,313 25	117,724 61			1,087,449 61
Paper, manufactures of paper, stationery	202,006 34			4,699 81		88,940 56		38,377 49				334,024 20
Percussion and ball caps, arms, &c				1,201 90								1,201 90
Portland cement								139,257 00		2,919 20		142,176 20
Provisions				1,876 35				84,610 25				86,486 60
Rags, waste paper, old metal	20,845 57	42,849 76		2,380 00			2,278 00	511,346 62		903,195 32		1,484,895 27
Rennets, guts, bladder								34,619 34				34,619 34
Silk and silk mixed goods	22,646 32											20,646 32
Straw hats, plaits, &c		2,073 93				8,496 16	3,408 68					13,978 77
Tobacco and cigars		51,486 06				7,625 10		3,501 71				62,612 87
Velvet and plush goods				60,487 41		797 56						61,284 97
Watch movements, clocks						9,140 75						9,140 75
Woolen cloths	220,382 91					9,833 67	1,065 00		51,895 93			283,177 51
Woolen and woolen mixed goods	231,128 16	8,888 11	6,042 07						241,192 11			487,250 45
Worsted yarn, dyed	152,003 22			15,609 24				144,191 13				311,803 59
Total in United States gold	3,715,295 97	795,315 79	1,035,224 77	1,362,749 40	9,770,179 67	805,625 08	252,464 35	4,549,083 09	2,412,308 89	*1,197,761 62	†25,896,008 13	
Total of preceding year	3,601,238 03	1,051,909 30	1,116,466 17	891,373 65	9,357,906 63	960,043 80	151,498 36	5,363,292 53	3,010,174 42	*1,531,142 14	†27,035,045 03	
Increase	114,057 94			471,375 75	412,273 04		100,965 99					
Decrease		256,593 51	81,241 40			154,418 72		814,209 44	597,866 03	333,380 52	1,139,036 90	

*Inclusive of Königsberg and Dantsic.
†Exclusive of reimported empty petroleum barrels of American manufacture.

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PETROLEUM.

Recurring to petroleum, it is proper to report that on the part of the German Government it is contemplated to abrogate the clause of the revised tariff providing that petroleum imported for other than illuminating purposes shall be admitted duty free. Since the year 1866 the following quantities of petroleum have been *consumed in Germany:*

Years.	Total quantities.	Quantities per capita.
	Tons.	*Kilograms.*
1866	32,600	0.9
1867	60,500	1.65
1868	72,000	1.9
1869	91,100	2.36
1870	95,900	2.47
1871	125,000	3.19
1872	121,000	2.95
1873	172,000	4.16
1874	155,000	3.71
1875	201,000	4.76
1876	212,000	4.97
1877	250,000	5.78
1878	250,000	5.72
1879	252,000	5.68
1880	*187,062	.....

*Quantity imported.

The last figure seems to prove that the finding of petroleum last year in the province of Hanover has already materially affected the imports of the American article. It will, therefore, not be out of place to give a brief account of the present state of the petroleum industry in Germany, as learned through the press.

Among others the following companies have been constituted for boring for petroleum in the Luneburger Haide, a sterile plain in the province of Hanover.

1. The German Petroleum Boring Company, at Bremen. The same has already twenty-two wells sunk, reaching the first oil stratum at an average depth of about 75 meters. Of these wells eleven have been productive of petroleum for about one and a half years, averaging in the bulk 100 barrels a day. The minimum yield is about 5 barrels a day.

2. The Oelheim Petroleum Industry Company, Ad. M. Mohr, Berlin, has fourteen wells sunk, ten of them as yet sunk to a depth of about 80 meters. The latter ten are producing oil. The yield per day is rated at 6 to 80 barrels.

Many other trials are made under the supervision of American engineers, according to the systems adopted in Pennsylvania. All those proceedings are throughout Germany attended with the utmost interest.

AMERICAN BACON AND PORK.

In a statistical publication by Dr. Engel, of this year, relative to pork examinations in 1879, the following striking passage was found (Social Correspondenz).

American bacon (Speckseiten) and prepared pork (Schweinefleisch-Präparate) have likewise been examined. In the whole state 3,129 pieces have been found trichineous. It is therefore remarkable that the governmental authority at Minden says that no live trichinæ have been found there in American bacon. At the town of Gütersloh eleven meat inspectors had been engaged day after day in such an examination of meat preparations, and yet, though Gütersloh is a place where American bacon, &c., is arriving in car after car, their research was without any result whatever in this respect.

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AMERICAN COMPETITION.

With a view of answering that momentous question, whether, even in case of a favorable crop in Europe, the gold exports to America will continue or not, Professor Paasche of the Rostock University, in his July number of "Conrads Jahrbücher für National-Oekonomie und Statistik" (Conrad's Yearbooks on National Economy and Statistics), brings an article under the title of "North American trade with agricultural products," in which he arrives at the conclusion "that the American competition so intensely appearing on the commercial scene is no transient phenomenon, and that most probably it will continue and even experience an increase, especially in animal food." Another writer, treating of the same matter, adds that Europe, regardless of the quality of its harvests to come, will remain under the permanent obligation to pay the difference against it in gold, the exports of which assumed of late an extent causing apprehension and despondence.

GERMAN BANKS.

On the condition of German banks of issue on September 30, 1881, a report marked Exhibit B[1], is respectfully submitted:

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EXHIBIT B[1].—*Report on the condition of the German banks of issue on September* 30, 1881.

Names of the banks.	Liabilities.				Assets.							
	Stock capital.	Reserve fund.	Notes in circulation.	Total liabilities.	Specie on hand.	Treasury notes on hand.	Notes of other banks on hand.	Bills of exchange.	Collaterals.	Stocks and bonds.	Other assets.	Total assets.
Imperial Bank	$28,560,000	$3,909,150	$199,584,420	$276,484,362	$122,615,220	$8,836,702	$6,200,376	$102,688,432	$30,204,342	$2,069,410	$60,142,260	$278,628,742
Municipal Bank of Breslau	714,000	142,800	707,336	2,352,630	243,950	476	182,308	920,346	1,032,206	.....	7,616	2,386,902
Private Bank of Cologne	714,000	178,500	521,220	2,202,452	193,256	2,380	31,654	1,861,636	93,534	.....	73,304	2,255,764
Private Bank of Magdeburg	714,000	144,228	493,612	1,550,332	165,886	476	94,486	1,991,944	221,102	714	8,568	1,583,176
Private Bank of Dantzic	714,000	178,500	410,550	2,046,562	153,034	.....	48,314	1,458,940	154,938	40,222	234,430	2,089,878
Province of Posen Bank	714,000	178,500	456,008	2,749,300	159,460	238	11,662	1,234,268	332,010	.....	64,736	1,802,374
Bank of Hannover	2,856,000	228,180	1,243,312	5,423,068	496,706	5,236	105,910	2,682,736	140,182	137,088	1,855,210	5,423,068
Bank of Frankfürt	4,080,034	874,174	2,590,630	10,062,640	936,054	94,724	761,362	4,362,064	1,974,924	1,096,466	1,067,906	10,293,500
Bavarian Bank of Issue	1,785,000	122,570	15,845,326	18,769,870	7,753,802	6,426	1,242,122	8,585,374	511,224	288,218	382,704	18,769,870
Saxon Bank of Dresden	7,140,000	852,278	10,506,273	21,373,352	3,993,164	69,496	2,207,212	12,159,658	1,020,068	678,776	1,244,978	21,373,352
Clearing-house Bank, Leipzic	714,000	39,508	713,524	1,886,864	240,142	2,856	126,140	951,048	331,534	16,660	218,484	1,886,864
City Bank of Chemnitz	121,350	30,226	120,428	967,470	54,502	952	33,796	657,118	11,662	30,226	179,214	967,470
Württemberg Bank of Issue	2,142,000	96,866	5,587,526	8,020,124	2,271,234	6,902	952,000	4,411,568	105,434	102,578	170,408	8,020,124
Bank of Baden	2,142,000	328,440	3,575,236	6,352,458	1,217,370	3,570	12,138	4,468,450	219,436	12,138	419,356	6,352,458
Bank of South Germany	3,729,936	362,704	3,892,014	8,226,470	1,347,318	8,330	196,350	4,547,704	213,486	1,118,838	794,444	8,226,470
Bank of Brunswick	2,499,000	77,326	468,622	4,031,482	121,618	3,332	60,890	1,743,826	795,872	.....	1,328,278	4,053,616
Bank of Commerce of Lübeck	571,200	13,528	232,526	1,970,878	86,870	952	19,516	1,170,008	173,502	84,490	481,474	2,016,812
Bank of Bremen	3,952,466	187,782	1,199,758	8,581,090	436,730	952	27,132	6,364,120	1,686,944	79,254	158,746	8,753,878
Total	63,863,016	7,965,860	248,148,320	382,051,404	142,486,316	9,044,000	12,313,168	161,359,240	39,222,400	5,755,078	14,704,116	384,884,318

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A continual scarcity of gold in Europe has been prognosticated by Professor Soetbeer, one of the most eminent leaders of the German gold currency party. Another eminent German economist, Professor Lexis, announces even "a thirty years' battle for gold." So the question has been raised whether it is necessary to submit without resistance to the consequences of such a gold scarcity. As a remedy bimetallism is suggested. The government itself seems to be in doubt what to do. The sale of demonetized silver, after considerable loss, had been interrupted since 1879; and while silver is accumulating in the vaults of the German Imperial Bank, the gold, it is feared, will be exported to a larger extent every day. The new Reichstag, which is to meet on the 17th instant, will certainly have to deal with that matter, so important now for the whole world, and I shall not fail to report on the subject on occasion arising.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Estimated revenues and expenditures of the German Empire for the fiscal year from April 1, 1881, to March 31, 1882, are reported in Exhibits C[1], D[1], and E[1], in which latter exhibit the revenues arising from customs and taxes collected in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1881, are given.

EXHIBIT C[1].—*Estimated revenues and expenditures of the German Empire for the fiscal year from April 1, 1881, to March, 1882.*

A.—REVENUES.

No.	Description of revenues.	Amount.
1	Customs duties and internal revenues	$79,846,656
2	Stamp-tax on play-cards	261,800
3	Stamp-tax on bills of exchange	1,453,442
4	Statistical fee	71,400
5	Surplus receipts of post-office and telegraph departments	4,449,921
6	Surplus receipt of government's printing office	252,642
7	Amount of earnings from railways of the empire	2,627,377
8	From the Imperial Bank	358,292
9	Sundries	1,384,089
10	From the invalid fund of the empire	7,394,980
11	Surplus of preceding years	1,554,076
12	Interest from invested funds of the empire	914,540
13	From deficiency appropriations	16,218,823
14	Total amount of the quota paid by the several states of the empire	25,258,078
	Total revenue	142,041,116

EXHIBIT D[1].—*Estimated revenues and expenditures of the German Empire for the fiscal year from April 1, 1881, to March, 1882.*

B.—EXPENDITURES.

No.	Regularly occurring expenses.	Amount.
1	Federal council	
2	Imperial Diet	$83,914
3	Chancellor of the empire	29,933
4	Foreign office, including legations and consul	1,562,444
5	Imperial, department of the interior	676,799
6	War department	81,827,970
7	Navy department	6,715,962
8	Judiciary of the empire	404,803
9	Treasury department	16,531,718
10	Department of the railways of the empire	72,150
11	National debt of the empire, interest	2,523,395
12	Auditing and comptrolling, tribunal	110,778
13	General pension fund, army, navy, and civil administrations	4,379,198
14	Invalid fund of the empire	7,394,980
	Total of regularly occurring expenditures	122,314,124

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EXHIBIT D[1].—*Estimated revenues and expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Amount.
1	Imperial Diet	
2	Foreign office	$31,273
3	Imperial department of the interior	93,916
4	Post-office and telegraph departments	2,191,771
5	Printing office of the empire	7,140
6	War department	12,515,887
7	Navy department	2,706,907
8	Judiciary of the empire	47,600
9	Treasury department	876,623
10	Administration and interest of the debt of the empire	26,180
11	Auditing and comptrolling tribunal	1,904
12	Administration of railroads	824,209
13	Expenditures in consequence of the war against France	404,182
	Total extraordinary expenditures	19,726,992
	Total regularly occurring expenditures	122,314,124
	Grand total of expenditures	142,041,116
	Grand total of revenues	142,041,116

EXHIBIT E[1].—*Table showing the revenues arising from customs and taxes collected in common in the German Empire during the fiscal year ending March* 31, 1881.

Description of revenues.	Estimates in the budget for fiscal year.	Amounts collected.
Customs duties	$39,710,538	$43,370,771
Beet sugar tax	87,822	24,071,414
Salt tax	11,133,812	8,862,951
Tobacco tax	8,506,308	1,724,893
Spirits tax	8,502,936	13,629,146
Transit duty on spirits		29,422
Brewing tax	3,648,007	4,164,456
Transit duty on beer		264,964
Total	71,589,423	* 96,117,947
Stamp tax on play-cards	271,327	63,514
Stamp tax on bills of exchange	74,380	5,488

BILLS AND TREATIES.

Since the 1st of October last an act, under date of July 1, 1881, has entered into effect relative to the collection of a stamp tax on all shares, annuities, bonds, bills, accounts, and lottery tickets. This act is one of the three bills which Prince Bismarck, in last spring's session, submitted to the Reichstag for the continuation of the tax reform planned by him. The two other bills to increase the brewing tax and to collect a tax from young men who had not been drawn for military service, did not find the Reichstag's approval. In the memorial accompanying these three bills the imperial chancellor refers to the financial systems adopted by other nations, especially by the United States, in which he states that Germany, as to the collection of indirect taxes, had remained far behind other countries. Since the adoption of a national trade policy in 1879, on the basis of protective customs, it has been very difficult to the German Government to regulate anew its commercial relations with Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and particularly with Austria-Hungary. In the following I will give a brief account of new commercial treaties and conventions between the German Empire and other countries:

1. With Austria-Hungary a new commercial treaty was concluded on the 23d of May last; it took effect on the 1st of July last, and is to re-

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main in force up to the 31st of December, 1887. After the 1st of January, 1883, on due notice being given, the treaty shall cease to be valid one year after the day of notice.

2. With Italy the treaty of December 31, 1865, has been prolongated up to the end of this year.

3. With Belgium, by a convention dated the 30th of May last, it has been agreed that the commercial treaty of May 22, 1865, shall, with the exception of Articles VII and VIII, remain in force until the expiration of a year from the day of giving notice by either of the contracting parties.

4. With Switzerland a new commercial treaty has been concluded which went into effect the 1st of July last, and is to remain valid up to the 30th of June, 1886.

With Greece a new consular convention was concluded in the month of July last.

CENSUS.

The definite and full results of the census in 1880 for the German Empire have not yet been published. The total population of Prussia is given at 27,278,911 souls (Berlin alone having 1,222,504), of which 17,645,462 confess the Evangelical faith; 9,205,136 confess the Catholic faith; 363,790 are Jews; 42,517 are of other denominations; 22,006 profess no religious belief. It may be of interest to learn some figures respecting—

GERMAN SOCIAL STATISTICS.

In 1879 there were 335,113 marriages; 930,194 males and 876,546 females, in all 1,806,741, were born, of which 78,034 males and 73,923 females were illegitimate children. There died, males, 636,997; females, 577,645; in all 1,214,642; consequently the excess of births over deaths was, males, 293,197; females, 298,901; in all 592,098.

During 1880, 1,969 certificates of naturalization were issued by the several German states to 963 families and 1,006 single persons; from the United States there were 172 males and 76 females.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

Dr. Engel, director of the royal Prussian statistical bureau, has recently called attention to the usefulness and importance of household budgets to be made up as frequently and regularly as possible, statistics being the art of measuring the national wealth quickly and reliably. As it is known from numerous household budgets that about 60 per cent. of all expenditures is for food, about 15 per cent. for lodging, and about 15 per cent. for clothing, it is very easy to calculate what sums the German people receive, or at least are compelled to receive during one year to provide for the necessaries of life, and what sums are left for purposes of culture of mind and recreation. Statistics of consumption of the German people could be arrived at only by roughly estimating the average expense of a German household at 240 marks ($57) a year, making a total amount per year of ten and a half milliards of marks for forty-four millions of Germans. To acquire ten and a half milliards a year would necessitate a large capital, which, as expenses for education, contained in the totality of the nation, were to be rated at 44,000,000 multiplied by 25, multiplied by 240, which equals 264 milliards of marks, taking an average age of twenty-five years and computing the cost of

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living at 240 marks per year. Mr. R. Boeckh, director of the Berlin bureau of statistics, has had the annexed exhibits F[1], G[1], and H[1], compiled in order to illustrate the expenditures of five families and three single persons, both of the working and the middle class. In this connection I beg to annex also a table (I[1]) showing the average wholesale prices of staple articles at different places in Germany, both in 1879 and 1880, as prepared by the imperial statistical bureau. From the returns of the same authority Exhibit K, showing German emigration for ten years, is compiled, from which will be seen that during that period 934.5 of every 1,000 emigrants went to the United States.

The emigration in 1881 is reported to go on on a still larger scale. Germany has not food and labor enough for her children.

German life insurance companies in 1880.—Stock capital for security, 523,532,919 marks; total assets, 624,168,056 marks; showing an increase of 35,152,432 marks as against the close of 1879. Total premiums received, 75,981,251 marks (5,530,699 marks more than in 1879). Payment of sums assured, 34,083,437 marks; carried to the reserve fund, 29,464,727 marks; dividends paid in 1880, 9,773,252 marks; number of persons insured, 651,187, with a total sum of 2,252,369,562 marks; averaging 3,738 marks per capita.

The subterranean telegraph net of the empire is now completed; it connects 220 towns with one another, and extends from Königsberg in the northeast of Germany to Strassburg in Alsace; from Breslau in the southeast to Emden in the northwest, and from Thorn in the east to Aix-la Chapelle in the west of Germany. The laying of the first cable, leading from Berlin to Halle, was commenced in March, 1876, and the last portion of the net, extending from Cologne to Aix-la-Chapelle, was laid three months ago. The laying of the entire amount of cable took nearly fifty-eight months, and cost 30,200,000 marks. Seventy cable lines have been sunk in rivers.

Postal.—The financial results of the German post and telegraph administration from the 1st of January, 1876, up to the 31st of March, 1880, were as follows, on the average, per year:

	Marks.
Receipts	119,669,000
Expenditures	110,632,000
Surplus	9,037,000

GERMAN RALWAYS.

The state railways had a network of iron roadway of more than 18,180 kilometers (11,272 miles) in the month of September, 1881; the gross earnings from January to the end of September being 382,238,992 marks.

Private railway companies under state administration, 3,682 kilometers (2,282.8 miles) in operation; 100,387,809 marks gross earnings for nine months. Other private companies with own administration, 7,035.26 kilometers (4,361.7 miles) in operation, and 108,760,854 marks gross earnings.

Total of all German railroads during nine months: in operation, 28,897 kilometers (17,916.5 miles); gross earnings $138,368.119 (581,387,655 marks), netting an increase of 184 kilometers operated, and $621,067 earnings over the amounts of the same nine months of the preceding year.

METEOROLOGY.

Table L[1], showing atmospheric pressure, temperature, &c., of the year at the meteorological station at Berlin, is here annexed.

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EXHIBIT L[1].—*Table showing atmospheric pressure, temperature, &c., of the year 1880, at the meteorological station at Berlin.*

Months.	Atmospheric pressure (in millimeters reduced to 0°).	Temperature (°C).			Precipitation (mm).
		Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
January	765.3	1.0	8.0	12.4	22
February	756.6	1.3	11.0	6.8	28
March	762.0	4.6	18.2	5.4	14
April	755.1	10.7	27.4	0.4	26
May	757.8	12.8	31.6	0.6	15
June	754.3	17.6	30.2	7.8	101
July	755.6	20.2	32.5	10.2	66
August	756.1	18.9	27.8	11.0	42
September	757.9	16.1	31.7	6.4	54
October	752.7	8.3	22.0	2.3	73
November	757.1	4.9	13.8	3.0	39
December	752.7	3.8	10.7	3.0	111

There has been much labor bestowed in gathering the statistical information contained this report, and in translating, collating, and preparing the same. It will be seen that it contains several tables giving statistical information upon subjects which have not been heretofore reported upon, but I believe them all to contain information which will be of interest to the department and the people of our country. I am unable to give any clear statement as to the general condition of trade in the various consular districts within this consulate-general's district, as some of the consuls have as yet failed to send in their annual trade report. Presuming that permission will be granted me to visit the different consulates in accordance with my request in my dispatch No. 12, I have concluded to delay reporting upon the needs and condition of such consulates until such visit can be made.

M. S. BREWER,
Consul-General.

BERLIN HOUSEHOLD BUDGETS.

EXHIBIT F[1].—*Laboring class of families.*

Approximate expenditures per year.	Cigar-maker with wife and three children of one, three, and five years.		Tailor (assistant), with wife and two children of three and five years.		Shoemaker (master), with wife, without children.	
Lodging	1 room, 1 chamber, 1 kitchen.		1 room, 1 chamber, 1 kitchen.		2 rooms (of which 1 is rented) & 1 kitchen.	
Rent per year	$45 69		$71 40		$78 54	
Furniture, household effects do	9 52		11 90		9 52	
Fuel do	14 75		14 28		12 85	
Light, petroleum do	4 28		4 28		3 57	
Food: At home:						
Meat per month	2 85 (½ pound meat, ½ pound sausage a day).		3 20 (½ pound a day).		3 57 (½ pound meat, ½ pound sausage a day).	
Beer do	23		23		11	
Fish do	11		47		11	
Vegtables do	1 07		95		71	
Potatoes do	71		71		71	
Bread do	2 85		2 85		1 07	
Coffee do	71		47		58	
Milk do	1 07		71		71	
Butter do	1 90		1 90		1 19	
Lard do	71		47		47	
Sugar do	23		34		.....	.....
Fruit, cheese, salt .. do	1 42		1 42		23	
Outside the house .. per year	13 20	158 50	13 80	154 64	9 52	114 24
Beer do		12 85		17 13		7 14
Total of food do		174 24		182 78		121 38

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EXHIBIT F[1].—*Laboring class of families*—Continued.

Approximate expenditures per year.	Cigar-maker with wife and three children of one, three, and five years.	Tailor (assistant), with wife and two children of three and five years.	Shoemaker (master), with wife, without children.
Clothing for—			
Husband.....do....	$47 60	$14 28	$28 56
Wife.....do....			
Children.....do....			
Shoes.....do....		11 90	7 14
Linen:			
New supply and repair.....	7 14	7 14	4 26
For cleaning.....	5 71	4 76	2 85
Taxes.....	5 65	6 84	7 83
Hygiene:			
Infirmary contributions.....	1 42	2 28	5 23
Insurance.....	71	71	47
Medicines.....	7 14	2 38	
Baths.....	71	71	
Necessaries of mind:			
Instruction.....			
Books, newspapers.....	1 42	2 38	1 99
Clubs.....	2 14	1 14	47
Other necessaries:			
Tobacco.....		2 85	5 95
Amusement.....	8 56	8 56	4 76
Total expenditure per year...	333 79	350 57	293 97
Receipts:			
Of the husband and wife.....	Total weekly earnings, $6.18 (the wife rolling cigars).	Husband working at home assisted by his wife.	Husband's earnings $240.90; wife's earnings by washing fine linen, $23.80; by renting a room $24.00.
Total annual receipts.....	$321 77 (less than expenditures).	371 28	288 70

EXHIBIT G[1].—*Laboring class of bachelors.*

Approximate expenditures per year.	Operative in sewing-machine factory.		Print-work, operative.		Cotton, &c., mill operative.	
Lodging.....	Furnished room.		Sleeping place.		Sleeping place.	
Rent.....per year..		$29 98		$21 42		$12 85
Fuel.....do....		5 34				
Furniture.....do..						
Light.....do....		1 66		1 09		2 38
Food:						
Breakfast, at home .per month..	71		1 06		71	
Lunch, at the workshop..do....	1 42		1 77		71	
Dinner, public house.....do ...	4 28		4 28		2 14	
Afternoon's collation at the workshop.....per month..	1 42		71		47	
Supper, at home.....do....	2 38		2 14		1 42	
	10 21	122 80	9 96	119 95	5 45	65 68
Beer, at home.....do...						8 56
Beer, outside the house..do....		42 81		38 65		
Cordials.....do....				8 56		
Clothing.....		19 04		10 71		14 28
Shoes.....		4 56		7 14		5 95
Linen:						
New supplies, repairs.....		4 76		1 42		4 28
Cleaning.....		8 56		6 18		5 71
Taxes.....		4 19		4 19		1 40
Hygiene:						
Infirmary contribution.....		9 42		18 56		1 42
Insurance.....						
Physician and medicine.....						
Baths.....		2 23		1 19		
Necessaries of mind:						
Books, newspapers.....		6 42		3 71		
Clubs.....		2 09		1 85		
Instruction.....		8 37		1 90		
Other necessaries:						
Tobacco.....		3 57		15 47		
Amusement.....		21 42		17 85		2 38
Total annual expenditures...		297 16		279 74		124 80
Total annual receipts.....		309 40		303 00		135 06
			With wages of $5.82 per week.		With wages of $2.38 to $2.35 per week.	

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EXHIBIT H'.—*Middle class.*

FAMILY OF A MERCHANT.

[Three children of five, eleven, and fourteen years, and servant girl.]

Approximate expenditure.		Per annum.
Lodging		Five rooms with all accommodations.
Rent		$285 60
Rent tax (6⅔ per cent)		19 04
Furniture, household effects (supplies)		23 80
Fuel (press coal, wood, peat): Daily heating of three rooms for five months 20 press coal per day = 9,000 pieces = $19.27, besides wood for the kitchen ($9.28), and peat ($7.14)		35 70
Light (mostly petroleum)		21 42
Wages for the servant girl		35 70
Food, per day and capita, 23 cents		514 08
The wife receives $44.74 a month for housekeeping, and expends per month:		
For rolls	$2 85	
For bread	3 57	
For milk (2.11 quarts a day)	2 85	
For meat (2 pounds a day)	11 42	
For vegetables	2 38	
For coffee (1 pound per week)	1 54	
For potatoes	1 73	
For butter (4 pounds per week)	4 77	
For lard (4 pounds per month)	71	
For sugar (6 to 8 pounds per month)	95	
For cold meat, fruit, cheese	5 95	
For soap, blacking, brushes	1 19	
For beer for the family	2 85	
Total of monthly housekeeping expenses	42 80	
Clothing for—		
Husband		35 70
Wife		35 70
Children		71 40
Shoes for—		
Husband		11 90
Wife		11 90
Children		11 90
Linen in all		28 56
Taxes:		
Municipal income tax (3 per cent. of the annual income, $1.428		42 84
State income tax		42 84
Hygiene:		
Physician and medicine		21 42
Insurance premium		17 85
Baths		7 14
Necessaries of mind:		
Instruction		69 49
Papers and books		11 90
Clubs		------
Other necessaries of life:		
Theater, concerts, &c		35 70
Tobacco, cigars		17 85
Beer for husband		17 85
Total annual expenditure, about		1,428 00

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EXHIBIT H'.—*Middle class*—Continued.

ANOTHER FAMILY OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

[Three children of ten, fourteen, and sixteen years.]

Approximate expenditure.		Per annum.
Lodging		Three rooms, chamber, and kitchen.
Rent, inclusive of tax		$142 80
Fuel (press coal, wood, peat): Daily heating of two rooms for five months, 15 to 20 press coal per day = 5,500 press coal; also wood for $4.76; coke or peat for 71 cents		23 80
Light (mostly petroleum)		8 56
Food, per day and capita, 23 cents		342 72
The wife receives $28.56 per month for housekeeping, and expends per month:		
For rolls	$3 57	
For bread		
For milk	2 14	
For meat (1½ pounds a day)	8 56	
For vegetables	1 78	
For coffee (3 pound, per week)	1 06	
For potatoes	95	
For butter (2 pounds per week)	2 85	
For lard (2 to 2½ pounds per month)	34	
For sugar (6 to 8 pounds per month)	95	
For cold meat, fruit, cheese	4 76	
For soap, blacking, brushes	34	
For beer for the family	1 19	
Total of monthly housekeeping expenses	28 49	
Clothing for—		
Husband, Wife, Children		71 40
Shoes for—		
Husband, Wife, Children		26 18
Linen in all		21 42
Taxes:		
Municipal income tax (3 per cent. of the annual income*).		
State income tax.*		
Hygiene:		
Physician and medicine		5 95
Insurance premium		4 76
Baths		3 57
Necessaries of mind:		
Instruction		42 84
Paper and books		5 95
Clubs		.....
Other necessaries of life:		
Theater, concerts, &c		14 28
Tobacco, cigars		.....
Beer for husband		.....
Total annual expenditure, about		714 00

* Included in item lodging.

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EXHIBIT I'.—*Table showing the average wholesale prices of staple articles at different places in Germany, for the calendar years* 1879 *and* 1880.

Cities and articles.	Annual average.	
	1880.	1879.
Wheat, per 1,000 kilograms (22 cwt.):		
Berlin	$51 84	$47 08
Breslau	48 96	.....
Cologne	55 68	51 36
Dantzic	49 93	46 69
Frankfort-on-the-Main	56 48	50 87
Halle-on-the-Saale	50 00	46 14
Königsberg	49 05	45 57
Leipsic	54 24	47 91
Lindau	62 15	56 19
Magdeburg	52 46	46 41
Mannheim	58 78	54 02
Munich	57 59	53 31
Posen	49 26	43 55
Stettin	50 93	45 93
Stuttgart	60 45	54 74
Rye, per 1,000 kilograms:		
Berlin	44 44	31 65
Bremen	42 84	.....
Breslau	44 89	32 73
Cologne	47 55	37 12
Dantzic	43 07	29 88
Frankfort-on-the-Main	47 60	36 41
Halle-on-the-Saale	48 34	36 41
Königsberg	44 88	29 27
Leipsic	49 02	36 65
Lindau	50 45	39 27
Lübeck	44 74	32 36
Magdeburg	46 64	34 51
Mannheim	48 31	37 12
Munich	48 49	38 08
Posen	43 55	30 94
Stettin	43 00	30 70
Stuttgart	49 02	40 93
Barley, per 1,000 kilograms:		
Breslau	36 41	31 17
Cologne	50 69	47 60
Dantzic	34 60	33 08
Frankfort-on-the-Main	44 50	42 12
Halle-on-the-Saal	42 60	39 98
Königsberg	31 03	29 75
Leipsic	42 36	38 35
Lindau	50 45	48 07
Magdeburg	46 17	44 98
Mannheim	45 45	42 36
Munich	49 26	50 21
Posen	36 65	30 32
Stettin	38 55	34 03
Stuttgart	46 88	43 55
Oats, per 1,000 kilograms:		
Berlin	35 22	30 22
Breslau	34 98	28 56
Cologne	36 89	34 03
Dantzic	35 93	29 13
Frankfort-on-the-Main	34 03	34 03
Halle-on-the-Saal	38 08	34 03
Königsberg	32 84	26 89
Leipsic	36 65	33 32
Lindau	36 89	35 22
Lard, per 100 kilograms (2.2 cwt.):		
Bremen	20 23	.....
Bacon, per 100 kilograms:		
Bremen	19 27	.....
Cotton, per 100 kilograms:		
Bremen:		
Middling upland	31 65	29 27
Good fair Oomra	26 18	.....
Hamburg	31 65	29 98
Wool, per 100 kilograms:		
Berlin	84 49	79 73
Bremen	114 24	99 72
Hamburg	108 52	98 77
Hemp, per 100 kilograms:		
Hamburg	19 75	15 23
Lübeck	12 13	12 61

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Table showing the average wholesale prices, &c.—Continued.

Cities and articles.	Annual average.	
	1880.	1879.
Cotton yarn, per kilogram (2 lbs 3.02):		
Augsburg	$0 43 to $0 43	$0 39 to $0 46
Crefeld	1 26 to 2 38	1 21 to 2 31
Mühlhausen	42 to 74	39 to 69
Stuttgart	43 to 43	38 to 45
Pig iron, per 1,000 kilograms:		
Berlin	16 89 to 20 70	13 32 to 17 61
Breslau	15 94 to 17 37	12 37 to 13 56
Dortmund	16 42 to 18 80	12 61 to 15 23
Düsseldorf	19 99 to 20 70	13 32 to 14 99
Hamburg	14 31 to 17 85	12 85 to 15 47
Lübeck (best Swedish rod-iron)	61 16	48 07
Lead, per 100 kilograms:		
Berlin	7 85	7 37
Cologne	7 61	7 14
Frankfort-on-the-Main	7 61	7 37
Hamburg	8 33	7 37
Copper, per 100 kilograms:		
Berlin	35 46	31 65
Frankfort-on-the-Main	32 13	30 22
Hamburg	33 55	31 89
Zinc, per 100 kilograms:		
Breslau	8 09	7 61
Cologne	9 04	8 09
Frankfort-on-the-Main	9 04	8 56
Hamburg	9 28	8 33
Tin, per 100 kilograms:		
Frankfort-on-the-Main	43 07	36 41
Hamburg	44 98	37 66
Petroleum (white refined American), per 100 kilograms:		
Bremen	4 04	4 80
Dantzic	6 66	5 47
Hamburg	4 04	3 80
Stettin	4 52	4 28
Pit coal, per 1,000 kilograms:		
Berlin	7 04 to 4 52	3 80 to 4 04
Breslau	3 42 to 2 38	1 42 to 2 33
Dantzic	3 09 to 3 33	2 85 to 3 09
Dortmund	1 42 to 1 90	1 19 to 1 90
Düsseldorf	1 42 to 1 90	1 19 to 1 42
Essen	1 42 to 1 66	95 to 1 19
Hamburg	3 33 to 3 80	3 57 to 3 80
Magdeburg	37 12	33 08
Mannheim	35 93	34 27
Munich	35 93	34 27
Posen	36 89	31 89
Stettin	34 98	29 75
Stuttgart	35 46	34 74
Indian corn, per 1,000 kilograms		
Bremen	29 51	27 84
Breslau	35 46	28 08
Hamburg	29 75	27 84
Leipzic	34 27	29 03
Stettin	31 89	.....
Flour, per 1,000 kilograms:		
Of wheat:		
Breslau	7 37	6 66
Cologne	7 61	6 90
Halle-on-the-Saale	8 09	7 61
Lübeck	7 85	6 90
Munich	8 56	7 85
Posen	7 85	7 14
Of rye:		
Berlin	6 18	4 52
Posen	6 90	4 99
Rape-seed oil, per 100 kilograms:		
Berlin	12 85	13 09
Breslau	12 61	13 09
Cologne	14 04	14 28
Dantzic	12 85	13 09
Frankfort-on-the-Main	14 51	14 75
Halle-on-the-Saale	13 09	13 32
Hamburg	13 32	13 79
Königsberg	12 13	12 61
Leipsic	13 09	13 32
Magdeburg	13 32	13 79
Mannheim	14 99	14 99
Stettin	12 85	13 32

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Table showing the average wholesale prices, &c.—Continued.

Cities and articles.	Annual average. 1880.	1879.
Sugar, per 100 kilograms:		
Raw:		
Brunswick	$15 23	$14 99
Cologne	15 94	15 47
Halle on the Saale	15 23	14 99
Hamburg	10 47	9 99
Magdeburg	15 23	14 99
Stettin	15 23	14 99
Refined:		
Brunswick	19 04	18 56
Cologne	19 27	18 80
Halle-on-the-Saale	19 27	18 80
Hamburg	18 08	17 85
Magdeburg	18 80	18 32
Stettin	19 99	19 51
Coffee, per 100 kilograms:		
Bremen:		
Rio	30 22	29 75
Savanilla	32 60	31 17
Cologne:		
Java	47 60	48 31
Santos	44 50	43 70
Frankfort-on-the-Main:		
Native Ceylon	44 03	.....
Plantation Ceylon	57 59	58 54
Hamburg:		
Santos	30 94	29 75
Rio	30 22	28 32
La Guayra Trillado	31 17	32 13
Mannheim:		
Santos	43 70	42 12
Plantation Ceylon	58 54	58 54
Rice, per 100 kilograms:		
Bremen	4 99 to 6 42	4 76 to 6 18
Hamburg	4 52 to 7 37	4 76 to 6 90

EXHIBIT K[1].

German emigration in ten years, 1871–'80.

Years.	Total.	Via Bremen.	Via Hamburg.	Via Stettin.	Via Antwerp.	To the United States of America.	To British North America.
1871	75,912	45,658	30,254	.....	.....	73,816	9
1872	125,650	66,919	57,615	.....	1,116	120,056	690
1873	103,638	48,608	51,432	.....	3,598	96,641	49
1874	45,112	17,907	24,093	1,536	1,576	42,492	138
1875	30,773	12,613	15,826	268	2,066	27,834	38
1876	28,368	10,972	12,706	202	4,488	22,767	11
1877	21,964	9,328	10,725	75	1,836	18,240	11
1878	24,217	11,329	11,827	85	976	20,373	89
1879	33,327	15,828	13,165	245	4,089	30,808	44
1880	106,190	51,627	42,787	552	11,224	103,115	222
Total in ten years (1871–'80)	595,151	290,789	270,430	2,963	30,969	506,142	1,301
Of which went via Havre in 1871–80	30,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Of every 1,000 emigrants went in 1871–'80, to	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	934.5	2.2

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German emigration in ten years, 1871–'80—Continued.

Years.	To Central America and Mexico.	To Indies.	To Brazil.	To other South American States.	To Africa.	To Asia.	To Australia.
1871	21	37	920	263	18	11	817
1872	38	61	3,232	387	2	12	1,172
1873	32	28	5,048	496	4	9	1,331
1874	24	83	1,019	418	5	33	900
1875	26	47	1,387	377	1	37	1,026
1876	8	35	3,432	804	54	31	1,226
1877	25	243	1,069	289	750	31	1,306
1878	12	74	1,048	449	349	50	1,718
1879	17	59	1,630	441	23	31	274
1880	19	100	2,119	420	27	36	132
Total in ten years (1871–'80)	232	767	20,904	4,344	1,278	281	9,902
Of which went via Havre in 1871–'80							
Of every 1,000 emigrants went in 1871–'80, to	0.4	1.3	35.1	7.3	2.1	0.5	16.6

GERMANY.

Geestemünde-Bremerhaven.

No. 18.—October 26, 1881.

Annual report by Consul Canisius for the year ending September 30, 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
GEESTEMÜNDE-BREMERHAVEN,
October 26, 1881.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GERMANY.

According to the latest statistics of the German Government for the year 1880, the exports of the empire have been greater than the imports by $53,119,047; the latter amounted to $684,857,143, and the former to $737,976,190.

The following is a summary of the different articles of merchandise imported and exported:

Classification.	Imports.	Exports.
Live stock	$39,642,857	$32,583,238
Articles of food and drink	182,523,809	122,142,857
Plants and seeds	17,190,476	7,464,198
Manure and offal	15,476,192	5,238,095
Rolling stock, wagons, &c	166,666	1,309,523
Machinery	7,690,475	21,119,047
Fancy goods	2,214,285	13,523,809
Objects of fine art and literature	3,761,904	9,000,000
Fuel	7,261,904	13,583,238

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Classification.	Imports.	Exports.
Raw material for the manufacture of:		
Chemicals	$81, 976, 190	$95, 809, 523
Stone, clay, and glass ware	9, 547, 619	27, 119, 047
Hardware	35, 214, 285	83, 404, 765
Wood and basket ware	26, 500, 000	21, 868, 952
Paperware	3, 547, 619	13, 679, 047
Leather and smoking appliances	38, 428, 577	43, 678, 476
Textile, felt, and dress	208, 666, 666	222, 380, 955
India rubber and oil-cloth	5, 047, 619	4, 071, 428
Totals	684, 857, 143	737, 976, 190

The increase of imports was to be found in grain, provisions, and raw material. When the foregoing table is still more condensed, the imports and exports will read as follows:

Classification.	Imports.	Exports.
Grain, provisions, and spirit drinks:		
Unprepared	$205, 166, 666	$95, 952, 380
Prepared	17, 023, 857	58, 809, 523
Raw material	311, 714, 240	186, 047, 547
Half-manufactured goods	96, 952, 380	100, 023, 809
Manufactured goods	54, 000, 000	297, 142, 931
Totals	684, 857, 143	737, 976, 190
Excess of exports over imports		53, 119, 047

In this classification the importance of Germany as a great manufacturing country is apparent. Nearly one-half of the imports consisted of raw material; more than one-quarter consisted of articles used for subsistence, such as grain, flour, and provisions, &c., which, as it appears, Germany can no longer produce in sufficient quantities for her large population, and that is the reason the importation of agricultural produce from our country is constantly on the increase.

If we summarize under two heads the articles of import and export, the following result appears:

Classification.	Imports.	Exports.
Raw material and provisions	$516, 880, 952	$281, 976, 190
Manufactured goods	167, 976, 191	456, 000, 000
Totals	684, 857, 143	737, 976, 190

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GRAIN.

The statistical reports for the last half year, *i*, *e*., from January 1 to June 30, give the following interesting figures regarding the import and export of grain in Germany:

	Import.	Export.
	Double centners.	*Double centners.*
Wheat	1, 728, 004	238, 001
Rye	2, 710, 983	33, 545
Barley	1, 178, 699	257, 386
Oats	1, 114, 648	187, 428
Maize	2, 052, 400	4, 027

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According to the above, Germany has imported, under the new tariff adopted in the last session of the Reichstag, in all about 8,683,735 double centners, or nearly 17,500,000 centners of grain from abroad. Against this immense import an export of only 720,387 double centners stands recorded, so that the import exceeds the export by about 16,000,000 centners in this necessary of life. Formerly but very little maize was used in Germany, but now, as the above figures show, the consumption of this product is immense. The import revenue was about 7,000,000 marks in excess for the half year named, and had, of course, to be paid by the consumers, and not by the countries from which they were imported, as was asserted would be the case by the Deputies who assisted Prince Bismarck in the national legislature to put an import duty on all sorts of grain and flour.

PETROLEUM IN GERMANY.

Not far from Oelheim, about 80 miles, in the Province of Hanover, "oil fountains" have, so to say, risen out of the ground like Banquo's ghost, and threaten to annihilate the export of petroleum from America to Germany; at least so believe the sanguine burgers who live in the town of Peine, on the Hanover State Railroad, near Oelheim. Already for the last ten years oil-wells have been in operation on the heath land of Lunneburg, and fortunes have been lost on the celebrated but desolate plain by enterprising oil men, for the crude petroleum found there was of a more inferior quality than was expected, and could not compete in the market with the American. The import of refined petroleum from the States increased from year to year to an immense extent, bringing millions of dollars to our country, but causing the Germans sadly to wonder where this drain on their exchequer would end. How large this drain has been, even during the last eight months, can be estimated from the foregoing official statement.

Probably twenty years have passed since the first petroleum was imported into Germany from the States, bringing many million dollars to our merchants. But the Germans hope and believe that Oelheim, on the Lunneburger Heide, will furnish all the petroleum needed in their country, and more. The latest discoveries in that vast desolate plain, extending over two-thirds of the former kingdom but now province of Hanover, have caused an "oil fever" in the Fatherland equal to that caused in the States by the discovery of "earth oil" in Pennsylvania. A Mr. Mohr, whose son for some time resided in New York, where he probably became to some extent familiar with our vast petroleum business, recently made attempts to sink wells on the said heath after the Pennsylvania fashion, which proved successful. The third well, bored to a depth of about 220 feet, suddenly emitted petroleum with the force of an artesian well. To this day the subterranean gases force the petroleum to the surface in as splendid a stream as if the stored-up Plutonic powers were about to establish here a geyser similar to those found in Greenland's icy regions, only, of course, far superior as regards utility. Mr. Mohr was not backward in informing enterprising and ubiquitous newspaper correspondents of the valuable discoveries, and it took a very short time to create an oil fever equal to that consequent on the detection of petroleum at Oiltown and Titusville in the United States. It was not permitted to subside, for the daily newspapers constantly brought the most glowing accounts from the Lunneburger Heath, arousing in the breasts of German capitalists the desire, perhaps not so much to free their country from "refined-petroleum-producing Yankees" as to fill their own money-safes by means of Mr. Mohr's oil-spring (oelquelle).

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Thousands and thousands of curious persons went to Peine and from there by omnibus to Oelheim to see the oil fountain and wells, upon which powerful steam oil-pumps are now operating. If the newspaper reports can be relied upon, every visitor to Oelheim or *Oilhome* was surprised at seeing such precious liquid bubble up from the ground. So the oil fever increased to such an extent that the fierce anti-Bismarck election agitation sunk for a short time into less importance than the oil wells at Peine. Capitalists of the principal money-centers of Germany also directed their attention to the famous spot, as if a great treasure was about to be unearthed there, and Mr. Mohr found no difficulty in persuading the large banking firm of Messrs. Sternberg & Co., of Berlin, that his oil wells were worth untold millions, and that all that was necessary was plenty of capital to work them to drive the Pennsylvania oil men with their blue barrels gradually out of the markets of Germany. Seeing and observing the liberality with which the heath-clad waste furnished the material used in the German student lamp, the rich, enterprising, and speculative Berlin bankers offered Mr. Mohr 2,500,000 marks for his wells, fountains, machinery, refining apparatus, real estate, and all his rights, which proposition was accepted by him, I suppose after a not too long consideration. But other treasure-seekers started for the oil region, and the well-boring is now carried on with an enterprise and spirit promising, as the Germans believe, great results; but in my opinion it will take a long time before they will be able to affect our petroleum commerce with Germany. In Galicia, Austria, long ago, petroleum was found, and capitalists of different countries have there tried to develop the industry of providing refined oil for lighting purposes, but their endeavors have neither had a perceptible effect on our petroleum importations into Austria or any other country. I surmise the Lunneburger petroleum enterprise will result in the same failure. The petroleum stocks, which last summer rose nearly 100 per cent. above par, went down nearly that much at most exchanges on which they were sold; and when the speculators have made enough money out of it they will be bought at 50 per cent. and more below par.

THE IMPORT TARIFF.

The production of the most important of the necessities of life, such as grain and meat, is still far short of what is needed in Germany. It is not yet possible to form a definite estimate regarding the financial effect of the new import tariff. For the year 1879, when a readjustment of the tariff was in prospect, speculation was the cause of an extraordinary increase of imports, and also affected the year 1880, of which the statistical reports were only recently made public. I doubt not that the year 1881 must show a decrease in the revenue derived from the import duties when compared with the year 1880. Taking the year 1878, which showed a net income of 111,585,475 marks import revenue, and comparing with it the year 1880, the latter shows an increase of 55,000,000 marks, or nearly 50 per cent., which was of course the result of the new import tariff. If we take the following imported goods, we find that petroleum produced a tariff income of 15,998,000 marks; grain, corn, and flour, 15,094,925 marks; lard and meat, 8,323,544 marks; iron and hardware, 4,023,000 marks; wood, 2,890,000 marks; live stock, 4,407,466 marks, and machinery, 908,000 marks. All these goods were formerly imported free of import duty. It was originally calculated that the duties on grain would amount to 12,000,000 marks, lard about 3,800,000 marks, but from the foregoing it may be seen that these cal-

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culations were far short of the reality. It was declared in the German Parliament on the part of the government and all those who advocated the increase of import duties, that the foreign countries that imported these necessities of life would have to pay the duties on them. But this idea has been found erroneous, for the consumers have also to bear the increase caused by the import duties, and therefore the mass of the people are affected by the higher prices. The large majority of Germans are free-traders, and one result of the newly adopted import duties is that this question is a more pronounced one in the elections which are about to take place for the German Parliament. The new policy could never have been adopted if the large land-owners had not combined with the manufacturers to pass it in the legislature. The result promised was supposed to consist in the greater prosperity of Germany, and many of the Liberal party voted for the measure, but this prosperity has not yet become apparent, and in the next session of Parliament the government will find a fiercer opposition to the protection policy than ever before. Indian corn (maize), which is now imported in large quantities from our country into Germany, and extensively used in the distilleries, has been so much affected by the new tariff, and the products of distilling are so much increased in price, that not only the manufacturers cry out against the tariff on corn but also the consumers have become strong opponents of the new measure of the government. Although the government now derives a much larger income than before, on account of the tax on grain and other articles, still it is maintained that commerce, consumption, and manufacture suffer severely in consequence of it. When the crops are abundant the government derives but a small revenue from the grain imports, but when the harvest is a bad one, as so often happens in Germany, the millions suffer considerably on account of the new policy, for they can least afford to pay a higher price for flour, which they have to do, because the importers do not pay the tax, but increase the price of grain, which goes finally to the baker shops in the shape of flour. Geestemünde and Bremerhven so far have had the advantage of being free ports, not one article, whether tobacco or liquor, having to pay any duty whatever. But Prince Bismarck intends to take away this privilege from all the free ports, Hamburg, Altona, Bremen, Bremerhaven, and Geestemünde, and incorporate them in the German tariff union. All these ports consider this intention of the German prime minister a severe blow at their future prosperity as great shipping ports. This opinion I believe to be erroneous, for no imported goods will have to pay duty till actually brought into the market.

AMERICAN SHIPS AT BREMERHAVEN.

Twenty-six American ships, having a tonnage of 31,137 tons, arrived in my consular district of Bremerhaven and Geestemünde during the year 1881. Their inward cargoes consisted of tobacco, staves, linseed, cotton-seed meal, petroleum, rice, teak-wood, rattans, dried apples, and general cargoes. Their outward cargoes were chiefly composed of manuring salt, cement, empty petroleum barrels, spiegeleisen, old railroad iron, and general cargoes. In the preceding year twenty-three American vessels arrived here, with a tonnage of 33,560 tons.

THE GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Of the 4,660 sea-going vessels of the German merchant marine, 513 are principally built of iron, viz, 116 sailing vessels and 397 steam-

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ships. Of the sailing ships, 38 belong to the Weser region, as do 50 of the steamships. Four thousand one hundred and forty-seven sailing vessels and 17 steamships are principally built of wood, and 2,912 of them have no iron plate whatever; 1,113 sailing ships and 267 steamships are up to ten years old; 1,558 sailing vessels and 105 steamships, total 1,663, are from ten to twenty years old; and 987 sailing vessels and 35 steamships, total 1,022, have an age of thirty years, and the balance are still older; one ship is nearly 100 years.

Regarding the tonnage, 987 ships (918 sailing vessels and 69 steamships) are of less than 100 cubic meters, or 35.3 registered tonnage; 1,094 (1,023 sailing vessels and 71 steamships) have a tonnage of 70 tons; 1,207 ships (1,149 sailing vessels and 58 steamships) have up to 353 tons; 700 ships (80 steamships) have a capacity of from 1,000 to 2,000 cubic meters, or 706 tons. Two hundred and nine, including 46 steamships, contain from 2,000 to 3,000 cubic meters. There are 122 vessels, including 25 steamships, which have 4,000 cubic meters; 27 ships, including 18 steamships, have as much as 5,000 cubic meters; and 3 sailing vessels and 27 steamships have more than 5,000 cubic meters, or over 1,765 registered tons. The largest sailing vessel of the German merchant marine is the W. Went, of Bremerhaven, which port can also boast of the largest steamer, the Elbe, of the North-German Lloyd Line, being of 7,959 cubic meters. The German merchant marine contains 373 screw steamers, 40 paddle-wheel steamships, 161 three-masted sailing vessels, and 90 two-masted. There are at present plying between Europe and the United States 4,655 sailing vessels and 555 steamers. Of the former, 395 and of the latter 35 belong to Germany. The steamship Elbe (7,500 tons), of the North-German Lloyd, made the shortest passage across the ocean on record—nine days eighteen hours from New York to Bremerhaven.

From January 1 to July 30, 4,547 ships arrived at the Weser ports, with a total tonnage of 899,094 tons.

EMIGRATION FROM BREMERHAVEN.

Statement showing the number of emigrant ships, how many passengers per ship, and whither bound, during the last five years, 1876–1880.

Bound to—	1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Number of ships.	Number of emigrants.	Number of ships.	Number of emigrants.	Number of ships.	Number of emigrants.	Number of ships.	Number of emigrants.	Number of ships.	Number of emigrants.
New York	59	16,302	56	13,359	56	16,037	55	19,947	78	52,609
Baltimore	24	4,443	26	3,181	26	3,949	26	5,359	27	24,553
New Orleans	11	836	7	836	10	759	8	944	5	2,041
Galveston	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	746
Other places in the United States	2	12	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Brazil	.....	.....	5	990	.....	477	15	196	11	157
Argentine Republic	8	35	11	776	16	211	12	184	15	208
Other places in South America	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	.....	33	.....	22	.....	35	.....	19	.....	19
West Coast of Africa and Cape Verde	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
East Indies and China	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich Isles	1	1	.....	.....	2	14	1	4	1	3
	107	21,665	109	19,178	111	21,483	118	26,654	142	80,330

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During the years from 1832 to 1880, the following numbers of emigrants left Germany, via Bremerhaven:

1832–'36	52,643
1837–'41	59,211
1842–'46	107,597
1847–'51	155,527
1852–'56	251,604
1857–'61	141,472
1862–'66	167,605
1867–'71	311,220
1872–'76	220,460
1877–'80	147,646

GERMAN TOBACCO.

In September last the imperial statistical office republished the result of the tobacco crop of the year 1880–'81 (July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881). This report deserves considerable attention on our part, because the Germans import raw tobacco principally from the United States. Every German planter now has to pay a duty of 45 marks per 100 kilograms dried tobacco, a law which has been in force since July 16, 1879. The total area on which tobacco was planted in 1880 amounted to 2,417,594 ar* (59,842.3 acres), or 690,298 ar (17,058.2 acres) more than in the preceding year. The reason of this increase is supposed to be the high prices the planters realized for their crop in 1879, viz, 75.40 marks for 100 kilograms dried leaves; in 1880 they realized 71.04 marks for the same quantity. This price does not include, however, the internal revenue. The tobacco crop in the year 1880 was, as far as quantity is concerned, a very good one, for not less than 51,531,594 kilograms dried leaves were produced within the German Tariff Union in that year. In the past year an average of 2,132 kilograms were raised on one hektar of land against 1,640 kilograms in 1879. Of the mentioned total crop of 1880, the Grand Duchy of Baden produced 15,289,684; Prussia, 13,524,830; Bavaria, 11,028,757; Alsace-Lorraine, 8,085,135 kilograms. The total tobacco crop of 1880 of the German Empire was estimated at 36,500,000 marks, or 15,000,000 more than in 1879. The Germans are inveterate smokers, and did they not raise so much of their own tobacco our planters and dealers would do a still larger business in this product than they do now, although it is enormous in spite of the German home crops. Prince Bismarck intends to make the tobacco business a state monopoly, as it is in Austria and France. It is, however, very doubtful whether he will succeed in this project, for, as I have already remarked, the large majority of Germans are free-traders and are especially opposed to putting a trade into the hands of the government, which is already sufficiently paternal.

THEODORE CANISIUS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Geestemunde-Bremerhaven, October 26, 1881.

* 1 ar = 100 square meters; 10,000 square meters = 1 hektar; 1 acre = 40.467 ar.

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HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM AND ALL HOLLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL ECKSTEIN.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, September 30, 1882.

I have the honor herewith to transmit tabular statements of the imports and exports of the port of Amsterdam and of the Netherlands during the year ending December 31, 1881; also statements showing the navigation of the port of Amsterdam during the same period of time, and a statement showing the declared value of the exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending July 30, 1882.

The statistical tables of the imports and exports herewith are compiled from the only official publication on the subject accessible to me, and I regret that the peculiar manner in which these statistics are prepared and published in this country precludes the possibility of arriving at the actual total value of either the imports or exports, and renders it next to impossible to state whether the same have increased or decreased as compared with those of the preceding year or years.

The tabular statements herewith of the navigation of this port are also prepared in the form in which they are published in the official statistics, and are neither as full nor comprehensive as I should like to make them, but it is impossible to procure the information and material required in order to improve on them.

The statement herewith of the declared value of the exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1882, shows the same to amount to $2,200,171.90. For the year ended June 30, 1881, they were covered by the sum of $617,567.49; for the like period of 1880, by the sum of $1,007,410.85; for 1879, by the sum of $331,080.99, and for 1878 they amounted to only $228,667.12. This will show how steadily and largely the exports from this consular district to the United States have been increasing during the past five years, excepting the year 1880–'81.

When I take into consideration that increased facilities for transportation have recently been established, exist, and are likely to continue to do so, by the regular running of two lines of steamers from Amsterdam to New York, and further, that the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on the products of the East India Colonies has been abolished, I arrive at the conclusion that the exports from this consular district, and from the Netherlands generally, to our country are almost certain to increase still further and largely in the near future.

On examination of the invoice book for the purpose of accounting for the increase in the exports of 1882 over those of 1881, I find this to be chiefly owing to an increase in the exports of the articles as shown by the following statement, and by the exports of others which in the pre-

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vious year did not enter into the exports from this consular district to the United States at all, viz:

Articles.	Exported in 1880-'81.	Exported in 1881-'82.
Cattle	$3,092 00	$15,858 00
Cheese	1,795 79	5,061 60
Diamonds	130,201 71	539,740 00
Gin	47,521 21	62,656 12
Seeds, all kinds	20,604 00	51,095 42
Tobacco, leaf, Sumatra	146,766 80	435,622 19
Vegetables, pickled, &c	8,000 00	46,011 24
Gold bullion and coin		562,911 86
Mineral water		5,955 72
Potatoes		4,071 17
Paper rags		39,917 72

The number of invoices certified during the year ended June 30, 1882, was 855, and for the year ended June 30, 1881, only 512; showing an increase of 343 invoices in 1882.

Debenture and landing certificates for goods brought here from the United States under export bonds, or with benefit of drawback, are now also frequently required and issued at the consulate, whereas in former years, or before there existed any direct steam communication between this port and New York, this was hardly ever the case.

In this connection I would also report that there have been no changes in the tariff on imports into the Netherlands during the past year, and that the canal-lock and harbor dues, as well as the charges for pilotage and steam-towage, remain the same as last year.

As to American shipping at this port, there is as yet no sign of any revival; I regret to say only three American vessels visited this port since July 1, 1881, to the present time.

The transfer of the North Sea canal by its present proprietors, the North Sea Canal Company, to the government, concerning which I reported at length in my last annual report, has not yet taken place, but negotiations to this end are still pending and may soon be concluded.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, September 30, 1882.

A.—*Table specifying imports for consumption at Amsterdam and the Netherlands during the year ending December* 31, 1881.

Articles.	Amsterdam.	Netherlands.	Countries whence imported.
Ashes, potash.....kilograms..	5,429,000	20,473,000	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia.
Beer.....liters..	582,000	2,453,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia.
Butter, eatable.....kilograms..	.....	765,000	Belgium, Prussia.
Bark, not ground.....do....	.....	2,300,000	Do.
Brimstone:			
Rough.....kilograms..	90,000	677,000	Belgium, Prussia, Italy.
Refined.....do....	472,000	672,000	Do.
Cacao.....do ..	990,000	1,583,000	Dutch West Indies, Great Britain, Belgium, France.
Candles, wax, stearine, &c.....guilders..	7,000	45,000	Belgium, Prussia.
Carpets:			
Not stipulated.....kilograms..	36,000	444,000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain.
Of wool, cow's hair.....do....	255,000	793,000	Do.

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A.—*Table specifying imports for consumption at Amsterdam, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Amsterdam.	Netherlands.	Countries whence imported.
Chemicals.....guilders..	1,081,000	7,538,000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain, France.
Clocks, gold and silver watches....do....	97,000	740,000	Prussia.
Coals.....kilograms..	.....	3,105,941,000	Prussia, Belgium, Great Britain.
Coffee.....do....	26,615,000	93,968,000	Belgium, Brazil, Curaçoa, France, Great Britain, Surinam, Dutch East Indies.
Copper:			
Rough.....kilograms..	103,000	5,406,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Norway, Prussia.
Wrought or flatted.....do....	484,000	1,861,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain.
Brass wares.....guilders..	236,000	642,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia.
Cotton, unmanufactured .....kilograms..	12,872,000	39,400,000	British East Indies, France, Great Britain, Prussia, America.
Crockery ware:			
Porcelain .....guilders..	85,000	499,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia.
Fine .....do....	228,000	313,000	Do.
Pottery.....do....	78,000	325,000	Great Britain. Prussia.
Drugs, not stipulated .. ..do....	1,880,000	3,532,000	Great Britain, France, Italy, Dutch East Indies, Austria, Prussia, Russia.
Cinchona.....kilograms..	.....	1,257,000	Great Britain, France.
Cocoa-nut oil .....do....	.....	1,267,000	Great Britain.
Opium .....do....	.....	58,000	Do.
Fish:			
Salted herring. .....kilograms..	.....	740,000	Do.
Stock fish.....do....	460,000	2,774,000	Norway.
Fish oil.....do ...	221,000	4,430,000	Norway, America, Great Britain, Hamburg.
Flax, unmanufactured, not hackled or dressed.....kilograms..	.....	1,320,000	Belgium, Prussia.
Flax, rough, hackled, and dressed ..do....	.....	167,000	Do.
Fruits, all fresh.....guilders..	617,000	1,279,000	Belgium, Prussia, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain.
Glass:			
Window glass.....guilders..	171,000	582,000	Belgium, Prussia.
Mirror glass .....do....	199,000	463,000	Do.
Glasswares.....do....	185,000	610,000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain.
Gold and silver wares:			
Goldwares .....guilders..	15,000	113,000	Belgium, Prussia.
Silverwares .....do....	39,000	218,000	Do.
Grains:			
Wheat .....kilograms..	538,000	5,168,000	Belgium, Prussia, Hamburg.
Rye.....do....	204,000	2,759,000	Belgium, Prussia, Russia, Turkey.
Barley .....do....	148,000	1,766,000	Belgium, Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Sweden.
Buckwheat ....do....	1,000	141,000	France, Hamburg, Prussia.
Flour of wheat .....do....	3,437,000	31,265,000	America, Belgium, Bremen, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia.
Flour of rye ....do....	2,879,000	7,974,000	Prussia, Belgium.
Hemp, unhackled .....do ...	643,000	11,838,000	Prussia, Austria, Russia.
Hides:			
Unprepared, fresh.....kilograms..	.....	17,000	Belgium.
Unprepared, dried. .....do....	1,642,000	7,531,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Unprepared, salted .....do....	141,000	4,938,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Rio de la Plata.
Prepared, not stipulated ...guilders..	99,000	3,103,000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain.
Prepared, lacked and shammy .do....	36,000	177,000	Prussia, Great Britain.
Honey.....kilograms..	906,000	1,392,000	America, Belgium, Bremen, Cuba, France, Great Britain.
Indigo .....do....	328,000	1,174,000	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies.
Instruments, music (pianos) ...guilders..	167 000	579,000	Belgium, France, Prussia.
Iron:			
Rough (cast)..... .....kilograms..	.....	285,028,000	Great Britain, Prussia.
Wrought, band, sheet iron, &c.do....	14,003,000	86,105,000	Great Britain, Prussia, Belgium, Sweden.
Railroad chairs .....do....	4,625,000	161,489,000	Great Britain, Prussia, Belgium.
Gas-pipes, &c.....do....	606,000	5,855,000	Do.
Ironwares .....guilders..	650,000	2,207,000	Do.
Anchors and chains.....do....	.....	221,000	Great Britain.
Nails and spikes .....kilograms..	3,189,000	17,133,000	Belgium, France, Prussia.
Lead, rough .....do....	111,000	9,250,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia.
Madders:			
Alizarine and dried racin..kilograms..	.....	110,000	Italy.
Unprepared, fine.....do ...	.....	6,000	Belgium, Prussia.

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A.—*Table specifying imports for consumption at Amsterdam, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Amsterdam.	Netherlands.	Countries whence imported.
Manure, guano ..... kilogrms..	.....	16, 632, 000	Belgium, Chili, Great Britain Peru.
Manufactures of silk ..... guilders..	133, 000	888, 000	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia.
Manufactures:			
Cotton (rough or bleached) guilders..	1, 418, 000	3, 804, 000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia.
Cotton (colored and printed) ....do....	1, 828, 000	6, 166, 000	Do.
Linen (rough or bleached) .....do....	110, 000	902, 000	Do.
Sail-cloth ..... rolls..	2, 632	14, 000	Belgium, Prussia.
Of wool, cloth, buckskin, &c. guilders..	1, 860, 000	3, 688, 000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain.
Of all others, not stipulated ....do....	1, 619, 000	6, 037, 000	Do.
Of wool, blankets .....do....	.....	53, 000	Great Britain, Prussia.
Of wool, flannels ....do....	41, 000	76, 000	Great Britain, Prussia, Belgium.
Knotted or woven clothes .....do...	529, 000	1, 317, 000	Do.
Cottons, lace and tulle ..... do....	.....	235, 000	Do.
Silk ribbons and bands ..... do	80, 000	277, 900	Do.
Cotton and linen ribbons and bands, guilders	.....	157, 000	Do.
Passementry ..... guilders..	98, 000	762, 000	Do.
Miscellany ....do....	.....	1, 723, 000	Do.
Of gum elastic, bark, ironware, &c.. guilders	.....	299, 000	Do.
Meats:			
Of all sorts, not stipulated (fresh or salted ..... kilograms..	73, 000	237, 000	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia.
Sheep and pork flesh (fresh) ....do	.....	20, 000	Prussia, Belgium.
Sheep and pork flesh (salted) ...do....	1, 886, 000	6, 763, 000	America, Belgium, Great Britain,
Sheep and pork flesh (dried or smoked) ..... kilograms..	27, 000	251, 000	Prussia, Belgium, Great Britain.
Mercery ..... guilders..	1, 186, 000	4, 466, 000	Prussia, Belgium, Great Britain. France.
Millinery goods ..... do	797, 000	3, 587, 000	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain.
Oils:			
Salad or olive oil ..... kilograms..	289, 000	985, 000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain.
Of flat and round seed .....do....	.....	3, 385, 000	Prussia, France, Great Britain.
Earth oil and petroleum .....do	22, 584, 000	53, 985, 000	America, Belgium, Bremen, Great Britain, Hamburg.
Osier ..... do....	1, 040, 000	2, 906, 000	British Possessions, Dutch East India Possessions.
Palm oil ..... do....	1, 936, 000	18, 571, 000	Great Britain, Portugal, West Coast of Africa.
Paper:			
Of all sorts ..... guilders..	689, 000	1, 946, 000	Belgium, Prussia.
Hangings, packing-paper, &c ..do....	.....	417, 000	Do.
Pepper ..... kilograms..	108, 000	169, 000	Great Britain. Dutch East India Possessions.
Potato meal ..... do....	.....	2, 069, 000	Belgium, France. Prussia.
Raisins ..... do....	1, 030, 000	1, 585, 000	Great Britain, Austria, Turkey, Spain.
Rice, and rice in shells .. ..do....	60, 305, 000	114, 535, 000	Great Britain, Belgium, Bremen, Hamburg, British and Dutch East India Possessions.
Saltpeter:			
Crude ..... kilograms..	96, 000	23, 400, 000	Chili, Peru, Prussia.
Refined ..... do....	458, 000	3, 560, 000	Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia.
Salt, rough ..... kilograms..	5, 039, 000	53, 931, 000	Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia.
Seeds:			
Rapeseed ..... Lectoliters..	82, 000	421, 000	Denmark, Hamburg, Prussia.
Linseed ....do....	281, 000	1, 083, 000	Great Britain, America, Prussia, Russia.
Silk, rough and unmanufactured, kilograms	.....	6, 000	Great Britain, Prussia.
Soot and grease ..... kilograms..	4. 709, 000	49, 985, 000	America, Belgium, Bremen, France, Great Britain.
Spices:			
Cassia lignea and cassia vera, guilders	17, 000	30, 000	Hamburg, Dutch East India Possessions.
Mace ..... do	6, 000	10, 000	Do.
Cinnamon ..... do....	20, 000	30, 000	Great Britain, Dutch East India Possessions.
Nutmegs ..... do....	85, 000	119, 000	Dutch East India Possessions.
Cloves ..... do....	21, 000	33, 000	Great Britain, Dutch East India Possessions.
Spelter:			
Crude ..... kilograms..	.....	18, 498, 000	Belgium, Hamburg, Prussia.
Flatted ..... do....	898, 000	16, 928, 000	Do.

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A.—*Table specifying imports for consumption at Amsterdam, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Amsterdam.	Netherlands	Countries whence imported.
Spirits (no liquors, smelling water, hectoliters	6,727,000	17,095,000	Belgium, Bremen, Hamburg, France, Great Britain, Dutch East India Possessions, Prussia, Surinam.
Spirits of turpentine ..... kilograms	293,000	897,000	Belgium, France, America.
Steam-engines ..... guilders	1,166,000	8,454,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia.
Steel, in staffs ..... kilograms	3,851,000	39,513,000	Great Britain, Prussia.
Stone:			
Unmanufact'd freestone .. kilograms	412,000	1,125,000	Belgium, Italy, Prussia.
Cement, &c ..... do	4,425,000	66,871,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia.
Sugar, unrefined ..... do	71,696,000	215,246,000	Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Surinam.
Sirup, molasses ..... do	222,000	1,038,000	Cuba, Great Britain, Surinam.
Tar ..... do	223,000	4,576,000	Belgium, Hamburg, Russia, Sweden.
Tea ..... do	806,000	2,181,000	China, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies.
Tin ..... do	5,191,00	8,352,000	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies.
Tobacco:			
In leaf, American ..... kilograms	1,918,000	7,308,000	America, Belgium, Brazil, Bremen, Hamburg, Great Britain, Prussia.
In leaf, European ..... do	483,000	1,381,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia.
In leaf, Java ..... do	1,386,000	2,515,000	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies.
In leaf, all other ..... do	426,000	2,120,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Bremen, Hamburg, Prussia.
Cigars ..... do	24,000	50,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Cuba, Prussia.
Wax, unrefined and tree wax ..... do	667,000	975,000	France, Great Britain.
Wine:			
In casks ..... hectoliters	42,081	114,885	France, Great Britain, Belgium, Hamburg, Prussia, Spain.
In bottles ..... do	2,320	7,445	France, Belgium, Prussia.
Wood:			
Unmanufactured timber and ship timber ..... tons	43,289	282,848	Hamburg, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Sweden.
Manufactured timber and ship timber ..... tons	48,106	116,018	Norway, Prussia, Sweden.
All other not sawed ..... guilders	.....	4,686,000	Belgium, Norway, Prussia, Sweden.
All other sawed ..... do	263,000	4,136,000	Belgium, Prussia, Russia.
Fine cabinet wood, unsawed .. do	236,000	1,112,000	America, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Hamburg.
Dyewoods, not stipulated . kilograms	461,000	13,451,000	America, Belgium, Curaçoa, France, Great Britain, Hayti, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies.
Dyewoods, Brazilian and Sapan . do	5,000	221,000	Curaçoa, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies.
Dyewoods, Campeachy ..... do	.....	1,027,000	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Curaçoa, Hayti.
Wools:			
Long-haired ..... kilograms	46,000	3,678,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Rio de la Plata.
Combing-wools ..... do	8,000	341,000	Do.
Short-haired ..... do	.....	4,657,000	Do.
Artificial wool ..... do	16,000	2,416,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia.
All other shreds of wool and of woolen yarns ..... kilograms	.....	344,000	Do.
Yarns:			
Of hemp, rough, for weaving .. kilos	261,000	395,000	Belgium, Great Britain.
Of flax, rough, for weaving .... do	205,000	1,366,000	Do.
Of flax, bleached, for weaving .. do	.....	626,000	Do.
Of hemp, bleached, for weaving . do	.....	2,000	Do.
Of hemp and flax, for sewing ... do	.....	251,000	Do.
Of cotton (not twined) ..... do	.....	15,010,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia.
Of cotton (twined) ..... do	.....	28,000	Great Britain.
Of cotton (twined, not bleached) . do	.....	2,957,000	Do.
Of cotton twined (colored or not, guilders	253,000	1,239,000	Great Britain, Prussia.
Of cotton, on spindles ..... do	90,000	244,000	Do.
Of wool (rough, not colored) .... kilos	.....	526,000	Do.
Of wool (twined, not colored) .. do	.....	2,901,000	Great Britain.
Of wool (twined, colored or not, guilders	331,000	1,624,000	Great Britain, Prussia.

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B.—*Table specifying exports free from export duties from Amsterdam and the Netherlands during the year ending December 31, 1881.*

Articles.	Amsterdam.	Netherlands.	Countries whither exported.
Ashes, potash.....kilograms..	786,000	6,293,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia.
Beer.....liters..	1,326,000	2,696,000	Belgium, France, Dutch East Indies, Surinam.
Butter, eatable.....kilograms..	1,580,000	41,014,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Surinam.
Brimstone:			
Crude.....kilograms..	65,000	1,242,000	Prussia.
Refined.....do....	407,000	426,000	Do.
Candles, wax, stearine, &c.....do ...	3,819,000	10,718,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain Hamburg.
Carpets:			
Not stipulated.....kilograms..	.....	45,000	Great Britain, Prussia.
Of wool and cow's hair.....do ...	60,000	108,000	Do.
Cattle:			
Bullocks, oxen, cows, &c...heads..	.....	82,632	Great Britain, Prussia, Belgium.
Calves.....do....	.....	63,501	Do.
Hogs.....do....	.....	60,285	Do.
Sheeps.....do....	.....	281,958	Great Britain, Belgium.
Lambs.....do....	.....	504	Do.
Cheese.....kilograms..	5,563,000	25,677,000	Belgium, Great Britain, France, Hamburg. Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Russia, Sweden.
Chemicals.....guilders..	982,000	5,761,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Dutch East Indies.
Chicory, manufactured.....kilograms..	.....	2,854,000	America, Denmark, Great Britain Norway, Russia, Sweden.
Coals.....do....	.....	187,966,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Coffee.....do....	15,462,000	61,865,000	Belgium, America, Denmark, France, Hamburg, Prussia, Sweden.
Copper:			
Rough.....kilograms..	.....	4,800,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia.
Wrought or flattened.....do....	.....	222,000	Belgium, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Cotton, unmanufactured.....do....	5,850,000	29,257,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia.
Crockery ware:			
Porcelain.....kilograms..	1,000	143,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain Prussia, Dutch East Indies.
Porcelain, fine.....do....	2,132,000	5,665,000	Belgium, Russia, Great Britain, Prussia, Dutch East Indies.
Drugs, not stipulated.....guilders..	1,058,000	2,598,000	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, France, Hamburg.
Cinchona.....kilograms.	.....	1,172,000	Prussia.
Cocoa-nut oil.....do....	.....	1,004,000	Do.
Fish:			
Sea-fish, resh.....kilograms..	74,000	4,800,000	Prussia, Belgium.
Shrimps, salted.....do....	.....	1,173,000	Great Britain, Belgium.
Herrings, salted.....do....	2,390,000	20,194,000	America, Hamburg, Belgium, Prussia, Russia.
Codfish, salted.....do....	.....	575,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia.
Red herring.....do....	97,000	4,603,000	Belgium, Prussia.
Stock fish.....do ...	187,000	1,546,000	Belgium, Prussia, France.
Anchovy.....do....	350,000	490,000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain.
Fish oil.....do....	253,000	3,991,000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain, France.
Flax:			
Unmanufactured, not hackled or dressed.....kilograms..	.....	7,487,000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain.
Rough, hackled, and dressed.do....	.....	8,029,000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain, America.
Hackled.....do....	.....	348,000	Belgium.
Fruits, all fresh.....do....	211,000	10,694,000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain, Hamburg.
Glass:			
Window glass.....kilograms..	48,000	53,000	British and Dutch East Indies, Great Britain, Prussia.
Mirror glass.....do....	.....	6,000	America, Great Britain.
Bottles.....do....	208,000	1,182,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Surinam.
Glasswares.....do....	362,000	2,372,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Hamburg, Prussia.
Grains:			
Wheat.....kilograms..	.....	215,154,000	Belgium.
Rye.....do....	.....	86,980,000	Belgium, Prussia.
Barley.....do....	.....	43,256,000	Belgium, Great Britain.

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B.—*Table specifying exports free from export duties from Amsterdam, &c.*—Continued,

Articles.	Amsterdam.	Netherlands.	Countries whither exported.
Grains—Continued.			
Oats ..... kilograms..	.....	76, 018, 000	Belgium, Great Britain.
Flour of wheat ..... do....	900, 000	10, 538, 000	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Flour of rye ..... do....	.....	5, 944, 000	Prussia.
Hemp, unhackled ..... do....	100, 000	6, 069, 000	Prussia, Great Britain, Belgium.
Hides:			
Unprepared (dried) .... kilograms..	1, 037, 000	5, 569, 000	Prussia, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Hamburg.
Unprepared (salted) ..... do....	1, 169, 000	5, 304, 000	Prussia, Great Britain, Belgium, France.
Honey ..... kilograms..	.....	1, 000	Prussia, Belgium.
Indigo	274, 000	1, 078, 000	Prussia, Russia.
Instruments, music, pianos ..... do....	6, 000	22, 000	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Iron:			
Rough (cast) ..... kilograms..	.....	262, 580, 000	Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia.
Wrought, band, and sheet iron. do	12, 857, 000	26, 612, 000	Dutch East Indies, Belgium, Prussia.
Railroad chairs ..... do....	10, 361, 000	131, 990, 000	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Russia.
Gas-pipes ..... do....	323, 000	1, 067, 000	Prussia, Belgium, Dutch East Indies.
Iron wares ..... do....	804, 000	3, 009, 000	Prussia, Russia, Dutch East Indies, Great Britain, Norway.
Iron wares (anchor-chains) ... do....	22, 000	259, 000	Dutch East Indies.
Nails and spikes ..... do....	3, 585, 000	15, 140, 000	Dutch and British Indies, Belgium, Prussia, Surinam.
Lead:			
Crude ..... kilograms..	107, 000	5, 812, 000	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Russia.
Flattened, and manufactured. do....	82, 000	199, 000	Hamburg, Dutch East Indies.
Madders:			
Unprepared, fine, &c. ..... do....	438, 000	1, 789, 000	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, Russia.
Garancine, colorine ..... do....	.....	7, 000	America, Prussia, Great Britain, Russia.
Manure, guano ..... do....	412, 000	19, 851, 000	Belgium, France, Prussia.
Manufactures:			
Of cotton (rough or (bleached), kilograms	3, 331, 000	7, 625, 000	Celebes, China, British and Dutch East Indies, Great Britain, Japan, Prussia, Surinam.
Of cotton (colored or printed). do....	1, 230, 000	1, 669, 000	Do.
Of linen (rough or bleached) .. do....	75, 000	1, 648, 000	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Surinam.
Of wool (cloth, buckskins, &c.). do....	4, 000	77, 000	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
All other (not stipulated) .... do....	149, 000	341, 000	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Japan, France.
All other (blankets) ..... do....	.....	18, 000	Prussia, Dutch East Indies.
All other (flannels) ..... do....	.....	383, 000	Belgium, Dutch East Indies.
Meats:			
Of all sorts, not stipulated, fresh or salted ..... kilograms..	30, 000	803, 000	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies.
Sheep and pork flesh (fresh) do....	.....	2, 797, 000	Great Britain, Belgium.
Sheep and pork flesh (salted) do....	89, 000	131, 000	Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Dutch East Indies.
Sheep and pork flesh (smoked or dried) ..... kilograms..	.....	54, 000	Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Dutch East Indies, Surinam.
Mercery ..... do....	392, 000	1, 165, 000	Do.
Oils:			
Salad and olive oil ..... kilograms..	64, 000	138, 000	Belgium, Prussia.
Elaine ..... do....	1, 306, 000	2, 819, 000	Do.
Of flat and round seeds ..... do	8, 045, 000	22, 354, 000	Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Norway, Prussia.
Earth oil and petroleum ..... do....	66, 000	1, 002, 000	Great Britain, Belgium, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Osier ..... do....	428, 000	2, 089, 000	Great Britain, Belgium, Hamburg, Prussia.
Palm oil ..... do....	578, 000	6, 253, 000	Prussia, Belgium.
Paper, of all sorts ..... do....	414, 000	1, 900, 000	Prussia, Belgium, Hamburg, Great Britain, France, Dutch East Indies.
Paper hangings and packing-paper ..... do....	11, 000	171, 000	Prussia, Belgium, Hamburg, Great Britain.

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B.—*Table specifying exports free from export duties from Amsterdam, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Amsterdam.	Netherlands.	Countries whither exported.
Pepper.....kilograms..	7,000	45,000	Prussia.
Potato-flour.....do....	.....	11,254,000	Belgium, Great Britain.
Rags:			
Not stipulated.....do....	.....	6,452,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, America.
Of wool, unmixed.....do....	653,000	3,246,000	Belgium, Great Britain, America
Old cordage.....do....	.....	466,000	Do.
Raisins.....do....	26,000	53,000	Belgium, France, Prussia.
Rice and rice in shells.....do....	9,378,000	32,577,000	Belgium, Bremen, Hamburg, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Rio de la Plata, Surinam.
Saltpeter:			
Crude.....do....	298,000	22,944,000	Belgium, Prussia.
Refined.....do....	205,000	1,325,000	Great Britain, Prussia.
Salt, refined.....do....	.....	661,000	Prussia.
Seeds:			
Rape-seed.....do....	1,035,000	16,889,000	Prussia, Belgium.
Linseed.....do....	.....	11,083,000	Great Britain, Prussia.
Silk, rough, manufactured.....do....	.....	1,000	Do.
Soot, grease.....do....	719,000	10,376,000	Belgium, Prussia.
Spelter:			
Crude.....do....	.....	17,724,000	Belgium, France, Great Britain.
Flatted.....do....	1,316,000	8,542,000	Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies.
Spirits.....hectoliters..	9,390	232,396	America, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, British Indies, France, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Hamburg, Italy, Prussia, Rio de la Plata, Surinam, Sweden.
Liquors.....do....	3,264	3,518	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Spirits of turpentine.....kilograms...	73,000	860,000	Prussia.
Steam engines.....do....	1,244,000	7,073,000	Prussia, Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies.
Steel, in staffs.....do....	5,406,000	15,168,000	America, Prussia, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies.
Stone:			
Manufactured, and freestone.do....	379,000	1,878,000	Prussia, Dutch East Indies.
Cement, &c.....do....	2,856,000	11,330,000	Prussia, Belgium, Hamburg, Surinam.
Sugar:			
Unrefined.....do....	.....	11,451,000	Prussia, Belgium, France, Hamburg, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden.
Refined (melis).....do....	42,662,000	60,020,000	Belgium, Denmark, France, Gibraltar, Greece, Great Britain, Hamburg, Italy, Malta, Norway, Austria, Prussia, Rio de la Plata, Russia, Surinam, Turkey, Sweden.
Refined (candy).....do....	1,000	22,000	Bremen, Denmark, Great Britain, Norway, Prussia.
Refined (bastards).....do....	1,671,000	2,584,000	Bremen, Belgium, Great Britain, Norway, Prussia, Hamburg, Italy.
Sirup.....do....	1,704,000	7,530,000	Hamburg, Belgium, Prussia.
Tar.....do....	323,000	4,519,000	Belgium, Bremen, China, British and Dutch East Indies, Prussia
Tin, crude.....do....	3,141,000	8,451,000	Belgium, America, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia.
Tobacco:			
In rolls or leaf (American)...do....	36,000	191,000	Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Great Britain, Prussia.
In rolls or leaf (European)...do....	340,000	804,000	Do.
In rolls or leaf (Java).....do....	117,000	269,000	Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Prussia.
In rolls or leaf, all other.....do....	10,000	896,000	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia.
Manufactured.....do....	134,000	546,000	Denmark, France, Great Britain Italy, Prussia.
Cigars.....do....	109,000	282,000	Belgium, Surinam, Great Britain, Prussia, Dutch East Indies.
Vinegar.....liters....	63,000	324,000	Surinam, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies.
Wax, unrefined and tree-wax, kilograms.....	600,000	816,000	Belgium, Great Britain, France, Prussia.
White lead.....kilograms..	572,000	3,888,000	Belgium, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Russia.

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B.—*Table specifying exports free from export duties from Amsterdam, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Amsterdam.	Netherlands.	Countries whither exported.
Wine:			
In casks.....hectoliters..	475	3,353	America, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Russia.
In bottles.....do....	2,329	7,889	America, Hamburg, France, Great Britain, Japan, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Wood:			
Unmanufactured timber and ship-timber.....kilograms..	.....	50,566,000	Belgium, Prussia.
Manufactured timber and ship-timber.....kilograms..	1,231,000	23,133,000	Do.
Fine cabinet-wood, unsawed..do...	1,646,000	3,725,000	Do.
Dye-woods, not stipulated....do....	260,000	8,848,000	Belgium, Prussia, Hamburg.
Dye-woods (brasilet and sapan), kilograms.....	.....	51,000	Hamburg, Prussia.
Dye-woods (campeche).kilograms..	.....	1,671,000	Belgium, Prussia.
Wools:			
Long-haired.....do....	448,000	4,576,000	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain.
Combing-wools.....do....	8,000	584,000	Do.
Short-haired.....do....	.....	2,373,000	Do.
Artificial wools.....do....	.....	1,051,000	Do.
All other shrets of wool and of woolen yarns.....kilograms..	21,000	220,000	Do.
Yarns:			
Of hemp, rough, for weaving do....	122,000	204,000	Great Britain, Prussia.
Of hemp, rough, for weaving (bleached).....kilograms..	.....	3,000	Do.
Of hemp and flax, for weaving (rough).....kilograms..	12,000	105,000	Do.
Of hemp and flax, for weaving (bleached).....kilograms..	.....	100,000	Do.
Of hemp and flax, for sewing.do....	30,000	103,000	Prussia.
Of hemp and cotton, not twined, kilograms.....	.....	9,365,000	Great Britain, Prussia, Dutch East Indies.
Of hemp and cotton, twined, not bleached.....kilograms..	.....	1,000	Prussia.
Of hemp and cotton, twined, colored or not.....kilograms..	.....	1,209,000	Prussia, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies.
Of hemp and cotton, twined, on spindles.....kilograms..	.....	4,000	Prussia.
Of hemp and wool, rough, not colored.....kilograms..	.....	708,000	Do.
Of hemp and wool, twined, not colored.....kilograms..	.....	1,208,000	Do.
Of hemp and wool, twined, colored or not.....kilograms..	.....	99,000	Prussia, Belgium, Great Britain.
Yeast.....do....	.....	6,828,000	Belgium, Great Britain.

NAVIGATION.

Statement showing the number of ships and vessels entered at Amsterdam during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, *and* 1881, *and the amount of lock and harbor dues collected each year.*

	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.
1878	703	769
1879	687	839
1880	719	895
1881	748	910

Lock and harbor dues received:

	Florins.
1878	99,946 10
1879	116,968 06
1880	128,230 80
1881	128,935 29

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Statement showing the number of Dutch and foreign steamships and sailing vessels cleared from the port of Amsterdam in 1881, and their destination.

Countries whither cleared.	Class of vessels.	Netherlandish.		Foreign.		Total.	
		Number.	Cubic meters.	Number.	Cubic meters.	Number.	Cubic meters.
Antilles	Sailing vessels			1	2,027	1	2,027
Australia	do			1	2,105	1	2,105
Belgium	do			1	818	5	8,664
Do	Steamships			4	7,846		
Bremen	Sailing vessels						
Do	Steamships	1	546	15	6,638	16	7,184
Curaçoa	Sailing vessels	9	3,874			9	3,874
Denmark	do	6	3,041	28	18,092	50	38,449
Do	Steamships	16	17,316				
British America	Sailing vessels			9	19,069	9	19,069
British India	do			2	5,063	2	5,063
France	do			2	489	27	27,107
Do	Steamships	24	25,355	1	1,263		
Gibraltar	do	1	1,557			1	1,557
Greece	Sailing vessels			2	4,384	2	4,384
Great Britain	do	27	19,950	172	188,139	648	914,249
Do	Steamships	5	10,891	444	695,269		
Guiana (Netherlandish)	Sailing vessels	21	12,650	3	1,848	24	14,498
Hamburg	do			2	948	104	92,788
Do	Steamships	88	70,621	14	21,219		
Italy	do	21	41,817	1	2,192	22	44,009
Java and other Netherlandish East India possessions.	Sailing vessels	28	63,692	10	15,370	69	251,054
Do	Steamships	30	169,693	1	2,099		
Netherlands	Sailing vessels			1	1,707	9	11,680
Do	Steamships	3	3,464	5	5,909		
Norway	Sailing vessels	8	2,435	128	113,995	158	132,194
Do	Steamships			22	15,764		
Portugal	Sailing vessels			2	2,987	15	27,124
Do	Steamships	12	23,563	1	574		
Prussia	Sailing vessels	3	2,042			51	54,462
Do	Steamships	47	51,040	1	1,370		
Russia (Baltic and White Seas.)	Sailing vessels	78	89,079	34	26,356	135	152,983
Do	Steamships	21	33,477	2	3,991		
Spain	Sailing vessels			1	1,604	21	32,315
Do	Steamships	7	13,273	13	17,438		
Spitzbergen	Sailing vessels	1	224			1	224
Turkey	Steamships	1	2,617	1	2,058	2	4,675
United States of America	Sailing vessels	1	1,431	72	137,490	93	220,150
Do	Steamships	20	61,238				
Sweden	Sailing vessels	36	44,888	40	38,275	105	120,192
Do	Steamships			29	37,031		
Total	Sailing vessels	218	243,306	511	600,966	1,580	2,191,401
	Steamships	297	526,468	554	820,661		
Total general		515	769,774	1,065	1,421,627	1,580	2,191,401

C.—*Merchandise in bonded warehouse, entered and cleared for export from Amsterdam during the year* 1881.

Description.		Entered.	Cleared for export.
Almonds	kilograms	46,376	2,675
Arms and ammunition	guilders	3,625	3,650
Beer	liters	1,901	1,200
Britannia metal	guilders	400	
Candied lemon-peel	kilograms	108,651	
Cards, playing cards, loose or in sheets	guilders	769	769
Carpets	do	315	165
Cheese	kilograms	342	70
Citron and orange peel, preserved	guilders	1,754	
Clocks	do	16,667	7,314
Clothing and clothes, new and used, no rags	do	1,743	500
Copper, finished copperware	do	697	
Coral, manufactured	do	1,257	2,800
Corks	kilograms	20	
Crockeryware:			
Porcelain	guilders	19,309	8,743
Pottery	do	149	

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C.—*Merchandise in bonded warehouse, entered and cleared for export, &c.*—Continued.

Description.		Entered.	Cleared for export.
Currants	kilograms	1,312,065	169,448
Dyestuffs, prepared with oil, printing ink excepted	guilders	5,065	1,350
Figs	kilograms	89,982	28,373
Fruits:			
All fresh and dried tree fruits not provided for	guilders	46,926	4,090
Pickled or preserved in brandy, vinegar, or salt	do	2,326	2,326
Preserved in sirup or sugar	kilograms	1,350	340
Furniture	guilders	3,141	.....
Ginger, preserved	kilograms	81,516	1,498
Glass and glasswares of all sorts	guilders	2,810	860
Gold and silver wares	do	18,972	6,270
Hats	do	10,720	9,856
Hides:			
Sole and harness leather	guilders	400	.....
Furs	do	378	.....
Hides, saddlery, shoemaker's, trunkmakers', and all others sorts not provided for	guilders	3,495	.....
Honey	kilograms	608,738	42,060
Instruments	guilders	3,990	2,175
Iron, iron-wares, cast, wrought, and flatted	do	13,558	3,930
Lamps	do	1,807	1,260
Lemon juice	liters	622	601
Macaroni	kilograms	3,011	480
Manufactures	guilders	37,029	11,448
Meats:			
Of all sorts not provided for, and sausage, fresh or salted	kilograms	307,688	322,826
Smoked or dried	do	585	.....
Sheep and pork flesh and lard, salted	do	183,922	40,696
Sheep and pork flesh and lard, smoked or dried	do	1,339	650
Mercery	guilders	11,901	5,283
Millinery goods	do	1,281	320
Mineral water	bottles	190	750
Do	jugs	.....	1,750
Mirrors	guilders	32	.....
Oils:			
Olive, beech, and all other eatable oils, elaine, photogene and all other earth oils and petroleum	kilograms	183,792	47,031
Of flat and round seed, sesame and lamp oil	do	31,891	12,387
Paper, of all sorts	guilders	30,464	7,804
Pastry goods	kilograms	40,702	24,220
Pepper	do	314,540	596,391
Perfumeries, paint, and all other odoriferous oils and waters not provided for	guilders	70	.....
Pimento and clove pepper	kilograms	40,549	13,955
Prunes, not fresh	do	7,140	4,330
Raisins:			
Not provided for	kllograms	345,460	98,650
Currant raisins, Samos and Denia raisins	do	123,505	.....
Salt:			
Refined	kilograms	15,150	.....
Not refined	do	500	489
Soap:			
Hard and soft, powderine or other soap powder	kilograms	14,069	6,996
Perfumed	do	618	.....
Spelter or zinc wares, or tools, lacquered or painted, or not	guilders	800	.....
Spices	do	1,005,065	891,084
Spirits:			
Foreign	liters	3,241,569	2,692,441
Inland	do	3,634,605	88,007
Steelwares, steel staffs and steel wire excepted	guilders	209	209
Sugar:			
Foreign rough	kilograms	8,669,496	3,297,769
Rough inland, beet root	do	5,300,177	985,176
Rough foreign, beet root	do	38,884,043	542,295
Refined, of inland refineries	do	974,075	1,002,450
Bastard, of inland refineries	do	213,735	203,735
Bastard and refined, of foreign refineries	do	55,749	16,431
Sirup, molasses	do	135,878	20
Tea	do	2,156,024	1,181,191
Tinware	guilders	353	.....
Tobacco:			
In rolls, leaf, and stems	kilograms	5,248,467	969,795
Cuttings	do	3,278	.....
Cigars	do	2,911	4,035
Umbrellas	guilders	300	300
Vinegar	liters	228	70
Wine	do	1,895,813	211,408
Woodenwork	guilders	185	.....
Yarns, of wool and of mixed wool and cotton, twined, colored or not	do	594	500

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D.—*Merchandise free of duties imported and exported and in store in bonded warehouse at Amsterdam, during the year* 1881.

Description.	In store on January 1, 1881.	Imported.	Exported.	In store on December 31, 1881.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Ashes, potash	.....	41, 974	24, 111	17, 863
Books	.....	4, 800	.....	4, 800
Cacao	17, 521	119, 019	125, 467	11, 073
Cajeput oil	.....	325	.....	325
Cement	750	.....	750	.....
Cinchona	50, 975	82, 580	95, 561	37, 994
Coffee	3, 584, 419	8, 459, 219	9, 910, 251	2, 133, 387
Cotton (unmanufactured)	350, 217	6, 747, 897	6, 617, 387	480, 727
Curcuma	15, 350	2, 702	3, 202	14, 850
Divi-divi	.....	60, 412	4, 525	55, 884
Drugs:				
Arrowroot	130	235	365	.....
Cassia fistula	10, 300	16, 853	16, 904	10, 249
Flour	19, 300	70, 250	58, 450	31, 100
Getah gitang	.....	9, 256	2, 500	6, 756
Glycerine	.....	6, 885	6, 885	.....
Grains:				
Rye	504, 000	872, 070	1, 168, 800	207, 270
Wheat	325, 800	213, 485	321, 985	217, 300
Maize	.....	96, 980	96, 980	.....
White beans	297, 900	.....	297, 900	.....
Gums:				
Benzoin	590	15, 130	11, 220	4, 500
Copal and dammar	77, 891	1, 010, 452	673, 815	414, 528
Elastic	.....	2, 310	332	1, 978
Gutta-percha	6, 060	7, 006	11, 116	1, 950
Hemp, unhackled	124	6, 216	300	6, 040
Hides:				
Dry and prepared	123, 724	1, 316, 745	1, 359, 917	80, 552
Salted	58	11, 381	11, 439	.....
Goat skins	.....	220	26	194
Horns, ox and cow	709	12, 705	12, 914	500
Indigo	22, 792	17, 448	40, 000	240
Iron, joinplates	.....	21, 773	21, 773	.....
Margarine	.....	35, 000	.....	35, 000
Nut-soap	.....	78	78	.....
Osier	.....	20, 000	14, 000	6, 000
Racin	55, 490	277, 608	269, 153	63, 943
Rice	4, 257, 462	22, 842, 971	15, 251, 937	11, 848, 496
Saltpeter, crude	29, 498	.....	23, 902	5, 596
Seeds:				
Caraway seed	.....	1, 712	1, 712	.....
Poppy seed	.....	9, 675	9, 675	.....
Rape seed and linseed	382, 160	373, 820	518, 480	237, 500
Shells, mother of pearl and horn	18, 547	24, 770	24, 597	18, 720
Schwerspath	.....	28, 800	18, 400	10, 400
Starch	16, 077	.....	16, 077	.....
Stones, millstones ..... pieces	4	154	146	12
Sumac	17, 690	.....	9, 258	8, 432
Tapioca	1, 370	19, 800	20, 300	870
Tin	2, 227, 410	3, 644, 202	3, 458, 070	2, 413, 542
Wood:				
Quassia	19, 020	.....	2, 000	17, 020
Dyewood of all sorts	13, 535	92, 445	40, 580	65, 400
Gualcum, palm, cedar, and other fine cabinet wood.	708, 220	2, 070, 499	1, 870, 550	908, 169
Mahogany and nut-tree logs	626	988	1, 295	319
Wools, rough	3, 000	11, 006	12, 806	1, 200

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Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Amsterdam to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1882.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	September 30, 1881	December 31, 1881.	March 31, 1882.	June 30, 1882.	
Bulbs	$40,324 60				$40,324 60
Cattle	8,282 00	$3,440 00		$4,136 00	15,858 00
Cheese	1,465 69	3,595 91			5,061 60
Diamonds	150,511 84	114,290 51	$203,292 05	71,645 60	539,740 00
Gin and spirits	14,310 09	20,477 80	12,619 12	16,338 03	63,745 04
Gold, coin	482,911 86	80,000 00			562,911 86
Gums		10,206 35	9,329 54		19,535 89
Herring	6,522 10	7,016 03			13,538 13
India rubber			19,930 20	72,387 27	92,317 47
Iron, old rails and scrap	23,474 50	29,469 41	57,180 20	22,181 40	132,305 51
Mineral water			5,955 72		5,955 72
Oils	558 63		2,806 62		3,365 25
Potatoes		1,791 67	2,279 50		4,071 17
Rags			23,993 44	15,924 28	39,917 72
Seeds	17,333 09	20,175 73	10,264 72	3,321 88	51,095 42
Sundries	17,142 85	38,719 44	9,888 02	30,957 78	96,708 09
Tobacco	128,474 91	114,758 95	52,203 76	140,184 57	435,622 19
Vegetables	4,087 00	59,542 34	14,468 90		78,098 24
Total	895,399 16	503,484 14	424,211 79	377,076 81	2,200,171 90
Total for preceding year	204,379 38	198,648 53	61,300 43	153,239 07	617,567 41
Increase	691,019 78	304,835 61	362,911 36	223,837 74	1,582,604 49

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Annual reports by Consul-General Merritt, of London, for the United Kingdom for 1881.

FIRST REPORT.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, January 31, 1882.

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing the total area and acreage under cultivation, and the number of live stock in the United Kingdom on the 4th June, 1881.

Description.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom, including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Total area	32,597,398	4,721,823	19,496,133	20,819,947	77,828,948
Crops, bare fallow and grass	24,663,937	2,784,963	4,762,612	15,304,235	47,646,112
Grain crops	6,960,958	482,315	1,404,703	1,776,877	10,654,697
Green crops	2,681,953	124,550	704,065	1,268,997	4,803,211
Clover, sanfoin, and grasses under rotation	2,548,952	331,401	1,461,932	1,998,402	6,384,172
Permanent pasture, or grass not broken up in rotation (exclusive of heath or mountain land)	11,655,825	1,815,413	1,172,159	10,091,688	24,767,767
Flax	6,410	13	111	147,085	153,624
Hops	64,943				64,943
Bare fallow, or uncropped arable land	744,896	31,271	19,642	21,186	817,698
LIVE STOCK.					
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Horses returned by occupiers of land	1,094,108	137,767	193,068	489,458	1,923,619
Cattle	4,160,085	655,345	1,096,212	3,954,479	9,905,013
Sheep	15,382,856	2,466,945	6,731,252	3,258,583	27,896,273
Pigs	1,733,280	191,792	123,018	1,088,041	3,149,173

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Statement showing the acreage under orchards, market gardens, nursery grounds, and woods in Great Britain in the year 1881.

	Acres.
Orchards, &c. (arable or grass lands, but also used for fruit trees):	
England	180,038
Wales	2,995
Scotland	3,956
Total for Great Britain	184,865
Market gardens (land used by market gardeners for vegetables, &c.):	
England	41,996
Wales	652
Scotland	3,956
Total for Great Britain	46,604
Nursery grounds (land used by market gardeners or nurserymen for growing trees, shrubs, &c.):	
England	10,100
Wales	335
Scotland	1,825
Total for Great Britain	12,260
Woods (coppices or plantations, excepting gorse land and garden shrubberies):	
England	1,466,038
Wales	162,786
Scotland	829,476
Total for Great Britain	2,458,300

MINES.

Statement showing the quantities and values at place of production of the coal and metals produced in the United Kingdom during the year 1880.

	Quantity.	Value.
Coal ..... tons..	146,818,622	£62,395,414
Pig iron ..... do...	7,749,233	19,373,082
Fine copper ..... do...	3,662	253,277
Metallic lead ..... do...	56,949	953,886
White tin ..... do...	8,918	813,767
Zinc ..... do...	7,162	123,544
Silver from lead ..... ounces..	295,518	63,015
Other metals	.....	1,921
Total value	.....	83,977,915

REVENUE.

Year ending March 31, 1881.

From customs	£19,184,000
From excise licenses	25,300,000
From stamps	11,940,000
From land tax and house duty	2,740,000
From property and income tax, at 6*d.* in the pound	10,650,000
From post and telegraph services	8,300,000
From Crown lands (net receipts)	390,000
From interest on advances for local works, and miscellaneous	5,537,288
Total gross revenue	£84,041,288

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EXPENDITURE.

For interest and management of the national debt	£29,575,264	
For civil list and charges of all kinds	17,356,499	
For army and navy	27,953,536	
For charges for collecting the revenue	8,222,625	
Total gross expenditure		83,107,924
Deficiency of income		933,364

NATIONAL DEBT.

Amount of same on March 31, 1881	£768,703,692

COINAGE.

Amount of gold money coined during 1880	£4,150,052
Amount of silver money coined during 1880	761,508
Amount of copper money coined during 1880	19,264
Total	4,930,824

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Average total deposits during 1880	£32,547,000
Average weekly assets during 1880	62,748,000
Average weekly liabilities during 1880	60,212,000

Average minimum rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

POST-OFFICE.

Number of letters delivered in Great Britain and Ireland during twelve months ending March 31, 1881	1,176,000,000
Number of newspapers and books packed and delivered during the same period	382,000,000
Number of post cards delivered	123,000,000
Number of money orders issued payable in Great Britain and Ireland during 1880	16,704,118
Amount of the same	£24,515,395

TELEGRAPHS.

Number of telegrams (exclusive of news messages sent from the central office in London) forwarded from telegraph stations in Great Britain and Ireland in 1880	*29,966,965

RAILWAYS.

Year ending December 31, 1880.

Length of line open at the close of 1880 (miles)	17,945
Total paid-up capital	£728,621,657
Number of passengers conveyed, excluding season-ticket holders	603,884,752
Number per mile	33,652
Total of traffic receipts	£61,958,754
Per mile	£3,453
Total of working expenses	£33,502,349
Per mile	£1,867
Net traffic receipts for passengers, goods, and steamboats	£30,985,694

POPULATION.

Estimated total population of Great Britain and Ireland in 1881	34,788,814

EDUCATION.

Primary schools in Great Britain in 1880.

Schools inspected	20,670
Children's places therein	4,842,807
Average attendance of children	3,155,534
Children at government inspection	3,738,728
Total expenditure from Parliamentary grants	£2,978,857

* These figures include the number of certain press messages not previously included in the return.

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EMIGRATION.

Of British origin during 1880:	
Emigrants to British North America	20,902
Emigrants to the United States	166,579
Emigrants to Australia and New Zealand	24,184
Emigrants to other places	15,886
	227,542
Total of immigrants	68,316

PAUPERISM.

Paupers in receipt of relief:	
In England and Wales on 1st of January, 1881	803,126
In Scotland on 14th of May, 1880	94,606
In Ireland during the first week in 1881	109,655
Total amount expended in relief of poor, and for county and police rates, &c., during 1880, in Great Britain and Ireland	£16,165,220

Statement showing the vessels entered and cleared at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1880.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	14,294	5,200,214	25,644	15,290,298	39,938	20,490,512
FOREIGN.						
Russian	762	268,995	59	30,639	821	299,634
Swedish	1,756	433,152	588	321,749	2,344	754,901
Norwegian	6,373	1,933,578	224	96,775	6,597	2,030,353
Danish	2,673	351,029	628	313,727	3,301	664,756
German	3,538	855,791	1,188	693,179	4,726	1,548,970
Dutch	749	114,647	649	441,634	1,398	556,281
Belgian	14	2,157	840	262,902	854	265,059
French	3,330	374,430	1,181	494,191	4,511	868,621
Spanish	133	38,442	391	272,107	524	310,549
Portuguese	8	1,498	14	14,805	22	16,303
Italian	1,016	558,701	5	4,773	1,021	563,474
Austrian	329	168,104	1	351	330	168,455
Greek	46	20,549	15	11,406	61	31,955
United States	380	434,527	32	61,876	412	496,403
Other countries	14	7,349	.....	.....	14	7,349
Total foreign	21,121	5,562,929	5,815	3,020,114	26,936	8,583,043
Total British and foreign	35,415	10,763,143	31,459	18,310,412	66,874	29,073,555

CLEARED.

British	14,284	5,172,733	26,017	15,685,739	40,301	20,858,472
FOREIGN.						
Russian	776	273,274	66	34,994	842	308,268
Swedish	1,762	424,696	604	329,224	2,366	753,920
Norwegian	6,329	1,916,293	241	105,122	6,570	2,021,415
Danish	2,926	389,746	643	330,197	3,569	719,943
German	3,621	879,577	1,228	745,288	4,849	1,624,865
Dutch	652	115,258	681	498,924	1,333	614,182
Belgian	6	2,250	835	286,268	841	288,518
French	3,256	371,746	1,187	502,675	4,443	874,421
Spanish	127	85,438	415	290,009	542	325,447
Portuguese	12	2,714	16	13,993	28	16,707
Italian	1,001	553,742	9	8,054	1,010	561,796
Austrian	320	166,687	1	150	321	166,837
Greek	46	19,630	20	13,608	66	33,238
United States	386	432,791	40	77,194	426	509,985
Other countries	17	4,403	7	2,091	24	16,494
Total foreign	21,237	5,586,245	5,993	3,217,791	27,230	8,804,036
Total British and foreign	35,521	10,758,978	32,010	18,903,530	67,531	29,662,508

EDWIN A. MERRITT,
UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL, *Consul-General.*
London, January 31, 1882.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.*

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, November 10, 1882.

In compliance with instructions contained in paragraph 556 of the consular regulations, relating to trade, finance, important industries, &c., within my jurisdiction, I have the honor to report as follows:

AGRICULTURE.

The general result of the harvest for 1882 has been very satisfactory in everything but hops, which were almost a total failure. The cereals have been the best in quantity and quality for seven years past. Hay was 25 per cent. above the average. Potatoes, especially in Scotland, have suffered from disease.

The total quantity of land under all kinds of crops, bare, fallow, and grass, amounts to 32,313,000 acres, as compared with 32,211,000 acres in 1881, or an increase of 102,000 acres, a large part of which is due to the reclamation of moor lands.

The following tables give the changes during the three years last past in the acreage of the principal crops and in the number of live stock:

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1882.

Extent of land in Great Britain under cultivation.

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hops.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1880	2,909,438	2,467,441	2,796,905	550,932	66,698
1881	2,805,809	2,442,334	2,901,275	579,334	64,943
1882	3,003,915	2,255,139	2,883,815	541,064	65,676

Increase (+) or decrease (−).

1882 over 1881	+198,106 or +7.1 per cent.	−187,195 or −7.7 per cent.	−67,460 or −2.3 per cent.	−38,270 or −6.6 per cent.	+733 or +1.1 per cent.
1882 over 1880	+94,477 or +3.2 per cent.	−212,302 or −8.6 per cent.	+36,910 or +1.3 per cent.	−90868 or −1.6 per cent.	−1,4022 or −1.5 per cent.

* With the exception of the introductory paragraphs relating to agriculture, this report deals with the events of the year 1881.

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Total number of live stock in Great Britain.

	Cattle.	Sheep and lambs.			Pigs.
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
1880	5, 912, 046	17, 186, 011	9, 433, 039	26, 619, 050	2, 004, 842
1881	5, 911, 642	16, 143, 151	8, 437, 902	24, 581, 053	2, 048, 080
1882	5, 807, 591	15, 571, 964	8, 746, 814	24, 318, 778	2, 510, 374

Increase (+) or decrease (−).

1882 over 1881	−104, 051 or −1. 8 per cent.	−571, 187 or −3. 5 per cent.	+308, 912 or +3. 7 per cent.	−262, 275 or −1. 1 per cent.	+462, 294 or +22. 6 per cent.
1882 over 1880	−104, 455 or −1. 8 per cent.	−1, 614, 047 or −9. 4 per cent.	−686, 225 or −7. 3 per cent.	−2, 300, 272 or −8. 6 per cent.	+509, 532 or +25. 5 per cent.

Extent of land in Ireland under cultivation.

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Flax.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			
1881	154, 009	211, 150	1, 392, 365	854, 294	147, 085	3, 954, 479	3, 258, 583	1, 068, 041
1882	152, 720	187, 805	1, 397, 304	837, 919	113, 502	3, 986, 847	3, 071, 493	1, 429, 980

The decrease in the number of sheep and cattle and the increase in number of pigs still continues, the latter having increased 22 per cent. since last year, which is variously ascribed to the "cheapness of potatoes and barley-meal, the cessation of disease, and to the growing prejudice in this country against American pork and bacon, due to the fear of trichinosis," as the government report says. In Ireland the number of pigs has increased 30 per cent. since 1881, and 70 per cent. since 1880. This is the most marked feature in the agricultural returns of the year, the loss in cattle and sheep being compensated by the gain in pigs. What effect this will have in checking the export of American hog products to Great Britain, the returns of next year will determine, as already there appears to be a falling off which may however in part be ascribed to the late high prices of meat in the United States. There has been a serious loss in Ireland of over 20 per cent. in the acreage under cultivation in flax, which will undoubtedly have its effect on the Irish linen manufactures. Taking British agricultural interests as a whole, less is heard this present year of agricultural depression, although the serious inroad made by American competition and the long series of bad seasons have made the position of the poorer English farmer far from enviable, and unless a radical change for the better is soon made in agricultural prospects thousands of farmers can see no hope for the future but in emigration. It is safe to say that no body of men in the world could have conducted themselves under these depressing circumstances better, or could have made a respectable living upon so little as the British farmers, who have so patiently and laboriously fought ad-

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verse seasons and the inexorable laws of trade, which threaten now to overwhelm them. The great cereal crops of America, being coincident with the fairly good yield of the Continent and the British Isles, have forced the price of wheat down to a point which scarce pays for its cultivation, and the farmer whose hopes were raised by the crops of this year, finds to his disappointment, that in the last six weeks, in the face of the new supplies from abroad, that English wheat has fallen 20 per cent. This means cheaper bread for the masses, but it leaves the farmer in as bad a position as before.

MINES.

The year 1881 was one of unusual activity in coal and metals, and the total output of the mines was the largest in the history of mining in this country. The production of coal was 154,184,300 tons, valued at the pit's mouth at $327,641,635 (£65,528,327), being an increase, as compared with 1880, of 7,365,678 tons. For the year 1881 the production of coal in the United States was 79,905,000 tons, or about one-half that of Great Britain. The production of pig iron was 8,155,079 tons, an increase of 405,840 tons, valued at $101,938,410 (£20,387,682); fine copper, 3,885 tons; metallic lead, 48,415 tons; white tin, 8,617 tons; zinc, 15,497 tons; and silver from lead, 308,518 ounces. The total value of the mineral output above mentioned, as estimated at the place of production, was $440,413,350 (£88,082,670). In addition, 1,896,907 tons of fire-clay, and 197,631 tons of rock salt were produced.

In all the mines of Great Britain embraced under the coal and metalliferous regulation acts it appears that, in 1881, 550,419 persons were employed, of whom 432,678 were underground workers, and 117,741 were employed above ground; 6,961 of these were women. This is an increase in all of 12,578 over the preceding year. The number of mines in operation under the coal act was 3,847, a decrease of 57.

The dangerous nature of the miner's work is shown by the fact that, for many years past, the average number of deaths, from accidents in the mines, has been over 1,100 a year. In 1880 it rose to 1,402, but last year there was a decrease to 1,053. So certain are the number of deaths to the mineral raised to the surface that the government statistics of the details of the year give, as part of the table, the proportion of deaths to the number of tons produced, and it is found that on an average 200,000 tons of mineral cost one life. Every precaution is taken by the government to render mining less perilous to life and limb—the mines are carefully inspected, stringent rules as to ventilation, and safety apparatus are enforced, and, in case of accident, the most searching investigation is made into its causes. Nevertheless, there appears to be little hope of greatly decreasing the number of deaths, as, the deeper the mines are worked, the greater the liability to accident from fire-damp, and the caving in of the walls and sides.

NAVIGATION.

The statistics of navigation for 1881 show that 321,195 British vessels, of 59,838,814 tonnage, entered the ports of the United Kingdom during the year, and 28,173 foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 9,044,593, making a grand total of 349,368 vessels, with 68,883,407 tonnage. This is a decrease, as compared with 1880, of 5,142 vessels, but an increase over 1879 of 2,105. At the same time, 283,456 British vessels cleared, of 55,095,551 tonnage, and 27,486 foreign vessels, of 8,990,214 tonnage,

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making a grand total of clearances of 310,942 vessels of 64,085,765 tonnage; being a decrease of 5,540 vessels as compared with 1880, and an increase of 422 vessels over 1879, indicating that the year has been a normal average.

The number of vessels, British and foreign, engaged in the coasting trade, including their repeated voyages, was 286,860, a decrease of 776. The number of men and boys employed in the British merchant marine was 192, 903, of whom 168,098 were native-born, and 24,805 foreign. The number of registered vessels of the kingdom was 24,272. During the year 802 iron vessels were built, 41 steel, and 289 wood, exclusive of those built for foreigners.

The number of vessels (including repeated voyages) carrying the United States flag entering British ports was 346, including 33 steam-vessels. In 1880 there were 412; in 1879, 447; in 1878, 555, and in 1877 679. This is a smaller number than that of any other nationality, except Greece and Portugal.

The wreck register for 1880–'81 is unhappily larger than usual, and shows the number of wrecks from storms, collision, and other causes on the British coast to have been 3,575, an excess of 1,056 over 1879–'80, resulting in a loss of 984 lives. Of these 713 were collisions. The greatest loss of life was as usual off the dangerous coast of the east of England.

FISHERIES.

In view of the approaching international fishery exhibition in London in 1883, I submit the following data of the fisheries of Great Britain during the past year of 1881, gathered from official sources.

The commissioners of the fishery board of Scotland report that the year for the herring fishery has, with one exception, 1880, been the largest upon record.

The statistics, as compared with 1880, are as follows:

Years.	Barrels cured.	Barrels exported.	Barrels branded.	Brand fees.
1881	1,111,155	745,880	494,182	$41.1[illegible]
1880	1,473,600	1,009,811	689,286	57,44[illegible]
Average of 10 years	914,919	631,468	438,508	36,540

This is a decrease of 362,445 barrels in the quantity cured, of 195,231 in the quantity branded, and of 263,932 barrels in the quantity exported. The number of fishing boats was 14,809, and the number of fishermen 48,121. The quality of the herring was superior, and the process of curing was carried on under more favorable circumstances. The number of boats lost during the year was 55, and the number of lives 272, the season being very severe.

The salmon fisheries of England and Wales show a marked improvement over 1879 and 1880, more than 1,000,000 pounds weight of fish having been taken, as far as the imperfect statistics will allow an estimate.

The inspectors of Irish fisheries report that the number of registered vessels engaged in fishing amounted to 6,458, with crews numbering 24,528.

The oyster fisheries amounted to 7,479 barrels, the average price being $4.40. Large quantities of French oysters were imported and laid down on the coasts. The French oyster cultivators are evincing more enterprise in supplying the beds, and several agents from France, with

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this object in view, visited Ireland during the past year. There has been a decrease of one-half in the herring take of 1881, as compared with the preceding year, and a continued decrease for the past four years. Fears are expressed that this fish is deserting the Irish coast; a falling off is also to be noticed in the mackerel fishery.

COMMERCE.

Imports.—The total value of imports into the United Kingdom during the year amounted to $1,985,122,445, or $71,035,380 less than in 1880.

The imports from foreign countries were valued at $1,527,414,145, and those from British possessions $457,698,300.

The quantities and values of the principal imports are as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals:		
Cattle ..... number	319,374	$31,257,885
Sheep and lambs ..... do	935,144	10,958,810
Bacon and hams ..... cwts	4,627,484	53,649,725
Beef ..... do	1,068,599	13,317,680
Butter ..... do	2,047,341	54,330,755
Cheese ..... do	1,840,090	26,225,575
Clocks ..... number	863,965	2,407,250
Cocoa ..... pounds	22,451,834	3,867,635
Coffee ..... do	1,229,003	23,806,845
Grain:		
Wheat ..... cwts	57,147,933	157,657,675
Barley ..... do	9,805,944	20,338,530
Oats ..... do	10,324,119	18,884,310
Maize ..... do	33,480,846	52,041,510
Other kinds ..... do	4,279,965	8,607,160
Flour of wheat ..... do	11,357,381	46,026,095
Other kinds ..... do	239,365	728,560
Total of grain ..... do	126,635,553	304,283,840
Cotton, raw ..... cwts	14,991,682	219,173,285
Eggs ..... number	756,719,160	11,611,950
Fish ..... cwts	1,530,219	11,663,025
Flax and hemp:		
Flax ..... cwts	1,410,177	14,467,395
Tow ..... do	487,696	3,074,735
Hemp ..... do	1,389,851	10,455,150
Jute ..... do	4,128,805	19,867,920
Fruit:		
Currants ..... cwts	1,189,830	8,156,775
Raisins ..... do	568,608	5,201,570
Oranges and lemons ..... bushels	3,835,103	7,337,810
Glass of all kinds ..... cwts	1,283,119	8,371,205
Guano ..... tons	68,445	2,456,735
Hides ..... cwts	1,475,634	31,833,195
Hops ..... do	147,559	3,476,485
Lard ..... do	854,322	10,985,830
Meat:		
Salt and fresh ..... cwts	178,256	2,582,755
Preserved ..... do	575,482	8,187,725
Metals:		
Copper ore ..... tons	147,190	11,138,805
Copper, wrought and unwrought ..... cwts	690,640	10,831,915
Iron in bars ..... tons	111,511	5,702,545
Iron and steel, wrought ..... cwts	406,200	12,824,115
Lead ..... tons	93,559	9,940,545
Tin ..... cwts	406,200	9,367,360
Petroleum, refined ..... gallons	58,371,386	9,685,225
Petroleum, unrefined ..... do	865,822	76,845
Pork ..... cwts	381,526	3,407,755
Potatoes ..... do	4,034,673	5,487,560
Rice ..... do	8,500,062	18,368,420
Seeds:		
Clover and grass ..... cwts	278,518	3,063,120
Cotton ..... tons	232,199	8,915,545
Flax ..... quarters	1,823,808	21,903,100
Rape ..... do	367,444	3,766,580
Silk:		
Raw ..... pounds	2,904,580	12,330,255
Thrown ..... do	131,836	704,785
Manufactured in Europe		57,734,730
Manufactured out of Europe		842,225

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Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Skins:		
Sheep and lamb, undressed ..... number	6,475,264	$4,013,914
Sheep and lamb, dressed ..... do	6,785,751	2,928,295
Goat, undressed ..... do	2,263,542	1,083,625
Goat, dressed ..... do	8,983,237	5,311,969
Spices ..... pounds	39,209,953	5,569,680
Spirits:		
Rum ..... gallons	4,816,887	2,428,425
Brandy ..... do	2,351,639	5,208,095
Other spirits ..... do	1,324,298	1,322,790
Sugar:		
Refined ..... cwts	2,790,464	20,184,580
Raw ..... do	18,681,383	101,259,225
Molasses ..... do	286,034	658,375
Tallow and stearine ..... do	1,192,075	10,502,095
Tea ..... pounds	209,801,522	56,043,005
Tobacco:		
Manufactured ..... pounds	3,084,590	6,062,635
Unmanufactured ..... do	48,195,897	6,876,125
Wine ..... gallons	16,297,033	28,255,535
Wood:		
Hewn ..... loads	1,871,966	24,045,345
Split or sawn ..... do	3,673,407	46,095,300
Staves ..... do	118,688	2,823,940
Mahogany ..... tons	42,412	1,952,090
Wool ..... pounds	450,141,735	130,055,120
Woolen manufactures	.....	29,929,315
Woolen and worsted yarn:		
Fancy ..... pounds	663,921	585,400
For weaving ..... do	10,068,329	6,183,685

The following table shows the increase and decrease of the principal imports as compared with 1880:

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals:		
Cattle ..... number	.....	70,350
Sheep and lambs ..... do	.....	5,977
Bacon and hams ..... cwts	.....	707,164
Beef ..... do	50,643	.....
Butter ..... do	.....	278,964
Cheese ..... do	64,093	.....
Clocks ..... number	.....	6,064
Cocoa ..... pounds	.....	1,059,267
Grain:		
Wheat ..... cwts	1,886,009	.....
Barley ..... do	.....	1,899,346
Oats ..... do	.....	3,592,613
Maize ..... do	.....	3,743,887
Other kinds ..... do	.....	601,288
Flour of wheat ..... do	799,069	.....
Other kinds ..... do	.....	474,921
Total decrease of grain ..... do	.....	7,628,977
Cotton, raw ..... do	450,034	.....
Eggs ..... number	9,301,060	.....
Fish ..... cwts	186,785	.....
Flax and hemp:		
Flax ..... cwts	.....	182,282
Tow ..... do	18,059	.....
Hemp ..... do	141,217	.....
Jute ..... do	289,909	.....
Fruits:		
Currants ..... cwts	369,684	.....
Raisins ..... do	173,318	.....
Oranges ..... bushels	176,304	.....
Glass ..... cwts	7,127	.....
Guano ..... tons	.....	29,992
Hops ..... cwts	.....	48,428
Hides ..... do	.....	191,631
Lard ..... do	.....	126,819
Meats, fresh or salted ..... do	29,246	.....
Preserved ..... do	.....	80,318
Metals:		
Copper ore ..... tons	1,715	.....
Iron in bars ..... do	.....	8,510
Iron and steel, manufactured ..... cwts	498,056	.....
Lead ..... tons	.....	1,490
Tin ..... cwts	16,230	.....

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Articles.		Increase.	Decrease.
Petroleum:			
Unrefined	gallons	$256,536	
Refined	do	20,187,351	
Pork	cwts		$27,743
Potatoes	do		5,719,841
Rice	do	610,352	
Seeds:			
Clover and grass	cwts	6,949	
Cotton	tons	2,670	
Flax	quarters	148,537	
Rape	do		31,360
Silk:			
Raw	pounds		769,369
Thrown	do		72,031
Skins:			
Sheep and lamb, undressed	number		311,601
Sheep and lamb, tanned	do	1,241,203	
Goat, undressed	do		277,528
Goat, tanned	do		57,062
Spices	pounds		3,340,205
Spirits:			
Rum	gallons		1,290,774
Brandy	do		655,296
Other spirits	do	387,827	
Sugar:			
Refined	cwts		245,610
Raw	do	1,646,770	
Molasses	do	74,493	
Tallow and stearine	do		124,304
Tea	pounds	2,829,952	
Tobacco:			
Manufactured	pounds		418,338
Unmanufactured	do		11,379,076
Wine	gallons		1,088,463
Wood:			
Hewn	loads		256,575
Split or sawn	do		443,342
Staves	do		15,152
Mahogany	tons	1,063	
Wool	pounds		18,367,228
Woolen yarn:			
Fancy	pounds		88,778
Weaving	do		4,126,650

The largest supplies were obtained from the following countries, namely:

	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States	$516,039,145		$19,367,155
France	199,920,935		9,930,555
British India	163,147,175	$12,557,535	
Australia	134,876,905	6,560,235	
Germany	118,251,425		3,526,670
Holland	115,114,925		14,431,810

It will be noted that the only countries of which Great Britain has bought more during the last year than in 1880 have been her own colonies of India and Australia, but in reality, taking all the British colonies into consideration, there has been a falling off of imports by the mother country since 1880; nevertheless, there is a strong tendency in British imports to increase in a greater ratio from the colonies than from all foreign countries.

Exports.—The total value of exports of British, Irish, foreign, and colonial produce and manufacture was $1,485,413,875, an increase of $53,341,545 as compared with 1880, the native produce being $1,052,007,915, and the foreign and colonial $433,405,960. The imports as noted above are $1,985,122,455; they therefore exceed the exports by $499,-

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708,570. The tendency of the past year has been an increase of exports and a decrease of imports.

The largest exports of British produce were, respectively:

Cotton manufactures	$329,622,390
Iron and steel (3,820,315 tons)	137,954,540
Woolen manufactures	90,643,750
Cotton yarn	65,823,265
Machinery	49,801,050
Coal	43,929,750
Linen manufactures	29,231,805

In foreign and colonial merchandise the largest exports were, respectively:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool.....pounds..	265,563,927	$79,272,970
Cotton, raw.....cwts..	1,910,536	25,278,800
Coffee.....do....	965,757	20,405,225
Tea.....pounds..	40,138,725	12,466,880

The following countries were the largest customers of the United Kingdom:

United States	$183,915,235
British India	155,264,815
France	150,429,305
Germany	146,384,570
Australia	119,912,020
Holland	76,362,145
Belgium	67,687,225
Canada	46,536,705
Russia	46,387,190
Italy	37,588,670
Turkey	36,945,165

The exports to the United States have decreased $5,855,725, as compared with 1880. Mr. R. Giffen, of the board of trade, speaking of British trade recently, said:

> Our imports are still about four times per head those of the United States, and twice per head those of France; and our exports are about twice those of either country. The increase of our imports per head since 1850 is also double the whole of the present imports per head into France, and the increase of our exports since the same date is between 25 and 50 per cent. more than the total exports per head in either case.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

During the year 1881 Great Britain bought of the United States commodities valued at $516,039,145, and the United States bought of Great Britain $183,915,235, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States of $332,123,910. The imports from the United States show a decrease of $19,367,155, and the exports a decrease of $5,852,725.

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The table below gives the values of the total exports of the different native products to the United States, and indicates the amount of the decrease or increase as compared with 1880:

Articles.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Iron	$42, 882, 640	.....	$8, 352, 800
Cottons	18, 255, 225	.....	236, 115
Linen manufacture	13, 025, 885	.....	2, 130, 320
Woolens	11, 586, 200	.....	1, 483, 230
Telegraphic apparatus	6, 671, 790	$6, 416, 550	.....
Jute manufactures	5, 603, 360	380, 940	.....
Alkali	4, 892, 085	.....	1, 129, 800
Furs and skins	4, 500, 015	.....	319, 085
Earthen and china ware	4, 335, 270	.....	184, 025
Rags	2, 637, 525	.....	535, 810
Hardware	2, 570, 675	99, 655	.....
Apparel	2, 575, 030	.....	224, 490
Machinery	2, 498, 025	302, 650	.....
Chemicals	1, 803, 070	.....	379, 300
Silk manufactures	1, 758, 850	633, 480	.....
Books	1, 647, 040	.....	253, 000
Coal	1, 238, 250	663, 080	.....
Glass	911, 630	.....	30, 620

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Animals, living: oxen, sheep, and swine	$12, 619, 890	.....	$6, 758, 245
Bacon and hams	47, 426, 805	.....	822, 500
Beef, fresh and salted	12, 284, 345	$249, 060	.....
Butter	4, 225, 625	.....	2, 494, 210
Cheese	17, 778, 510	720, 385	.....
Grain and flour	169, 401, 450	.....	8, 579, 510
Cotton, raw	156, 046, 100	.....	2, 877, 030
Fish	4, 148, 795	1, 882, 055	.....
Hides	5, 655, 385	.....	317, 530
Hops	1, 372, 350	324, 025	.....
Lard	10, 608, 165	1, 903, 680	.....
Meat, unenumerated	5, 447, 075	.....	1, 695, 740
Oil-cake	7, 841, 565	.....	628, 995
Petroleum	2, 360, 670	2, 978, 470	.....
Pork, salted	2, 641, 040	.....	83, 570
Tallow and stearine	3, 725, 185	.....	840, 710
Tobacco	4, 692, 155	.....	2, 075, 050
Wood	8, 508, 695	1, 887, 345	.....

The decrease in the imports is largely due to the falling off in grain and cattle; 1879–'80 being in agriculture one of the worst years of the century, forced up the importation of food to an unprecedented amount, and the falling off last year is only the natural rebound from the unusual circumstances that caused the increase in the previous year.

FINANCES OF 1881.

INCOME.

Balance in exchequer	$29, 618, 310
Customs	96, 435, 000
Excise	136, 200, 000
Stamps	61, 300, 000
Land tax	5, 225, 000
House duty	8, 400, 000
Property and income tax	49, 725, 000
Post-office	35, 000, 000
Telegraph	8, 150, 000
Crown lands	1, 900, 000
Interest on advances for local works, &c	6, 096, 310
Money raised by creation of debt and miscellaneous	181, 888, 205
Total	619, 937, 825

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EXPENDITURE.

Permanent charge of debt, &c	$148,329,725
Civil list, pensions, courts of justice, &c	8,322,190
Army and navy, and grants for expenses of Afghan, Transvaal, and Zulu wars	146,005,185
Miscellaneous civil service	82,095,190
Customs and inland revenue	14,203,775
Post-office	18,034,000
Telegraph service	6,830,000
Post-office packet service	3,542,710
Redemption of funded and unfunded debt	162,692,120
Balance in exchequer	29,882,930
Total	619,937,825

The gross amount received from the revenue was $429,111,400, an increase of $8,904,960 over the preceding fiscal year. Of the customs receipts $28,011,935 were for duties on wines and spirits, and $44,655,590 on tobacco. Exclusive of the grants for past wars, the army cost $87,047,925, and the navy $53,782,265.

POPULATION.

There has been an increase in the population of 349,320, divided as follows:

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1881	26,055,496	3,744,323	5,129,950
1882	26,406,820	3,784,100	5,088,079

In the United Kingdom there were 1,135,672 births, 654,199 deaths, and 244,780 marriages during the year. As compared with the preceding year there has been a marked decrease in deaths and an increase in marriages.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration is increasing, 243,002 emigrants of British origin having left the kingdom in 1881, against 227,542 in 1880, an increase of 15,640; of these, 176,104 went to the United States. Of English emigrants there were 139,976; Scotch, 26,826; Irish, 76,200. The statistics of the last forty years show that two-thirds of the emigration from Great Britain is directly to the United States. The number of immigrants entering the United Kingdom was 77,105, against 68,316 in 1881.

Statement of the number and proportion of persons of English, Scotch, and Irish birth, respectively, in the total emigration of persons of British origin at different periods.

Period.	English.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total.
	Number.	Percentage of total.	Number.	Percentage of total.	Number.	Percentage of total.	
Three years, 1853–'55	211,013	30	62,514	9	421,672	61	695,199
Five years, 1856–'60	243,409	39	59,016	10	315,059	51	617,484
Five years, 1861–'65	236,838	33	62,461	9	418,497	58	717,796
Five years, 1866–'70	368,327	43	85,621	10	400,085	47	854,033
Five years, 1871–'75	545,015	56	95,055	10	329,467	34	969,537
Year 1876	73,396	67	10,097	9	25,976	24	109,469
Year 1877	63,711	67	8,653	9	22,831	24	95,195
Year 1878	72,323	64	11,087	10	29,492	26	112,902
Year 1879	104,275	64	18,703	11	41,296	25	164,274
Year 1880	111,845	49	22,056	10	93,641	41	227,542
Year 1881	139,976	58	26,826	11	76,200	31	243,002

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There is no need for the United States to stimulate emigration in the least, as the normal emigration is all that can be desired, and the causes at work in Europe, such as increased taxation, military service, and the gradual enlightenment of the peasantry, will keep the stream of emigration up to a high point for years to come. Nevertheless, in the interest of a better grade of emigrants than the United States is accustomed to receive, I suggest the appointment of a commissioner of emigration by the United States Government, to be located at some convenient point, to inquire into and look after the interests of the United States in regard to this important subject. During the last ten years the emigration to the United States from Europe has averaged over a quarter of a million a year, while during the last year it rose to nearly 530,000, and it appears to be constantly on the increase. Speaking for Great Britain generally, and my own consulate in particular, the consuls are in receipt almost daily of communications on the subject of the prospects of settlers in the United States, especially as to details, which cannot be answered from lack of proper information. Some little work has been done in this direction by State commissioners of emigration, anxious to attract settlers to their particular localities; but their missions are not permanent, and the value of their information is soon lost. There are many English farmers, discouraged by the poor returns of their work, who are anxious to emigrate to the United States could they be sufficiently informed in advance of what they might expect. Men with from $500 to $2,500, who are skilled agriculturists and would make useful and faithful citizens, stand ready to go. It would be manifestly to our advantage to receive them as a counterbalance to thousands of penniless and thriftless emigrants, who so often are forced to emigrate for "their country's good," and who only add to the number whose ultimate destination is the poorhouse or the penitentiary of some of our States. A commissioner of emigration, provided with all the land-office reports as to the availability of land and the numerous detailed statements yearly published by the different States, would be a most useful adjunct to the whole consular system. The attention of the government has more than once been called to the scandalous practices of some European governments in shipping to the United States vagrants, imbeciles, confirmed inebriates, and scoundrels, who, having run the course of their jails for years, are pronounced incorrigible, and it has recently taken stringent measures to turn back this undesirable class of forced emigration. Considering the number of emigrants yearly from Europe alone, it now appears to me time for the government to take a decided step in advance, and to regulate, upon this side of the ocean, as far as it may, the thousands who are seeking our shores, and to extend, to those worthy, such information as will be of benefit to them.

EDUCATION.

Since the passage of the elementary education act of 1870, and the subsequent acts of 1873, 1876, and 1880, for a better course of primary instruction, a great improvement is noticed in the whole public-school system of Great Britain, not only in the increase of schools and the number of children in attendance, but also in the results of the work as shown by the examinations. Still further improvements are contemplated in the new code, which will shortly come into effect. The number of schools inspected in Great Britain in 1880 was 20,670; the number of children who can be accommodated, 4,842,807; the average number of children in attendance, 3,155,534, and the number of children present at

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inspection, 3,738,728. In Ireland, in the same year, 7,590 schools were inspected, 1,083,020 pupils were on the rolls, and the average number of pupils in attendance was 468,557. For 1881 the corresponding figures for Great Britain are 21,136, 5,002,116, 3,273,501, and 3,848,011—showing a decided increase. In Ireland the number of schools has increased by 58, but the number of pupils on the rolls has decreased by 16,761, and the average number in attendance has decreased by 14,990. In ten years the number of public schools, and the children in attendance thereat, in Great Britain, have increased a hundred per cent., and in Ireland about ten per cent., indicating very clearly the beneficial effects of recent legislation. These schools are maintained by a complicated triple system of parliamentary grants, district rates of tax-payers, and payments of small fees by the pupils. The parliamentary grant cannot exceed more than $4.40 a year for each unit of average attendance, and this is made up of a fixed grant for certain grades of schools, together with a merit grant, according to the circumstances of the case, for excellence in organization, discipline, and the general quality of the work done. There is a grant of 25 cents for needlework, if the girls are satisfactorily taught according to the schedule laid down, a grant of like amount for singing, and a grant for examination in elementary subjects, determined by the percentage of passes in the examination, at the rate of 2 cents for every unit of percentages. Provision is also made for grants to evening schools and training colleges for teachers, of which latter there are 41 in England and Wales. The jurisdiction of the committee of the Council of Education, from whose report most of this data is taken, extends to England and Wales; Scotland and Ireland being under separate boards. There has been a steady increase in the amounts of these parliamentary grants for the past ten years, at the average rate of about $1,000,000 a year in Great Britain; for the present year the allowance being $15,510,395 as against $14,891,220 in 1881 and $5,537,155 in 1872. The amount of expenditure by the commissioners of national education in Ireland from parliamentary grants and rates is, in 1882, $3,540,350, as against $3,537,290 in 1881, while for fifteen months, ending March 31, 1873, it was $3,018,575—a change in the time of the school year making the expenses of 1872 unavailable. The number of schools in England and Wales receiving annual grants are 18,062, divided as follows: Schools connected with the National Society or Church of England, 11,589; Wesleyan schools, 562; Roman Catholic schools, 789; British undenominational and other schools, 1,430; school board schools, 3,692; showing at a glance the different system adopted in Great Britain in the distribution of the school fund as compared with the free, undenominational principle of the public schools of the United States. Of the pupils attending these schools 3.81 per cent. obtain their education free, the remaining 96.19 per cent. paying from 2 to 18 cents a week for tuition, the average being about 6 cents. Small as the amount is, great difficulty is often experienced in the poorer districts of obtaining even this, and the result is that many children are kept from school to evade the payment, although a compulsory system of education is in operation. Mr. Buxton, the chairman of the London School Board, recently said, after commenting on the comparative large arrears of school fees, that it was proposed to try the effect of summoning the worst defaulters in the county courts. In cases of great poverty the fees are remitted. A year ago the subject of establishing a limited number of free schools in certain districts of the metropolis was considered, but it has not yet been adopted. Inasmuch as primary education is practically gratuitous, there are many who advocate the cause of free

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education, and it is not improbable that in a few years the superior merits of such a system, both in its direct and indirect effects, will lead to its adoption. It should be noted, however, that, among the minor causes alleged by the farmers for agricultural depression in this country, the compulsory system of education, which keeps many children in school who formerly helped on the farms, and thus compels the extra hiring of men and the increased cost of school-rates, is prominently mentioned.

THE POOR.

The total number of paupers in receipt of relief from unions and parishes in England and Wales on the 1st of January, 1882, was 797,614; in Scotland, 97,787; in Ireland, 112,829; making a grand total of 1,008,230. For their support, England and Wales spent $40,510,680; Scotland, $4,755,610; Ireland, $6,196,565; or a total of $51,462,855 for the kingdom. Compared with the population there is one pauper to every 35 persons. In the United States, according to late statistics, there are 175,000 paupers, or one to every 285 inhabitants. Compared with 1880 there is a decrease of 5,512 paupers in England and Wales, a decrease of 821 in Scotland, and an increase of 3,174 in Ireland; making a total decrease in the kingdom of 3,159.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The British national debt, for the past twenty-five years, shows a slow but steady decrease. Since the close of the Crimean war the rate of yearly diminution has been about $15,000,000 a year, which represents about the monthly decrease of the debt of the United States. In 1857 the debt was £838,918,443, while the last statement shows the amount on the 31st of March, 1882, to have been £763,045,940—a total decrease in a quarter of a century of £75,862,503. The present debt is, therefore, about $3,815,229,700, while, at the same time, the national debt of the United States, with accrued interest, as officially reported, was $1,979,558,183, or about one-half that amount. The figures given are to a certain extent deceptive, since some items charged as liabilities are in reality assets which could be readily converted into cash, as the telegraph property bought by the government, the Suez Canal shares purchased while Lord Beaconsfield was prime minister, which have since greatly increased in value, and the "loans recoverable," amounting in all to nearly £43,000,000, which, subtracted from the official statement of the debt, would give the real liabilities of the country. There appears to be no expectation of, or wish for, a rapid reduction of the debt. The government consols, yielding 3 per cent., are a popular security for thousands of small and large investors, and add stability to the finances of the country; at the same time, the interest and other annual charges of about $145,000,000 are so light in comparison with the national resources that they are easily borne. A marked contrast between the English and the Americans is seen in their views of finance, the English reckoning their wealth by the income which it yields, while the Americans consider mainly the gross amount.

RAILROADS.

The Board of Trade report states that 1881 was a prosperous year for railroad companies; there has been a large increase of traffic, while working expenses have remained moderate, and the addition to net

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earnings has been so great as to make the return, to those interested, larger than in any previous year. The following table gives the results obtained:

	1881.	1880.	Increase in amount, 1881.	Per cent.
Mileage	18,775	17,933	242	1.3
Capital	$3,727,640,810	$3,641,584,420	$86,056,570	2.4
Receipts	$335,775,000	$327,458,125	$8,316,875	2.5
Working expenses	$174,500,000	$168,005,620	$6,494,380	3.9
Net earnings	$161,275,000	$159,452,505	$1,822,495	1.1
Number of passengers carried	622,423,000	603,885,025	18,537,975	3.2

Nearly all the railroads are paying, dividends averaging between 4 and 5 per cent.; the Taff Valley Railway paying the best, to wit, 16½ per cent. The cost of construction varies greatly, the lowest being the Midland Great Western, at $61,600 per mile and the highest the Metropolitan Underground, at $3,501,000 per mile. Taking the thirty-one principal railroads together, the cost per mile averages $468,550, while for twenty-six of these, omitting those over $500,000 per mile, the normal average is $175,600. This large average is, in the main, due to the great cost of purchasing the right of way through cities and thickly-settled farming districts.

ARMY AND NAVY.

In 1881 the total number of officers and men in the regular army was 188,798, of whom 91,946 were stationed at home and 96,852 abroad. The army reserve has a force of 41,796; the militia and militia reserve, 99,002, exclusive of the Irish militia and the Yeomanry, which latter amount to 10,617. The total number of volunteers is 208,308. The navy consists of 415 ships of war with 2,567 guns, an aggregate burden of 21,014,535 tons and steam horse-power of 710,495.

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The British Government keeps a careful record of the statistics of crime, embracing not only a list of the crimes and the number of persons arrested, but also of the commitments and results of trials. In the year 1881, in England and Wales, 14,786 persons were committed for trial, and 11,353 convicted. In Scotland, 2,444 were committed and 1,832 convicted. In Ireland, 5,311 were committed and 2,698 were convicted. That is to say, 77 per cent. of those arrested in England and Wales, 75 per cent. in Scotland, and 50 per cent. in Ireland, were convicted. Since 1880 there has been an increase of 139 convictions for crime in England and Wales, a decrease of 214 in Scotland, and an increase of 315 in Ireland. From Dr. W. N. Hancock's report on the criminal and judicial statistics of Ireland for 1881, it appears that the number of indictable offenses, as distinguished from the technical division of "crime" given above, was 11,915 during the year, being an increase of 3,308 upon the number in the preceding year. They have increased for five years, and are now double in proportion to the population what they were in 1876, the proportion now being 23.2 in every 10,000 of the population, while in 1876 it was only 12.7. The total of more serious offenses, punishable after trial by jury, is found to be

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7,715; the proportionate numbers for the same population in England being 4,477, and in Scotland 5,615. He gives the following table:

	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
Murder	40	12	15
Infanticide	27	15	14
Manslaughter	82	51	54
Attempts to murder	265	147	98
Maliciona offenses against property	1,674	121	198
Intimidation	3,090	3	5

It may be remarked that in England, Scotland, and Wales criminal proceedings are more summary than in the United States, and that merely technical defenses are of less avail. In Ireland the land agitation and the stringent measures adopted by the government for its suppression have largely increased the ordinary number of arrests and convictions. At the same time it will be noted in the government returns for crimes that the convictions to the number of commitments in Ireland, as compared with England, Wales, and Scotland, is as 50 to 75 per cent.

In October, 1882, Mr. Trevelyan, chief secretary, in speaking of the disturbed state of Ireland, said:

Things look brighter now. The statistics of crime show that in October, 1881, there were 511 agrarian outrages; November, 544; December, 574; January, 1882, 479; February, 407; March, 531; April, 462; May, 396; June, 285; July, 231; August, 165; and September, 131, of which 72 were threatening letters. * * * But the difference between a letter and an outrage is the difference between an act and a threat, so that when I tell you there were 59 actual offenses against life, property, and public peace, as against 225 in September, 1881, I state a fact, which, as a fact, has real and genuine significance. * * * The peace of the country is nearly four times greater than it was a year ago.

I quote this utterance as the highest and latest testimony that can be adduced of the improvement in the social condition of Ireland, and I do so as a simple matter of historical reference, without desiring, in the least, to enter into the political discussion of which it forms a part on both sides of the Atlantic.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

In the year 1881, 3,415 families, consisting of 17,341 persons, were evicted in Ireland, of whom 1 219 families (5,686 persons) were in Ulster, 692 families (3,312 persons) in Leinster, 784 families (4,378 persons) in Connaught, and 720 families (3,965 persons) in Munster. The greatest number of evictions in any one quarter was in that ending September 30, when 1,282 families (6,496 persons) were evicted, and the least, in that ending March 31, 350 families (1,732 persons) having been evicted. Of the total evicted during the year, 194 families (1,085 persons) were readmitted as tenants, and 1,686 families (8,977 persons) as "care-takers." At the Michaelmas sessions, the number of ejectment decrees granted was 2,020, of which 1,724 were for non-payment of rent, and the remainder for over-holding and on title. The total amount of rent in arrears, in consideration of which the 1,724 ejectments were granted, was $235,450, that is to say, the average rent in arrears in each case was but $13.70. Munster furnished the greatest number of these cases, 572, of which 489 were for non-payment of rent; Connaught, 528 (492 for non-payment); Ulster, 518 (435 for non-payment); and Leinster the least, 402

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(308 for non-payment). The government returns do not show how many of these ejectments, for the average small amount of $13.70, were due to the actual poverty of the holder of the land, or to the refusal to pay under the "no rent" manifesto, but no one conversant with the hopeless poverty of the agricultural tenants of Ireland can doubt that over 95 per cent. of these ejectments were from utter inability on the part of the holders to meet their debts. An average of a year's rent of from two to four acres, in many parts of Ireland, is represented by $13.70, and evictions for this sum show to what extent both tenant and landlord have been reduced.

RECENT LEGISLATION.

In view of the close commercial relations existing between the United States and the United Kingdom, as well as the number of persons in the United States whose business or rights may be affected by English legislation, I beg to call attention to the following acts of Parliament which may be considered of sufficient importance and general interest to claim the attention of merchants and others doing business with Great Britain, or whose rights may be affected thereby.

BILL OF SALE ACT, 1882.

This act has reference to the hypothecation of chattels, and will be of interest to commercial classes; it went into operation November 1, 1882.

Its objects are not only to guard, as much as possible, the grantor against imposition by the grantee, but also to protect creditors by declaring certain bills of sale void. It will not apply to bills of sale duly registered before the time fixed for the commencement of the act, so long as the registration is not avoided by non-renewal or otherwise. In the first place every bill shall have a schedule of the personal chattels comprised in it; and it is provided that goods comprised therein shall not be taken possession of by the grantee for any other than the following causes: 1st. If the grantor shall make default in payment of the sums secured. 2d. If he shall become bankrupt or suffer any of the goods to be distrained for rents or taxes. 3d. If he shall fraudulently remove the goods. 4th. If he shall not, without reasonable excuse, produce to the grantee his last receipt for rents, &c. 5th. If execution shall have been levied against the goods of the grantor under any judgment at law. And it is provided that, even under such circumstances, the grantor may, within five days from the seizure, apply to the court or a judge, who, if satisfied that, by payment of money or otherwise, the cause of seizure no longer exists, may restrain the grantee from removing or selling the goods. The execution is to be attested, but it will not in future be necessary that this should be by a solicitor. Every bill of sale given for less than £30 is to be void. All goods seized shall not be removed or sold until after the expiration of five clear days from the day they were seized. A bill of sale is not to protect chattels comprised in it from parochial and poor rates.

MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY ACT.

This act does away, in a very great measure, with the old common-law principle that husband and wife are one person, and the husband is that one. Its object is to give the wife increased facilities for acquiring and holding property, and, therefore, in a great measure, to render

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her solely liable in respect to her contracts. The following is a short review of the principal alterations made by this statute: It repeals the married woman's property acts, 1870 and 1874, but those sections which declare that certain investments standing in the name of a married woman are to be deemed her separate property, that all liabilities in respect thereof are to bind her separate estate, and that any fraudulent investment of her husband's money should be of no effect against creditors, are re-enacted. The act empowers a married woman to acquire property as a "feme sole," to enter into contracts which shall bind her separate estate, and to sue and be sued without her husband. A married woman who carries on a business separately from her husband is to be liable to be made bankrupt. All property of a woman married after the 1st of January, 1883, shall be held by her as a "feme sole."

Loans by a married woman to her husband shall be considered as assets of her husband in case of his bankruptcy. A woman (whether married before or after the commencement of this act) is to have the same remedies, both civil and criminal, against all persons (including her husband), in respect to her separate property as if she were a "feme sole," and the husband and wife are made competent witnesses against each other; but no criminal proceedings are to be taken against the husband by the wife whilst they are living together. A woman is also to be liable, by virtue of the act, to the extent of any separate property coming to her for all debts and liabilities contracted before marriage. A married woman, having separate property, is to be liable to maintain her husband and children and grandchildren. The time for the commencement of this act is January 3, 1883.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAW OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CHECKS, AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

On the 18th of August last an act called the "bills of exchange act, 1882," was passed, carrying out this most desirable reform, it being the first practical attempt in that direction, though the codification of the whole law is a reform which has often been debated. "Biles on Bills" has hitherto been the authority on this subject, which was a grand collection of common, custom, and case law. The act, with a slight exception, applies to England, Ireland, and Scotland. It would be out of place in this report to give an epitome of the whole law, but the following may be taken as a short statement of the most important alterations effected by the bill, or the confirmation of doubtful rules on the subject:

A bill may be made payable to two or more persons jointly, or it may be made payable, in the alternative, to one of several, or it may be made payable to the holder of an office for the time being. When a bill contains words prohibiting transfer, it is valid, as between the parties, but not negotiable. When a bill, expressed to be payable at a fixed period after date, is issued undated, or when a bill, expressed to be payable at a fixed period after sight, is undated, any holder may insert therein the true date of issue or acceptance. When a bill, payable after sight, is dishonored by non-acceptance, and the drawer subsequently accepts, the holder is entitled to have the bill accepted as of the date of first presentment to the drawer for acceptance. Where a bill purports to be indorsed conditionally, the condition may be disregarded by the payer, and payment to the indorsee is valid, whether the condition has been fulfilled or not. When a foreign bill has been accepted as to part, it must be protested as to the remainder. The return of a dishonored

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bill to the drawer or indorser is to be deemed sufficient notice of dishonor. When a foreign bill, appearing on its face to be such, has been dishonored by non-acceptance, it must be protested, and when such a bill, which has not been previously dishonored by non-acceptance, is dishonored by non-payment, it must be protested. If this is not done, drawer and indorser are discharged. When a bill does not appear on its face to be foreign, protest is unnecessary.

Where the acceptor becomes holder, at or after maturity, in his own right, the bill is discharged. When a holder, at or after maturity, absolutely renounces his right against the acceptor, the bill is discharged. This must be in writing unless the bill is delivered up to the acceptor. In case a check is not presented within a reasonable time, and a drawer had the right, at time of presentment, as between himself and the banker, to have his check paid, and suffers actual damage through the delay, he is discharged to the extent of such damage, *i. e.*, to the extent to which such drawer or person is a creditor of such banker in a larger amount than he would have been had such check been paid, but the holder of such check shall be a creditor of the banker in lieu of the drawer, and entitled to recover the amount from him. A signature, under this act, may be by an authorized person, and, in the case of a corporation, by its seal. When a bill is required to be protested within a specified time, or before some further proceeding is taken, it is sufficient if it shall have been noted for protest within such specified time, and the formal protest may be extended at any time thereafter, as of the date of noting. In case a bill, requiring protest, is dishonored, and the services of a notary cannot be obtained, any substantial resident of the place may, in the presence of two witnesses, give a certificate, signed by them, attesting the dishonor, which shall operate as a formal protest.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS AND THEIR COST.

I have introduced this subject as it is one of national importance, and its moral, social, and political influence has become so great that it has become a matter of parliamentary debate, and societies are being formed throughout the United Kingdom to overcome its dangerous and baneful influence upon the people. For, with an average population of 33,000,000, it is carefully computed that there is expended yearly a sum of $650,000,000 for alcoholic liquors, which is nearly double the whole land rental of the United Kingdom, or, as it is more expressly stated, the annual rent paid for houses is about $350,000,000, the expenditure for woolen goods $220,000,000, and for cotton goods $65,000,000, leaving still a balance of $15,000,000 in favor of alcohol.

It is fairly stated that whilst there are 6,600,000 houses in the United Kingdom, more than 180,000 of them are houses where intoxicating liquors are sold, being one out of every thirty-six throughout the entire country.

From carefully prepared statistics, it is found that during the past fifty years the cost of liquors consumed amounted to the colossal sum of $21,232,557,420, or a yearly average of $424,651,145, this computation being made without any account taken of the gain in interest which would have accrued from the saving of money directly or indirectly lost in this unnecessary expenditure. It may be observed that during the past fifty years there has been a large increase in the earning as well as in the spending power of the people. With regard to great numbers, this spending power has, to a large extent, taken the direction of articles of

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consumption, such as meat and non-intoxicating beverages. The consumption, for instance, of tea has increased from one and a third pounds per head to four and two-thirds pounds, and of sugar from sixteen and three-fourths pounds per head to sixty and one-fourth pounds. The consumption of imported butter has nearly doubled since 1861 ($3\frac{4}{5}$ pounds to $6\frac{1}{2}$); that of imported cheese has more than doubled, while the consumption of rice has increased five-fold ($2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds to $11\frac{2}{3}$). It is obvious, however, that the consumption of narcotics and stimulants has a tendency to increase at a greater ratio than the consumption of ordinary food, the various tables that are compiled yearly by the best authorities attesting to this truth.

It is estimated that of the population of Great Britain eleven millions are engaged in production, the remaining twenty-one millions forming the non-producing class, or those especially consumers.

By means of calculations made in 1871, the total value of home agricultural produce annually consumed was $1,280,000,000. To raise produce to this value, it appears from the census that the population actually engaged in agriculture numbered 2,989,154; of these some 300,000 devoted their time and strength to the cultivation of the grain ultimately converted into alcoholic drink.

In addition to these there must be added those employed in the production and distribution of alcoholic liquors, such as brewers, distillers, merchants, and innkeepers, the total number being 1,097,525, or about 10 per cent. of the full number of producers in the kingdom.

The government receives from this traffic, by means of duties imposed and licenses granted, a revenue of about $150,000,000. It is often charged that there is something immoral in raising revenue from such a source, but it is argued, on the other hand, that raising the cost of the liquor does not increase its use, and there can be no wrong in making those who will spend their means in such a manner pay heavily to the exchequer which has to sustain so much of the expenses required to repress the evils and punish the crimes wrought by intoxication.

A writer of great ability says, in a recent article upon this subject, that, "whilst the state cannot be acting immorally in taxing the drink itself, it may be decidely in the wrong if it does anything to encourage drinking, or neglects any means within its power of discouraging this vice. This consideration opens up the wide question of the proper control which ought to be exercised over the number and character of the places where drink may be procured, and the temptations thus offered to increasing the consumption by which the exchequer is swelled. This subject is for statesmen and philanthropists to settle upon moral and religious grounds; but it may well help their judgment and action if the statistician can show that, in truth, the major portion, if not the whole, or more than the whole, of the taxes raised upon alcohol is expended in counteracting the evils which its consumption entails; and that in reality the public chest would be better filled if there were no alcohol on which to levy a duty."

It is found from the civil service estimates for the current year that for pauperism there is allowed $55,000,000; for law and justice, $55,000,000; and for lunacy, internal revenue, and customs service, an amount making a total of $150,000,000; which sum coincides with the customs and excise collection.

In the customs and internal revenue service nearly one-half the entire expenditure is due to the collection of duties on spirits, wine, and beer.

The testimony of the clergy, the guardians of the poor, and those associated with philanthropic societies, is to the effect that nearly 75

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per cent. of those paupers and imbeciles supported at the public expense admit that they owe their position to their intemperance. Of these there are in the workhouses, hospitals, and asylums a total of over two hundred thousand.

The testimony of judges, magistrates, and police officers shows that from eight to nine tenths of the crime that is brought to their notice is the offspring of drink. Medical men assign a large proportion of lunacy in adults and imbecility in children to depravity in their parents. It is stated that, in the larger cities, one-third of the children born of the poorer class are deformed and rickety from the effects of the poverty of blood caused by the excess of drink in the mother. I may here remark that the extent to which the public bars are patronized by women throughout the country is deplorable. A few years since the proportion of drinking women was five women to every ten men. Recent statistics show that it is now seven women to ten men.

This largely increases the mortality, and it is estimated that, directly and indirectly, the deaths resulting from excessive drinking in the United Kingdom are annually one hundred thousand.

In Ireland, during the year 1881, there were seventeen persons who met their death through agrarian crimes; through the liquor traffic, it is said, more than that number came to a premature grave every two hours throughout the entire year.

A prominent statistician, one of the highest authority, asks of the people of Great Britain if "this is not truly the question of the day, one that demands the efforts of our legislators in lessening the temptations to indulgence by restricting and controlling the houses in which intoxicants are sold; one that calls upon our social reformers and philanthropists for renewed and persevering exertions to check the spread of intemperance and reclaim its victims; one that justifies—if it does not demand that all should follow their example—the self-denial of those who, that their influence over others may be increased, altogether abandon the use of alcohol themselves, and will never rest from their labors until the country is purged from its national sin. We occupy ourselves much in discussing the topics of imports, exports, the balance of trade, and the relative advantages of fair and free trade, forgetful that in our midst there lurks an evil whose removal would set at rest all these difficult and disturbing questions, and give us such a new lease of prosperity as to quench all desire for a change in our fiscal system. We deplore our losses from deficient harvests as well as from diminished trade, whilst the cancer which is eating into our vitals consumes in one year more than we lose in two from combined agricultural and commercial depression. If agriculture is to prosper, trade to flourish, or social, moral, and religious progress to be made, we must speedily reform our drinking customs, and arrest the growth of national expenditure upon alcohol."

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

As a matter of information, I have thought that it might be interesting, in connection with the general subjects already treated, to include the statistics of the Church of England and other religious denominations throughout the United Kingdom, as they are not generally published, and, therefore, may be considered of value.

The established church is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets were agreed upon in the Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. This is the only recognized state

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religion, but all others are fully tolerated. In the control of the Church of England there are two archbishops and twenty-eight bishops. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces and have the inspection of the bishops. England itself is divided into two hundred parochial places, and about twelve thousand parishes. In every parish there is a parish church presided over by a rector, who holds the living and is called a parson.

No religious information was given by the last census, but in that of 1878 it was estimated there were 13,000,000 members of the established church in England and Wales, leaving 11,000,000 to other creeds.

Among the Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies and religious organizations are the Wesleyans or Methodists, the Independents or Congregationalists, and the Baptists. The Wesleyan body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connection, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, is stated to possess about 9,000 places of worship; the Independents 3,500, and the Baptists 2,000. Among the dissenters from the sects just mentioned are the Unitarians, the Moravians, and the Society of Friends. There are, in fact, altogether, one hundred and forty religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages.

The Roman Catholics in England are estimated at 1,000,000. They have fourteen dignitaries in England and Wales; one archbishop, and thirteen bishops presiding over as many dioceses. In Scotland the Roman Catholic Church has, since 1878, two archbishops and four bishops. The Catholics have of late years increased largely there from an influx of Irish population. In the year mentioned there were two hundred and thirty-three Roman Catholic chapels in Scotland, and 1,039 in England and Wales.

The Church of Scotland differs widely from that of England. The clergy are all equal. The general assembly comprises 386 members, who meet annually in May, sitting for ten days, and matters not decided during this period are left to a commission.

The dissenters from the Church of Scotland are from one-half to two-thirds the entire population. The largest fraction is the Free Church; next, the United Presbyterian. There are also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. There is an Episcopal Church, whose members are estimated at 6,500. The aristocracy belong mainly to this church.

In 1871 the census of Ireland showed that there were 4,141,933 Roman Catholics; 683,295 persons returning themselves as belonging to the Church of Ireland, or as Protestant Episcopalians; 558,238 Presbyterians; 41,815 Methodists; 4,485 Independents; 4,643 Baptists; 3,834 Quakers; 258 Jews, and 19,035 of other persuasions.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops and twenty-three bishops. The income of the clergy comes from fees for the celebration of births, marriages, masses, and from voluntary contributions; all their places of worship are built by subscription.

The Established Protestant Church of Ireland, formerly in union with the Church of England under two archbishops and ten bishops, ceased by an act of Parliament to be a state establishment on January 1, 1871.

The number of Jews in Great Britain in 1876 were estimated at 51,250, of which number 39,883 resided in London.

The official statistics already given would assume that every British subject was a member of some denomination and an attendant at some church; but this is far from the truth, as, in most cases, where church

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and state are associated, there is a natural lethargy, few of the churches of England being regularly filled. The religious enthusiasm belongs to the Dissenters, and their churches, which are called chapels, are crowded to their utmost capacity at every meeting, nothwithstanding many of them are capable of holding from two to six thousand persons. And yet the influence of these chapels is not felt in the under strata that exists in the life of the larger cities. It is confidently stated that in London, for instance, only 5 per cent. of the working and lower people ever attend service.

There has been organized, however, within the past few years, a religious society that belongs to no sect. It seeks no church status, and avoids every denominational sentiment. It refuses any authoritive assembly committee meeting except for the purpose of auditing finance and arranging plans to promote the common object. It refuses to its evangelists the right to stay long in any one place lest they should sink into the relation of pastor and flock, and look to their own enjoyment and advantages rather than the salvation of others. It insists upon open-air stands and places of amusement for its services, and in this manner they reach the ear and appeal to the soul of the thousands who never enter the church.

This is called the Salvation Army, and it has increased so rapidly that they have 20,000 "soldiers" trained ready to speak at any time, in or out of doors. It holds 6,220 services weekly, and claims to reach 4,500,000 people in the streets and highways each week.

It owns and hires 350 theaters, concert halls, warehouses, and other buildings in which services are held, and its converts are so numerous that it is looked upon as an independent religious organization, whose influence is most beneficial.

FINANCE, TADE, AND COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—HISTORICAL SKETCH FOR 1881.

The year 1881, as compared with that of 1880, was a comparatively exciting one; movements in prices and changes in business having been in some instances on a very large scale. Among the more conspicuous events which took place may be mentioned, firstly, the disturbed state of the New York money market, in the early part of the year, brought on by the Congress of the United States in the introduction of a bill by means of which it was proposed to refund the greater part of the national debt at the rate of three per cent. per annum; the proposed bill, moreover, containing clauses which would have prevented banks holding United States Government securities, at the time of the passage of the bill, from disposing of them.

The result that naturally followed was, that the banks, fearing the loss that might be imposed upon them on the passage of such a bill, immediately took steps to reduce their circulation, and, to that end, deposited their securities. A contraction of currency, rise in the value of money, and consequent flow of gold from this side to New York at once occurred. Although the proposed bill was not passed, the New York money market remained, nevertheless, in a very sensitive condition for the remainder of the year.

Secondly, may be noted a rise of money in London and in all the continental money centers; the natural sequence of the flow of gold to the United States. The rise commenced in the beginning of August and culminated in the early part of the month of October; bank discount rates having gone up within various fluctuations from a mini-

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mum of 1¼ to a maximum of 5 per cent.; open market rates, keeping, at times, nearly up with those of the bank. This sudden and great rise in the value of money naturally created marked changes in general economic conditions.

Thirdly, may be cited, as the most remarkable event of the year in the matter of speculation, the great corner of the shares of the Union Générale Company which followed the symptoms of a coming collapse in the bourse speculation in Paris, near the close of the year.

Fourthly, may be remarked the troubles in Egypt which brought on a fall in Egyptian stocks in the months of October and November, and, finally, large sales of Turkish stocks on the financial settlement with Turkey, at which time it was considered that the rise going on pending the negotiations had arrived at its culminating point.

Apart from political questions, other events of economic interest occurred. There was a large falling off in the previous year's harvest in the United States as compared with those of two or three years before. In the matter of wheat and Indian corn, nevertheless, owing to comparatively satisfactory harvests in Europe, this falling off was followed only by a temporary rise in the prices of cereals, though still further effects may be seen in the future. There may, besides, be noted a great rush of new shares upon the markets, and great activity in parliamentary notices for new railways and other undertakings. The Italian loan for 32,000,000 pounds, the great corner in cotton at Liverpool in the autumn, the fall in the securities of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, as well as in American securities, and, generally, a great movement in the stock markets, upwards and downwards, may be especially noted. Instead of a year of quiet activity, it was a year of activity accompanied with great speculative excitement.

Notwithstanding speculative excitement, the year 1881 was, in fact, more prosperous than that of 1880. Railway traffic increased from 2 to 3 per cent. above that of the increase of from 5 to 7½ per cent. of the previous year; then, again, exports of British and Irish produce, which increased in 1880, as compared with 1879, over 16 per cent., show an increase for 1881 over 1880 of about 40 per cent. There was a slight diminution in imports, in itself satisfactory, as showing less demand for articles of food. In entries of shipping there occurred a decrease, while a renewed increase took place in clearances, corresponding to the fact of the great activity in the ship-building industry. Bankers' clearance-house returns showed an increase all through the year, not only on stock exchange settling days, but also on the 4ths of the month, the latter being characteristic of business as distinguished from finance.

The greatest improvement has, however, been shown in the iron trade; the large productions in the United Kingdom, in 1880, of 7,200,000 tons having been followed by a production of 8,100,000 tons in 1881; an increase of over 5 per cent. above the actual production of 1880. The whole of this increased production has either been absorbed in home consumption or gone into stock. In cotton and other textile trades there has been no great additional improvements. The agricultural return for 1881 showed improvement over that of 1880, but the farming interest is not yet in a prosperous condition.

The miscellaneous trades in the United Kingdom were all active during the year, so that all the conditions of profit were combined. With large production and consumption, at low prices, there occurred undoubtedly considerable saving. If 1880 may be considered prosperous, the year 1881 may be deemed one of still greater prosperity than was its predecessor. Along with this general prosperity there has been a special prosperity

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in the iron trade that is considered gratifying. While exports of all kinds to all places were about the same as in 1880, this result was obtained in spite of a very considerable decrease in the exports to the United States, showing that the prosperity of the iron trade for 1881, as far as foreign countries were concerned, was due, not so much to a special demand from the United States, as to more favorable general conditions abroad. The fact of the increase of home consumption is particularly reassuring when it is remembered that one of the causes of the diminished demand by the United States is the large increase in the production of that country, which was 4,700,000 tons in 1881, as compared with 4,295,000 tons in 1880. It therefore appears that, if the iron trade is making progress in the United States, there is a sufficient demand at home and elsewhere to make up for the lesser demand from that country. Should there be a revival of the demand from the United States, there may be expected a period of very great prosperity for the trades. The finished iron trade has been even more prosperous than the pig-iron trade, a good omen for the future, there being at present no sign of a diminished prosperity.

During the year 1881 activity in ship building on the Clyde, Tyne, and elsewhere was without parallel. The aggregate turned out on the Clyde was 45,000 tons more than in the highest year previous, namely, 1874. Orders are in hand for a long period ahead, and it is presumed that the ship building for the year 1882 will be unprecedented in its amount of tonnage, to wit, one million gross tons, equal in value to £20,000,000 sterling, or even more than that. All this helps to account for the great prosperity in the iron trade, while other metal trades, such as copper, tin, and lead, are likewise more or less favorably affected. It may be observed that the year 1881, though prosperous in itself, and nearly, or quite, answering to the expectations which were formed at its beginning, was a year of a very different character from that of 1880, which was one of quiet prosperity.

The harvests have been good—in fact, the best for many years, and a better feeling is prevalent in trade circles. Manufactories have been running on full time, and a better state of things seems to prevail. The commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain are becoming more and more important and intimate. Agricultural products enter so largely into the calculation that there is great anxiety every spring with regard to the prospects of crops, and speculation about them is nearly as active here as in the United States. Prejudice against American improvement is passing away, and greater readiness shown to adopt American inventions after they have been well tested at home. American implements of husbandry have been very generally adopted, and travel is being made more agreeable by the introduction of parlor cars. Electric lighting and the telephone are rapidly coming into use; the favored systems being those of American invention. Cooking-stoves, sewing-machines, and clocks of American manufacture are seen everywhere, and novelty stores for the sale of American goods are in nearly every district. Nearly every department of our varied interests have representative agencies here, and report favoring and increasing patronage. Apropos of the constantly increasing friendship between the peoples of the two countries I give, as very significant, an extract from the Daily Telegraph, referring to the procession which occurs annually upon Lord Mayor's day:

In reciprocation of the international courtesy shown by the Americans in saluting the Union Jack at their centenary celebration, the "Stars and Stripes" were carried

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last year in the procession, draped in black, however, owing to the recent death of President Garfield. This kindly precedent was followed on the present occasion, the United States flag taking an honorable position in the pageant, and being escorted by a guard of honor of staff sergeants of the fourth battalion Royal Fusiliers. At every part of the route it was warmly greeted.

In concluding this review, I may say that I can fully indorse the statement of my immediate predecessor to the Department, that "all American goods are now looked upon favorably by a very large and constantly increasing class of the community, and there are abundant indications that a demand for them may be expected, for which the American producer would do well to prepare."

CONCLUSION.

Finally, I take pleasure in stating that my intercourse with the consular officers within my jurisdiction has been pleasant and most satisfactory. Their prompt responses to every demand made upon them by the Department, as well as their compliance with every request which I have had occasion to make, have been very gratifying. I beg likewise to especially commend Prof. L. H. Mitchell, vice and deputy consul-general, Deputy Consul-General E. J. Moffatt, special agent of the Department of Agriculture, as well as the attachés of the office; all having rendered most valuable assistance, both in the line of their duty and in the preparation of this report.

EDWIN A. MERRITT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, November 10, 1882.

LONDON.

Annual report by Consul-General Merritt.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
London, January 31, 1882.

IMPORTS.

The value of the imports into London during the year 1880 was $688,119,742, or more than 34 per cent. of the total of all imports into the United Kingdom. As compared with 1879, this shows an increase of $60,022,954.

A very large proportion (in some instances nearly the whole) of the entire import into the United Kingdom of the following articles were entered at the port of London, viz, sheep and lambs, cocoa, coffee, raw silk, tea, tin, and sheep and lambs' wool.

London also received the largest importatation of grain, raw hides, indigo, petroleum, eggs, potatoes, rice, seeds, skins, spirits, sugar, tobacco, wine, and timber.

CUSTOMS.

The customs revenue collected at London during 1880 was $48,125,611, a decrease of $2,005,417. London contributed nearly 51½ per cent. of the total customs receipts of the United Kingdom.

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EXPORTS.

The value of exports of British and Irish produce and manufacture from London, in 1880, was $255,903,519, or more than 23½ per cent. of the total value of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom; in 1879 it was $230,288,438, being an increase of $25,615,081.

The exports from London consisted principally of apparel, cotton yarn, cotton manufactures, haberdashery, hardware, leather, machinery, metals, telegraphic wires and apparatus, and woolen manufactures.

In foreign and colonial produce the following were the principal articles of chief value exported from London: Cocoa, jute, tin, quicksilver, rice, spices, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, wine, and wool.

SHIPPING.

The tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade that entered and cleared at the port of London in 1880 exceeded that of last year, which up to that period was the largest on record. There was a slight increase in the number of vessels and tonnage entered, but a small falling off in the number of vessels cleared, although an increase in the tonnage thereof.

The entries were 11,320 vessels, representing 5,970,341 tons, and the clearances 8,541 vessels, of 4,606,641 tons. Of the total tonnage engaged in foreign trade with London, more than 72 per cent. was under the British flag. In 1879 it was nearly 75 per cent.

The returns of the tonnage employed in the coasting trade give an increase of 315,799 tons. In 1879 the increase then recorded was 100,000 tons.

The number of vessels entered coastwise was 38,584, of 4,483,830 tons. The number cleared with cargoes was 10,088 vessels, representing 1,418,296 tons.

EDWIN A. MERRITT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
London, January 31, 1882.

Compilation from Forms D, 1880 *and* 1881, *showing the value of declared exports from the consulate-general of London to the United States for those years, also decrease or increase of value in the articles named.*

Articles.	1880.	1881.	Increase.
Beer, wines, and spirits	$475,906 77.54	$315,487 04.36	.....
Chemicals, soda, &c	4,767,743 40.58	2,665,332 93.89	.....
Books and stationery	1,343,003 03.71	1,019,763 31.43	.....
Dry goods	3,396,160 81.33	2,751,639 64.72	.....
Machinery and hardware	101,194 71.07	91,115 43.89	.....
Iron, steel, &c	30 080,727 45.47	17,155,978 62.08	.....
Leather, hides, skins, furs, &c	4,995,541 85.78	3,932,731 49.19	.....
Rags and paper waste	1,265,907 19.38	547,946 60 76	.....
Wool	1,738,222 73.56	371,825 33.80	.....
Raw silk	62,169 15.22	186,218 38.66	$124,049 23 44
Tea	54,651 50.48	87,525 84.77	32,874 34.29
Clothing	196,900 92.20	68,069 54.01	.....
Precious stones	2,472,695 31.44	2,972,466 89 89	499,771 58 45
Hops	22,609 75.90	7,157 16 16	.....
Seeds	216,457 80.18	199,273 21.90	.....
Feathers	543,247 07.05	1,429,567 18.31	886,320 11 26
Miscellaneous	10,947,980 67.04	16,747,874 86.36	5,799,894 19 32
	62,6 1,120 18.13	50,549,973 44 21	7,342,99 46 79

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Compilation from Forms D, 1880 and 1881—Continued.

Articles.	Decrease.	Percentages of increase.	Percentages of decrease.
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Beer, wines, and spirits	$160,119 73.18		More than 33⅓.
Chemicals, soda, &c	2,102,410 46.69		More than 44.
Books and stationery	323,239 72.28		More than 24.
Dry goods	644,521 16.61		More than 18½.
Machinery and hardware	10,079 27.18		Nearly 10.
Iron, steel, &c	12,924,748 83.39		Nearly 43.
Leather, hides, skins, furs, &c	1,062,810 36.59		More than 21.
Rags and paper waste	717,960 68.62		Nearly 56⅔.
Wool	1,366,397 39.76		Nearly 78¼.
Raw silk		Nearly 200	
Tea		More than 60	
Clothing	128,831 38.19		More than 65.
Precious stones		More than 20	
Hops	15,452 59.74		More than 68.
Seeds	17,184 58.48		Nearly 8.
Feathers		More than 163	
Miscellaneous		Nearly 53	
	19,474,056 20.71	Net total decrease more than 19 per cent.	

SUMMARY.

Total for year ending September 30, 1880	$62,681,120 18.13	Decrease in 12 articles	$19,474,056 20.71
		Increase in 5 articles	7,342,909 46.79
Total for year ending September 30, 1881	50,549,973 44.21		
Net total decrease	12,131,146 73.92	Net total decrease	12,131,146 73.92

FRANCE.

Annual report by Consul-General Walker, of Paris.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, France, December 31, 1881.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report on the trade and industry of France for the calender year 1880, in conformity with paragraph 556 of the Consular Regulations.

The statistics and figures appearing throughout this report refer principally to the "special commerce," in distinction from "general commerce."

The former (*commerce spécial*) represents the true commerce of the country, while the latter (*commerce général*) embraces, both as to imports and exports, not only the commerce proper of France, but also the merchandise sent through France in transit for other countries.

The special commerce of France during 1880, imports and exports combined, shows a total figure of $1,700,220,000, being an increase of $134,920,000 over 1879.

Of this increased volume of trade for 1880, $87,600,000 falls to the share of imports, and $47,320,000 to that of exports.

The imports into France from the United States during 1880 are given at $146,205,609, an excess of $3,016,580 over 1879; the exports from France to the United States amounting to $66,446,777, an increase of $11,209,393 in favor of the year 1880.

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Statement showing in round numbers and by countries of origin the importations into France during 1879 and 1880.

[Special commerce in detail and general commerce in totals.]

Countries.	1879.	1880.
United States	$143,180,000	$146,200,000
England	119,800,000	132,700,000
Belgium	83,000,000	91,480,000
Germany	82,600,000	87,640,000
Italy	71,560,000	79,660,000
Spain	36,560,000	68,640,000
Russia	68,600,000	62,820,000
India, British	25,240,000	31,120,000
Argentine Republic	26,920,000	78,780,000
Turkey	31,080,000	26,700,000
Algeria	24,460,000	25,280,000
Austria	18,100,000	24,820,000
Switzerland	20,640,000	22,820,000
China	19,080,000	20,180,000
Sweden	17,060,000	17,460,000
Egypt	9,560,000	11,140,000
Brazil	11,000,000	10,480,000
Holland	8,460,000	8,180,000
Norway	5,340,000	6,980,000
India, Dutch	3,920,000	6,800,000
Hayti	6,620,000	6,760,000
Uruguay	6,460,000	6,740,000
Chili	4,320,000	6,360,000
Africa, west coast	5,580,000	5,740,000
Greece	2,560,000	5,420,000
Barbary States	6,800,000	5,400,000
Japan	6,120,000	4,680,000
St. Pierre Miquelon and fisheries	4,620,000	4,380,000
Guadeloupe	3,800,000	4,340,000
Martinique	4,800,000	4,260,000
Australia	2,020,000	4,200,000
Senegal	2,540,000	3,960,000
Peru	10,300,000	3,900,000
Roumania		3,640,000
Spanish American colonies	4,140,000	3,240,000
Reunion	3,580,000	3,140,000
New Granada	2,740,000	2,880,000
Venezuela	2,960,000	2,880,000
British American colonies	1,460,000	2,620,000
Portugal	1,380,000	2,400,000
India, French	1,020,000	1,760,000
Mexico	1,500,000	1,540,000
Africa, other parts of	1,360,000	1,500,000
British African colonies	1,420,000	1,000,000
Cochin China	620,000	620,000
Mayotte, Nossi-Be, and St. Marie de Madagascar	540,000	700,000
Guatemala	540,000	540,000
Philippines	460,000	520,000
Denmark	980,000	480,000
Ecuador	80,000	280,000
British Mediterranean possessions	380,000	280,000
Guiana, French	60,000	100,000
Oceanica, other parts of	80,000	80,000
Wrecks and salvage	60,000	80,000
St. Thomas	120,000	60,000
Dutch American colonies	120,000	60,000
Siam	160,000	40,000
Bolivia	140,000	
Total, special commerce	919,040,000	1,006,640,000
Increase for 1880		87,600,000
Total, general commerce	1,115,860,000	1,222,600,000
Increase for 1880		106,740,000

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Statement showing in round numbers and by countries of destination the exportations from France during 1879 and 1880.

[Special commerce in detail and general commerce in totals.]

Countries.	1879.	1880.
England	$166,040,000	$182,122,000
Belgium	85,880,000	98,000,000
Germany	68,700,000	72,580,000
United States	55,240,000	66,440,000
Switzerland	49,300,000	44,080,000
Italy	36,080,000	36,260,000
Algeria	27,860,000	32,360,000
Spain	29,920,000	31,740,000
Argentine Republic	14,620,000	16,920,000
Brazil	14,180,000	15,240,000
Turkey	11,940,000	9,100,000
Holland	8,940,000	7,500,000
Egypt	5,500,000	7,500,000
Russia	6,840,000	6,800,000
Austria	4,260,000	5,700,000
St. Thomas	2,660,000	4,780,000
New Granada	4,460,000	4,240,000
Uruguay	4,240,000	4,200,000
Portugal	3,760,000	3,940,000
Mexico	2,760,000	3,560,000
Chili	2,340,000	3,560,000
Spanish American colonies	2,880,000	3,420,000
Greece	7,540,000	3,300,000
Martinique	2,740,000	2,820,000
Guadeloupe	2,400,000	2,320,000
Hayti	1,280,000	2,260,000
Norway	980,000	2,160,000
Barbary States	2,240,000	2,020,000
Reunion	1,480,000	1,840,000
British African colonies	2,220,000	1,740,000
Sweden	1,260,000	1,600,000
Senegal	1,240,000	1,560,000
Venezuela	2,160,000	1,400,000
Denmark	980,000	1,240,000
British American colonies	1,220,000	1,220,000
India, British	1,420,000	1,120,000
Guiana, French	1,020,000	1,060,000
Japan	1,760,000	1,040,000
Peru	2,700,000	1,020,000
Ecuador	760,000	880,000
Cochin China	840,000	860,000
Oceanica, other islands of	550,000	800,000
Australia	480,000	780,000
St. Pierre Miquelon and fisheries	1,100,000	740,000
Roumania	.....	700,000
China	700,000	680,000
British Mediterranean possessions	780,000	640,000
India, Dutch	840,000	560,000
Guatemala	640,000	520,000
Africa, west coast	600,000	520,000
Dutch American colonies	280,000	360,000
Africa, other parts of	240,000	240,000
India, French	160,000	240,000
Philippines	180,000	200,000
Mayotte, Nossi-Be, and St. Marie de Madagascar	80,000	100,000
Bolivia	.....	.....
Siam	.....	.....
Total, special commerce	646,260,000	693,580,000
Increase for 1880	.....	47,320,000
Total, general commerce	853,920,000	922,460,000
Increase for 1880	.....	68,540,000

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Table showing the value in round numbers of imports, by articles, into France during the years 1879 and 1880.

[Special commerce in detail, general commerce in totals.]

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Cereals	$171,480,000	$157,700,000
Wool	57,740,000	74,040,000
Silk and waste silk	63,280,000	64,440,000
Wines	24,140,000	63,780,000
Wood, common	44,220,000	55,000,000
Cotton, raw	40,880,000	42,060,000
Animals	39,200,000	35,440,000
Oil, crude and carbonized	29,100,000	34,020,000
Furs and skins	35,000,000	34,000,000
Oil-seed	18,620,000	22,000,000
Coffee	20,220,000	19,520,000
Fruit	14,240,000	19,240,000
Sugar, foreign	7,960,000	16,080,000
Woolen tissues	13,040,000	15,520,000
Meats, fresh and salted	12,260,000	13,940,000
Cotton tissues	12,460,000	13,280,000
Flax	13,840,000	13,020,000
Grease of all kinds	12,020,000	11,140,000
Sugar, French colonial	9,080,000	9,560,000
Oils, vegetable	13,080,000	8,220,000
Fruits, oleaginous	7,360,000	9,020,000
Butter and cheese	8,120,000	8,320,000
Silk tissues	7,600,000	8,460,000
Machinery	7,560,000	8,420,000
Copper	7,060,000	7,680,000
Minerals of all kinds	5,760,000	7,160,000
Horses	7,180,000	7,060,000
Vegetables, dried, &c	7,040,000	6,920,000
Cotton yarn	7,000,000	6,280,000
Skins, prepared	6,020,000	5,980,000
Fish, salt water	5,980,000	5,700,000
Brandy and spirits	4,240,000	5,440,000
Stationery, books and engravings	3,280,000	4,980,000
Tobacco, leaf	5,740,000	4,880,000
Woods, cabinet	4,600,000	4,800,000
Indigo	5,100,000	4,280,000
Rice	4,280,000	4,200,000
Guano and other manures	6,560,000	4,180,000
Cocoa	4,920,000	3,880,000
Lead	3,840,000	3,880,000
Hats, straw, &c	3,500,000	3,840,000
Hardware	3,060,000	3,640,000
Matting of straw, &c	2,760,000	3,620,000
Woolen yarn	2,900,000	3,480,000
Iron and steel	2,840,000	3,140,000
Mineral oils, petroleum, &c	3,180,000	3,020,000
Jute	3,520,000	2,860,000
Zinc	3,120,000	2,740,000
Hemp	3,520,000	1,440,000
Saffron	940,000	2,380,000
Tin	1,820,000	2,340,000
Sulphur	1,740,000	2,300,000
Tissues of flax and hemp	3,100,000	2,020,000
Seeds	1,120,000	1,660,000
Soda and potash, nitrates of	5,720,000	1,600,000
Yarn of flax and hemp	2,300,000	1,580,000
Jewelry, &c	1,100,000	1,300,000
Hops	1,140,000	1,240,000
Pig-iron, &c	960,000	1,040,000
Leather, manufactures of	780,000	1,040,000
Tobacco, manufactured	860,000	940,000
Clock-makers' materials	680,000	680,000
Silk-worm eggs	500,000	360,000
Other articles	94,900,000	110,000,000
Total, special commerce	919,040,000	1,006,840,000
Increase for 1880		87,800,000
Total, general commerce	1,115,860,000	1,222,600,000
Increase for 1880		106,740,000

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Table showing the value in round numbers of exports by articles, from France for the years 1879 and 1880.

[Special commerce in detail, general commerce in totals.]

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Tissues of wool	$61, 880, 000	$74, 040, 000
Wines	51, 540, 000	49, 920, 000
Tissues of silk and waste silk	45, 840, 000	46, 980, 000
Toys and furniture	30, 660, 000	33, 680, 000
Leather, manufactures of	29, 660, 000	32, 780, 000
Silks	31, 720, 000	31, 320, 000
Wool	22, 440, 000	26, 500, 000
Sugar, refined	20, 160, 000	18, 560, 000
Skins, dressed	19, 220, 000	18, 420, 000
Butter and cheese	14, 520, 000	18, 060, 000
Brandy and spirits	20, 660, 000	16, 120, 000
Wearing apparel	13, 540, 000	16, 060, 000
Cotton tissues	12, 680, 000	15, 920, 000
Cotton, raw	13, 380, 000	13, 900, 000
Hardware	13, 560, 000	13, 240, 000
Cereals	8, 800, 000	12, 520, 000
Furs and skins, raw	10, 540, 000	12, 440, 000
Chemicals	11, 660, 000	11, 340, 000
Stationery, &c	9, 560, 000	10, 980, 000
Jewelry, &c	10, 040, 000	10, 940, 000
Woolen yarn	8, 740, 000	9, 360, 000
Horses, mules, and cattle	7, 680, 000	9, 060, 000
Pottery and glassware	7, 640, 000	8, 260, 000
Fish, fresh and preserved	7, 600, 000	7, 420, 000
Woods, common	6, 220, 000	6, 960, 000
Ladies' hats and artificial flowers	6, 020, 000	6, 480, 000
Eggs of fowls, and game	6, 520, 000	6, 000, 000
Tissues of flax or hemp	5, 240, 000	5, 800, 000
Potatoes and dried vegetables	6, 880, 000	5, 460, 000
Fruit	5, 000, 000	5, 120, 000
Machinery	4, 600, 000	4, 780, 000
Grease of all kinds	5, 600, 000	4, 740, 000
Rags	3, 060, 000	1, 140, 000
Oil of olives, &c	3, 140, 000	3, 660, 000
Watches and clocks	3, 060, 000	3, 4:0, 000
Flax and hemp	2, 880, 000	3, 320, 000
Sugar, unrefined	2, 680, 000	3, 040, 000
Oil-cake, &c	2, 500, 000	2, 960, 000
Building materials	2, 520, 000	2, 920, 000
Seed, for sowing	3, 220, 000	2, 860, 000
Objects of collection	2, 480, 000	2, 800, 000
Prepared medicines	2, 120, 000	2, 460, 000
Hair of all kinds	2, 280, 000	2, 360, 000
Musical instruments	2, 000, 000	2, 300, 000
Painters' colors	2, 240, 000	2, 240, 000
Articles de Paris	1, 240, 000	2, 100, 000
Fruits and grains, oleaginous	1, 680, 000	2, 080, 000
Copper	1, 180, 000	1, 940, 000
Hats of felt	2, 020, 000	1, 820, 000
Oil, crude and carbonized	1, 360, 000	1, 800, 000
Materials of war	1, 280, 000	1, 700, 000
Soaps	1, 8:0, 000	1, 660, 000
Perfumery	1, 580, 000	1, 580, 000
Indigo	1, 220, 000	1, 340, 000
Yarn of flax or hemp	1, 280, 000	1, :00, 000
Minerals of all kinds	600, 000	900, 000
Cast-iron and steel	520, 000	800, 000
Saffron	800, 000	700, 000
Cotton yarn (not including waste)	480, 000	560, 000
Meats, salted	520, 000	500, 000
Candles of all kinds	360, 000	340, 000
Tobacco, manufactured	340, 000	300, 000
Madder	1 0, 000	80, 000
Extract of madder	60, 000	40, 000
Other articles	63, 020, 000	71, 360, 000
Total, special commerce	646, 260, 000	693, 580, 000
Increase for 1880	.....	47, 320, 000
Total, general commerce	853, 920, 000	922, 460, 000
Increase for 1880	.....	68, 540, 000

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Table showing the value, by kinds of merchandise, of imports into France from the United States during the years 1879 and 1880.

[Special commerce in detail, general commerce in totals.*]

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Cereals	$87,479,218	$98,228,589
Cotton, raw	28,390,020	30,964,051
Meats, fresh and salted	8,385,358	8,670,200
Grease of all kinds, except fish-oil	7,753,776	7,986,553
Tobacco, raw	3,000,010	2,773,010
Bitumens	2,653,024	2,947,332
Building materials, timber	1,218,781	1,595,769
Coffee	915,247	905,489
Distilled liquors	255	4,261
Oils, refined	741,303	623,374
Machinery	955,447	454,053
Peruvian bark	141,746	268,374
Silk-worm eggs	475,500	318,200
Rice		4,043
Hides and skins	448,118	214,113
Animals	38,388	176,040
Seed, for sowing	202,065	159,395
Fish	133,288	115,328
Whalebone, raw	171,565	130,995
Utensils, &c., of metal	110,133	101,165
Fish-oil	203,384	83,384
Resin	104,771	107,253
Bristles	245,339	87,516
Fruit	219,352	83,756
Wood, manufactures of	58,762	75,975
Horsehair, raw or curled		69,354
Apples and pears, dried		53,656
Cabinet woods	37,421	50,490
Butter, salted	85,209	51,371
Cocoa	27,396	22,540
Copper	1,306,602	34,495
Potash	50,857	38,154
Yellow-oak bark	43,106	37,587
Silverware	40,909	22,782
Other articles	613,836	744,439
Total, special commerce	143,189,029	146,295,689
Increase for 1880		3,016,589
Total, general commerce	149,740,496	154,469,262
Increase for 1880		4,728,766

* As remarked previously, the consul-general in his reductions estimated the franc at 20 cents, instead of estimating it at its Treasury valuation, 19.3 cents. This makes a considerable difference between the consul-general's totals and the totals as given in the statements compiled by the Department even in the trade between France and the United States, viz:

Specification.	Imports from the United States.		Exports to the United States.	
	General.	Special.	General.	Special.
Consul-general's totals	$154,469,000	$146,295,000	$98,197,000	$93,467,000
Department totals	149,054,000	141,063,000	95,186,000	64,115,000
Difference	5,415,000	5,122,000	2,921,000	2,352,000

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Table showing the value, by kinds of merchandise, of exports from France to the United States during the years 1879 and 1880.

[Special commerce in detail, general commerce in totals.]

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Tissues, trimmings, and ribbons of silk and waste silk	$12,167,410	$14,243,136
Tissues, trimmings, &c., of wool	13,926,612	16,356,901
Tissues, trimmings, &c., of cotton	772,876	1,562,579
Manufactures of leather	2,481,703	3,155,739
Prepared hides	2,677,939	2,958,722
Woolen goods	2,684,196	2,364,735
Ornamental feathers	1,495,686	2,219,746
Trimmings of straw, &c	22,794	7,746
Wines	1,776,779	1,908,716
Straw hats	57,146	202,957
Imitation jewelry	715,520	1,705,652
Fancy goods and buttons	2,448,306	1,478,089
Hair of all kinds	1,164,384	1,210,941
Raw hides and furs	596,060	1,104,522
Madder, coal tar, colors, acids, &c	750,126	992,509
Fish	281,318	449,725
Bonnets and artificial flowers	823,107	1,017,898
Silk and silk waste	1,328,336	570,342
Tools, &c., of metal	416,217	801,482
Machinery	62,259	.....
Crude tartar	.....	836,612
Fruits, almonds, &c	336,366	801,083
Glassware and pottery	578,556	700,416
Millstones	279,636	558,192
Clothing and underwear	491,077	532,046
Extracts of dyewood	408,847	513,537
Tissues, ribbons, &c., of flax or hemp	555,191	373,164
Books and stationery	302,227	369,637
Objects of collection	345,525	396,054
Cheese	15,153	22,631
Cast iron and steel	115,274	222,189
Oils, pure, fixed	88,153	130,275
Liquors and spirits	293,880	260,791
Copper	156,760	212,927
Glycerine	244,867	211,891
Jewelry of gold and silver	32,737	188,595
Sulphate of quinine	.....	39,900
Gold and platina, drawn and rolled	.....	182,720
Musical instruments	84,219	172,847
Manufactures of wood	64,973	.....
Vegetables, pre erved	82,342	172,318
Prepared hair	68,908	171,584
Perfumery	117,030	163,062
Optical instruments	109,467	144,550
Furniture	78,960	116,788
Colors	86,890	113,733
Brushmakers' ware	.....	107,178
Building materials of stone	116,012	.....
Horns of cattle	.....	105,299
Soap, common	142,943	86,188
Canary seed	70,845	.....
Manganese	.....	73,176
Volatile oils	.....	65,226
Salt, marine and rock	.....	62,815
Stone coal	3,763	.....
Other articles	1,407,004	1,700,636
Total, special commerce	55,237,384	66,446,777
Increase for 1880	.....	11,209,393
Total, general commerce	79,434,398	98,107,955
Increase for 1880	.....	18,673,557

Production of coal for 1879 and 1880.

	Tonnes.*
Pit coal and anthracite	18,857,327
Lignite	554,785
Total for 1880	19,412,112
Total for 1879	17,110,979
Increase for 1880	2,301,133

*The French "tonne" equals 2,204.6 pounds.

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There were imported for consumption in France during 1880, in round numbers, 943,416 tons of coal and coke, an increase of 182,886 tons over 1879. These importations were almost entirely from Belgium, Germany, and England, viz:

	1880.	1879.
Belgium ..... tonnes..	746,466	585,668
Germany ..... do ...	179,010	165,648
England ..... do....	17,418	9,804
Other countries ..... do....	522	40
Total	943,416	760,530

The exportation amounted to about 587,360 tons, an increase of 52,835 tons as compared with 1879.

The excess of imports over exports during the year 1880 was 356,056 tons.

Production of iron and steel in 1879 and 1880.

IRON.

	Tonnes.
Pig iron	1,733,102
Rails	41,944
Refined iron	754,444
Sheet iron	155,920
Total for 1880	2,685,410
Total for 1879	2,257,357
Increase for 1880	428,053

STEEL.

Rails	279,847
Refined cast	86,221
Sheets and plates	18,558
Total for 1880	384,626
Total for 1879	333,265
Increase for 1880	51,361

FRENCH RAILWAYS.

The gross receipts of French railways are thus given:

For the year 1879	$197,767,632
For the year 1880	222,276,762
Increase (1880)	24,509,130

In addition to the above is a statement showing the receipts of French railways during the first six months of 1881, as compared with the same period of 1880, viz:

1881.—Gross receipts	$107,125,397
1880.—Gross receipts	105,117,659
Increase	2,007,738

Showing an increase of nearly 2 per cent. over the receipts of 1880.

The number of miles of road in operation during the first six months of 1880 was 14,298, and for the same period of time in 1881, 14,938, an increase of 640 miles.

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PATENTS.

During the year 1880 patents for inventions were issued in France as follows:

	Patents.
For five years	46
For ten years	63
For fifteen years	5,720
Foreign	228
Total	6,057
Certificates of addition	1,603
General total	7,660

This shows a decrease of 168 patents, as compared with the year 1879

MINT.

Gold, silver, and bronze money coined by the French Government during the years 1879 and 1880 is stated as follows:

	1879.	1880.
	Francs.	*Francs.*
Gold	28,470,640	None.
Silver	None	None.
Bronze	200,000	200,000
Total	28,670,640	200,000

NAVIGATION.

The total number of voyages performed by vessels of all classes and of all flags, with cargoes, to and from French ports during the year 1880 was 59,549, representing 19,125,000 tons burden. Compared with the year 1879, this shows an augmentation of 5,748 voyages and 1,946,000 tons burden. As to tonnage, the French mercantile marine participated, in 1880, in the proportion of 35 per cent.; during the year 1879 the proportion was 33 per cent.

Distinguishing between navigation by sail and navigation by steam, the French flag participated in the former category in the proportion of 23½ per cent., and in the latter category in the proportion of 40⅓ per cent.

The following tables show the statistics of navigation between the United States and France during the year 1880, as well as the condition and employment of the French mercantile marine during said period:

Statement showing the flag, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States during 1880.

ENTERED.

Flag.	With cargo.		In ballast.		Totals.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United States	147	137,328	2	1,119	149	138,447
French	113	157,210	.....	.....	113	157,210
Other	1,712	1,291,533	1	428	1,713	1,291,961
	1,972	1,586,071	3	1,547	1,975	1,587,618

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CLEARED.

United States	17	13, 896	92	81, 904	110	95, 802
French	73	137, 163	28	14, 269	96	151, 432
Other	278	267, 523	953	615, 339	1, 231	882, 862
Total	368	418, 584	1, 069	711, 512	1, 437	1, 130, 096

Employment of the French mercantile marine during 1880.

Services.	Number of vessels, all classes.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Long voyages	852	428, 569	15, 189
European and Mediterranean waters	891	214, 846	9, 654
Coasting trade	2, 399	111, 599	9, 654
Bank fishery	432	47, 711	2, 397
Coast and small fishery	9, 555	87, 272	45, 721
Pilotage, towing, yachts, &c	929	29, 310	2, 972
Totals	15, 058	919, 298	92, 397

Condition of the French mercantile marine, December 31, 1880.

	Sailing.			Steam.			Totals.		
	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.
Under 30 tons	10, 567	82, 842	45, 250	175	2, 537	810	10, 742	85, 379	46, 060
30 to 50 tons	1, 089	89, 616	6, 221	75	2, 904	502	1, 114	42, 520	6, 723
50 to 60 tons	320	16, 753	2, 526	17	916	125	337	17, 669	2, 651
60 to 100 tons	801	58, 505	6, 050	61	4, 725	548	862	63, 230	6, 598
100 to 200 tons	843	116, 301	9, 302	39	6, 212	503	882	122, 513	9, 805
200 to 300 tons	338	83, 407	3, 013	26	6, 930	455	364	90, 337	3, 468
300 to 400 tons	192	67, 640	2, 345	36	12, 865	689	228	80, 505	3, 034
400 to 500 tons	130	57, 911	1, 882	22	9, 906	464	152	67, 817	2, 346
500 to 600 tons	62	33, 904	1, 019	22	12, 150	514	84	46, 054	1, 533
600 to 700 tons	60	39, 316	1, 052	27	17, 921	732	87	57, 237	1, 784
700 to 800 tons	28	20, 819	580	29	21, 334	767	57	42, 153	1, 347
800 to 1,000 tons	17	14, 600	369	21	18, 237	794	38	32, 837	1, 163
1,000 to 1,200 tons	7	7, 411	167	37	40, 280	1, 291	44	47, 691	1, 458
1,200 to 1,500 tons	2	2, 514	57	21	28, 374	881	23	30, 888	938
1,500 to 2,000 tons	.....	.....	.....	19	33, 690	1, 251	19	33, 690	1, 251
2,000 tons and over	.....	.....	.....	25	56, 778	2, 088	25	56, 778	2, 088
Totals	14, 406	641, 539	79, 833	652	*277, 759	12, 564	†15, 068	919, 298	‡92, 397

* With total horse-power of 96,640.

† These figures do not include vessels under 2 tons burden, engaged in shore fisheries, not required to make formal entries, which numbered 10,250, with a total measurement of 13,906 tons, and employing 17,457 men.

‡ Not including hands employed exclusively for personal service of passengers, who numbered 2,622.

THE FRENCH FISHERIES.

A report of considerable interest has appeared in the Journal Officiel as to the condition of the French fisheries during the past year, showing that they have somewhat declined in value.

In 1879 the total value of the fisheries was $17,615,968, while that of 1880 was only $17,383,534, a diminution of $232,434. The cause of this decrease did not lie in a diminution of fish, for, as a matter of fact, there were caught in 1880 over 18,742,500 pounds more than in 1879. The very abundance of fish injured the markets, there being very frequently such a glut that the prices were almost nominal. In the Cherbourg arrondissement there was a decrease of $435,570 in the herring, mackerel, and shrimp fisheries. In that of Brest it was $1,772,577 in fishes of all kinds, save and except that of anchovy; in Lorient, $714,500,

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principally in prawns and sardines. In the arrondissement of Rochefort, however, the sardine fishery was very successful, resulting in an increase of $606,351, and in that of Toulon there was a slight gain of $467,992 in shell fish. The deep-sea fisheries showed a very decided decline.

While in 1879 the cod fishery of Newfoundland and of Iceland was valued at $2,949,358, last year it was only $2,658,158, employing 30 boats less than in the previous year. This falling off took place principally in Newfoundland, the Iceland fishery having been fairly good although it is worthy of remark that the size of the fish caught on the east coast was greatly in excess of that caught on the west.

There is also a considerable difference in the value of the cod that are brought to market by the Dunkirk and Boulogne fishermen in comparison with what the Breton fishermen bring, the reason being that the former immediately salt their cod in barrels, while the latter only use sea-weed. The barrelled cod is not only in better condition, but, if the market is extremely low, the holders can afford to keep it longer than that which is only preserved in sea-weed. The herring fishery, so far as numbers went, was most successful on the French coast, but the prices of the year were ridiculously low, being often only at the rate of about 29 cents the measure, instead of the ordinary value of 77½ cents. The sardine appears to have been most capricious. While it was tolerably abundant in the neighborhood of Rochefort, other places which are usually safe finds for this fish were absolutely bare. Generally speaking, the Brittany sardine fishery was a failure, and particularly at localities like Etet and Quiberon, where hitherto it has been the source of much profit. For the first time, too, the sardine appeared in the Bay of Bourgneuf, and on the west coast of Noirmoutiers, and yielded a good harvest.

The money results, however, of the sardine fishery were satisfactory owing to the high prices realized.

The fisheries designated as "all sorts," and comprising turbots, soles, salmon, mullet, &c., were profitable, yielding 2,461,538.52 pounds in 1880 over 1879, employing 184 extra boats.

That fishing as an industrial occupation ranks very high is shown by the fact that a little decked vessel of 25 tons, belonging to the port Croisic, has earned during the last five years upwards of $14,800, after paying expenses, of which the owner got $4,684, or at the rate of $940 per annum, a very good interest for his outlay.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1880.

The provisional estimates sent in by the préfets of their respective districts during the six weeks following the harvest show the total crop of France to be 289,102,381 bushels of wheat, 18,729,391 bushels of maslin (a mixture of wheat and rye), and 74,613,727 bushels of rye.

The average yield per acre of wheat is about 16.63 bushels (about 3.61 bushels more than in 1879); of maslin 16.30 bushels (about 3.40 bushels more than in 1879); and of rye 15.88 bushels, an increase of 3.75 bushels over the yield of the previous year.

THE WHEAT CROP IN 1881.

Official returns have how been issued by the Department of Agriculture, compiled from reports sent in by the préfets. The sowings consisted of 17,635,090 acres, and the yield was 254,753,152 bushels. This was 13,750,000 less than the crop of 1880, and rather under a good average.

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During the last ten years the smallest crop was 225,500,000 bushels, and the largest 365,750,000 in 1874, which was probably the best known in France. The average is about 275,000,000 bushels, and for a crop to be considered good it should exceed that quantity. The yield per acre in 1881 was nearly 14 bushels. The produce has increased considerably during the last half century from improved methods of agriculture. Between 1815 and 1825 it varied from 5.53 to 14.29 bushels per acre. The average is now 15.95, and in 1874 it reached 21.30 bushels to the acre.

THE BEET-ROOT CROP OF 1881.

[Extract from Galignani's messenger of November 1, 1881.]

The fears entertained for some time past that the yield of beet-root in France will be deficient are being confirmed. In general the weight per hectare is below the anticipations, especially in the districts which were sown late, and in which the crops experienced great heat and long-continued drought. On the other hand, the saccharine quality of the plant is decidedly good. The density of the juice obtained during September, particulars for which have been published, is not greater than in the corresponding month last year, but no opinion can be based on this circumstance, which also characterized the same month in 1877, when the season as a whole proved a very rich one. The beet worked up since the beginning of October has been more ripe, and has proved proportionately richer in saccharine matter than the October beet last year. The reports from Belgium also speak favorably of the quality of the beet, though there also the plants are not heavy. In Germany, again, the yield of beet per hectare will be smaller than last year, but the quality is good. In Austria-Hungary growers appear to have been specially unfortunate, as both quality and quantity are said to be disappointing. As a whole the European sugar crop this year appears to be very unequal, and it is still difficult to form an opinion as to the probable ultimate result.

DESTRUCTION OF NOXIOUS INSECTS, DANGEROUS ANIMALS, &C., IN FRANCE.

[From Galignani's Messenger, November 1, 1881.]

In many of the departments of France a law exists which compels all the residents of a district to assist in the destruction of noxious insects, while in all a money reward is offered for the killing of dangerous animals. It is no uncommon thing for the officials of a district, accompanied by the maire, to summon all the inhabitants and their children for the purpose of making a raid on caterpillars, and the slaughter of the innocent, but not unoffending, insects is often immense. The French agriculturists know very well that it is only by some general effort, as is implied by the fact that whole villages turn out on the insect-hunting days, that they are enabled to keep their enemies down, and they willingly submit to a tax which helps to rid them of dangerous reptiles and other animals. For instance, the price paid by the departments for a dead viper is 25 centimes, and last year no fewer than 3,600 were killed in Seine-et-Marne alone, the majority coming from the arrondissement of Fontainebleau. By combination, and by the offer of rewards for the destruction of noxious animals, the French secure their crops, and obtain comparative safety for those who look after them, though now and then fatal results follow the bite of a viper.

THE WINE AND CIDER CROP OF 1880, AS COMPARED WITH 1879.

[From the report of the ministry of finances.]

The wine crop of 1880 is 783,485,261 gallons, nearly 105,600,000 gallons more than in 1879, but it still remains 580,800,000 below the average yield of the last ten years.

The exceptionally severe winter of 1879–'80, the abundant rain in the spring, the damage caused by the hail in several departments, gave rise to fears that the yield might be still less favorable. If this fear has not been realized, it is because, in the departments where the vines are only slightly attacked by the phylloxera, the harvest has been very satisfactory. In the departments of Aude, Haute-Garonne, Pyrénées-Orientales, Haute-Savoie, Tarn, and Tarn-et-Garonne, the crop has not only surpassed that of 1879, but also the average of the last ten years, among which figure years of exceptional abundance. In the departments of Charentes, Hérault, and the Lot-et-Garonne the crop of 1880 is slightly superior to that of 1879, although the vines continue to be seriously exposed to the ravages of the phylloxera. It is the

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same in the department of Ardèche, Dordogne, Saône-et-Loire, Rhône, and Var. In this part of France the actual yield is below the decennial average. In addition to the vineyards heretofore attacked, the phylloxera has this year destroyed about 91,231 acres of vines.

The Oidium (vine mildew) still continues destructive to the vineyards in several districts.

According to the information received, the crop is of good quality, and, in consequence, the average price of ordinary vines bought from the producer is generally higher than that of last year.

To make up the deficiency of the last two harvests the imports from foreign countries have been greater than usual.

The importation of wine, before 1878, did not attain 26,400,000 gallons during the first eleven months of 1880.

Spain furnished the greater part of these imports, amounting to 35,587,200 gallons in 1878, 60,456,000 gallons in 1879, and exceeding 105,600,000 gallons for the first eleven months of 1880.

Italy exported to France in 1878, 5,148,000 gallons; in 1879, 14,256,000 gallons, and 39,600,000 gallons during the first eleven months of 1880. Moreover, the manufacture of raisin wine continues to increase; the quantity of raisins imported in 1878 amounted to 65,395,890 pounds, 112,455,000 pounds in 1879, and more than 136,710,000 pounds during the first eleven months of 1880. It is generally admitted that 100 pounds of raisins will produce 35.9 gallons of wine.

The production of cider in France is principally confined to Normandy and Brittany. The yield for 1880 was 144,280,990 gallons, showing a decrease from that of 1879 of about 60,080,800 gallons, and 149,212,800 gallons below the average of the last ten years. This unfavorable statement is principally owing, in certain localities, to hailstorms, which caused the fruit to fall before its maturity; besides, the severity of the past winter has injured the apple trees as well as the vineyards.

ALCOHOL.

Production and movement during the years ending September 30, 1879, and September 30, 1880.

	1880.	1879.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*
Stock on hand at end of preceding year	3,155,218	3,498,022
In the hands of boilers and distillers:		
Produced from wines	108,438	1,834,998
Produced from farines	8,487,248	5,144,694
Produced from beets	6,898,480	8,341,916
Produced from molasses	15,618,350	15,807,704
Produced from other substances	259,094	431,948
Importations	6,225,692	3,702,644
Delivered for internal consumption	32,001,090	33,504,636
Exportations	7,535,858	6,193,506

FRENCH SAVINGS BANKS.

The returns published by the ministries of agriculture and commerce, and of public education, show that the savings banks are rapidly establishing themselves in popular favor throughout France; for at the end of last year (1880) the total number of deposits was 3,838,427, as compared with 3,497,931 at the end of 1879, so that there was an increase of 340,496, or nearly 10 per cent., while the total of the amounts paid in was $81,119,200, or $2,721,600 more than in 1879.

At the end of the year the different savings banks had on deposit a sum of $248,832,000, this being more than double the sum which they held on deposit six years ago.

Concurrently with the ordinary savings banks there are the school savings banks, which were only instituted a few years ago, but which also seem to be doing well, for they now exist in 14,006 different communes, and 302,000 scholars have money on deposit in them.

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TAXES.

The direct taxes for the year 1880 were assessed at a total sum of $141,175,760, of which amount $129,411,100 were due on December 31. The sum received up to that date was $136,351,380, or a surplus on the budget estimate of $6,940,280. The indirect taxes produced $456,541,200, which was an increase of $33,961,800 on the estimates, and of $21,517,200 on the receipts of 1879. The tax of 3 per cent. on interest and dividends amounted to $7,817,000, an excess of $501,000 on the sum anticipated.

The receipts of the post-office department amounted to $22,539,200, an increase over 1879 of $1,622,400.

The sum received for telegraphing was $5,155,800, being an increase of $787,800 over 1879.

PARIS TAXES.

The Paris municipal council has again modified the incidence of the tax on habitations, this time, however, making a small reduction.

The table of charges for 1882 is as follows: Rentals not exceeding 400 francs ($77.20) per annum, exempt; from 401 francs to 599 francs ($77.40 to $115.61), 6½ per cent.; 600 francs to 699 francs ($115.80 to $134.90), 7½ per cent.; 700 francs to 799 francs ($135.10 to $154.20), 8½ per cent.; 800 francs to 899 francs ($154.40 to $173.51), 9½ per cent.; 900 francs and upwards ($173.70), 10⅝ per cent. In 1881 the rate was 7, 8, 9, 10, and 10.77 per cent.; the reduction is, consequently, one-half per cent. for all rents excepting the highest category, in which the difference is only 37 centimes, or a little more than 7 cents. The mobilier tax, as this is called, being an *impôt de repartition*, each commune has to pay a certain sum to make up the total required for the year. Probably the tax should be levied by a rate per cent. on all rents, but a certain latitude is left to the municipalities in rating the tenements according to their value. The smaller apartments are relieved or exempted in Paris by an appropriation from the octroi duties, as the law does not permit any class of householders to be charged more than the amount they could pay were the total allotted equally among all the inhabitants. The legislation on that point is, however, rather vague, and for some years the city of Paris had taxed the higher class of apartments beyond their due proportion in order to benefit the smaller householders, until one of the persons prejudiced took the matter before the law courts and gained a verdict both in first instance and on appeal.

FOOD CONSUMED IN PARIS.

[Extract from Galignani's Messenger, September 28, 1881.]

Paris consumes an enormous quantity of meat and drink, and it is curious to examine in detail the victualing of the capital. The meat eaten in Paris is divided into two parts, that brought as live stock, slaughtered and cut up in the Paris slaughter-houses, and that cut up in the provinces, the coarse pieces of which are eaten on the spot and the best forwarded by express train to the Halles, and from there to the butchers' shops. The slaughter-houses supply annually 116,971,000 kilograms of beef, veal, or mutton, with 2,611,862 kilograms of offal; 14,880,091 kilograms of pork, with 2,444,390 kilograms of offal, forming a total of 137,000,000 kilograms of meat. Meat sent from the provinces and ready to be offered for sale is divided into 2,139,369 kilograms of butchers' meat, with 720,315 kilograms of offal, and 6,815,966 kilograms of pork, 2,047,291 kilograms of sausages, with 352,012 kilograms of offal, forming a total of 12,000,000 kilograms of meat. According to the last census the population of Paris amounts to 1,988,806 inhabitants; the annual consumption of meat is, therefore, 75 kilograms per inhabitant, which seems an enormous quantity, taking the number of children into

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consideration; but to these 2,000,000 of inhabitants must be added from 250,000 to 300,000 visitors, all provided as a rule with good appetites and amateurs of good joints; to them must also be added a number of Parisians who live in the outskirts, and prefer buying their meat in Paris on account of its superior quality. There are 1,245 butchers in Paris, employing 4,000 assistants, and their business amounts to between 160,000,000 francs and 200,000,000 francs a year. The Parisian butcher is considered one of the best butchers in the world; he displays real talent in the cutting and slicing of the joints. A good *dépêceur*, or cutter-up, is the most important man in a butcher's shop; he earns from 8 to 10 francs a day; an ordinary cutter gets from 5 to 6 francs, which are very high wages, considering that all butchers' assistants are boarded by the house. The books of the Parisian butchers are kept by women, who receive from 80 to 100 francs per month, with board. The Parisian butchers' shops open every day at 6 a. m. and close at 6 p. m.; they receive the meat during the night, and they are closed only one day in the year—on Good Friday. Next to the meat comes the fish, which is also consumed in great quantities in Paris. The Halles dispose every year of 25,724,414 kilograms of fresh fish, 3,784,007 kilograms of oysters, and 1,154,426 kilograms of salt or smoked fish. Poultry of all sorts amounts to 586,263 kilograms, and truffled animals to 132,148 kilograms. The number of eggs consumed amounts to 255,613 kilograms. France possesses 40,000,000 hens, which produce annually over 4,000,000,000 of eggs, which, at 6 centimes apiece, produce 240,000,000 francs a year. A great quantity of fine poultry is sent to England, to Madrid, to Rome, and even to St. Petersburg; the exportation of eggs to England is also an important source of revenue. There are besides 300,000,000 francs worth of ordinary poultry, and 100,000,000 francs worth of geese, ducks, turkeys, &c. Paris consumes every year 4,500,000 kilograms of butter, and 1,127,000 kilograms of oil, 15,267,000 kilograms of salt, 950 hectoliters of pickles, 4,500,000 kilograms of dry cheeses, the same quantity of fresh ones, and 9,000,000 kilograms of grapes, the consumption of other fruits being still greater. To wash all this food down, Paris receives every year 4,229,000 hectoliters of wine in casks, 22,324 hectoliters of superior wines in bottles, 123,111 hectoliters of alcohol, 268,130 hectoliters of beer, and 68,989 hectoliters of cider.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The following statement shows the sources, and the amount of duties collected by the French customs administration during 1879 and 1880:

Sources.	1879.	1880.
Import duties	$58, 644, 228 00	$66, 239, 475 80
Export duties	50, 203 60	103, 554 40
Taxes for statistics	1, 287, 756 40	1, 301, 161 40
Navigation duties	1, 406 640 20	1, 446, 252 60
Accessories	713, 371 00	744, 661 20
Total	62, 072, 199 20	69, 835, 105 40
Salt tax	3, 599, 974 40	3, 653, 713 40
Grand total	65, 672, 173 60	73, 488, 818 80

SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL REPORTS OF UNITED STATES CONSULAR OFFICERS IN FRANCE.

The following presents a review of the reports upon commerce, navigation, and matters of general interest from United States consular officers which have passed under my observation during the past year:

BORDEAUX.—Consul George W. Roosevelt reports the total value of imports of "general commerce" for the year 1880 to be $75,262,732.35; of "special commerce" $63,262,945.26; and the amount of duties collected, $5,584,775.42. The total value of exports for the same period was for "general commerce" $66,999,848.41, and for "special commerce" $59,482,737.93. The value of declared exports to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1881, amounted to $4,325,630.63, and for the preceding year to $4,492,037.73, showing a decrease for 1881 of $166,407.10.

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HAVRE.—The declared value of exports from this district to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1881, was $1,343,867.89, which, compared with that of the preceding year, exhibits a decrease of $1,205,044.26, or a little more than 47 per cent.

MARSEILLES.—The annual report from this consulate shows an increase of trade at that port, owing greatly to the assumption by the Transatlantic Company of the mail service between Marseilles and Algeria, and the putting on of several new steamers to run from Marseilles to different ports of the Mediterranean; but, independently of this, the increase on the amount of goods transported by other ships reached the amount of 150,313 tons, viz, 136,249 tons for imports, and 14,064 tons, only for exports. It will be observed from the report referred to, that the amount of tonnage under French flag was considerably less than during the preceding year. The law recently passed in the French Chambers granting liberal premiums and bounties to French ship-owners does not seem to have much improved their shipping interests at this port.

The grain trade with the United States has, to some extent, fallen off, owing to the fact that the ports of Havre, Bordeaux, and others offer better facilities as regards cost of transportation.

The remarks on cotton, silk, wool, and wine will be found interesting to those engaged in these trades.

The total decrease of declared exports to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1881, as compared with the previous year, amounted to the sum of $1,392,557.45.

NANTES.—Mr. Gifford, commercial agent, says that, with the exception of grain, the commerce of the United States with the ports of the Loire continues to be carried on indirectly, for the most part, via Havre and Bordeaux.

The declared exports from Nantes to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1881, amounted to $244,833, showing an increase over the year 1880 of $45,461.

The quantity of grain imported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1881, was very important, while that of other articles was small. There are no means of obtaining exact statistics of American goods entered at other ports and afterwards brought to Nantes for sale. Among American articles in this market may be found canned goods, lard, salt beef, petroleum, sewing-machines, a very small quantity of agricultural and other machinery, and a few other articles not specified.

Mr. Gifford states that there are very few ports of the civilized world where general American commerce is so poorly developed as in this part of France, which, he thinks, is in a measure due to the conservatism of the Bretons, but is chiefly the result of the systematic opposition to American trade on the part of powerful local interests.

Wheat.—Owing to the abundant harvest in France, there is not much demand for American grain. The last cargoes brought to St. Nazaire remained for some time unsold, and were finally reshipped to Holland. It is, however, anticipated that in January the stock of native grain will be so far diminished that importations will recommence.

Sardines.—For the year ended September 30, 1881, the exports of this article amounted to $167,209, being about two-thirds of all the exports from this port to the United States.

It seems that the greater part of the sardines from Nantes are purchased and shipped by dealers at Havre and Bordeaux, thus swelling the trade of those cities at the expense of that of Nantes.

American pork.—The prohibitory measures against the importations

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of this article into France, and the consequent high prices, is the cause of great dissatisfaction among the people, except with an interested class which is in that locality numerous and powerful. In this connection he reports that no case of diseased American pork has been reported during the last three years in that part of France.

ROUEN.—Consul Rhodes, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1881, says of the cotton industry of Rouen, that it is in much the same condition as presented in his report of one year ago. The only new feature is the hope of a revival through the making of a new commercial treaty with Great Britain, in which the French Government expects to fix a tariff of 10 per cent. on cotton goods of British manufacture.

The resident director of the British company which has constructed the tramways in Calais has informed Mr. Rhodes that the cars which were put on the track at the commencement of the running were procured in the United States, and that he considered them superior to anything of the kind made in England or France, in the way of lightness, flexibility, and toughness; but that the excessive duty has since, and will hereafter, prevent the company from making any more purchases in America.

The Tramway Company in Rouen (also British), in order to avoid the heavy duty thereon, import their car-wheels from America through England. The first lot brought over were found very superior, but complaints have been made about the last imported, and an opinion has been expressed that if the American manufacturers are not careful to send a good article they are in danger of losing the trade.

An American horseshoe, light, durable, and of superior quality of iron, has been introduced here by the British Tramway Company, and in time will probably come into general use. The same company largely feed their horses on American corn mixed with oats and cut hay, and no animals doing hard work are infi ner condition. As this manner of feeding is more economical than the prevalent one, it will be adopted as soon as the prejudice against corn is removed.

A portion of American machinery imported here continues to come by way of England to avoid heavier duties.

LA ROCHELLE.—The declared exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1881, amounted to $1,890,556.30, showing an increase over the preceding year of $148,786.17.

Reports received at the consulate-general give a decided increase in ship-building at that port, also that the general industries of that city are gradually increasing, among which may be classed the manufacture of "briquettes," a conglomeration of coal-dust and coal-tar, the latter being the refuse of gas-works; this article of fuel is becoming very popular in France on account of its cheapness and convenient form for handling. Lumber has also become an important article of commerce, owing to the fact that recently modern improvements of machinery for sawing of same have been put into operation. Other manufactures will undoubtedly spring up, having as an incentive to increased exertion the success of the other industries recently established.

The new and commodious harbor now in course of construction at La Palice, near the old harbor at La Rochelle, has an influence for good upon the general business of that city. This new harbor has led to projected lines of railway to the interior of France, and it may be safely predicted that La Rochelle will, in the near future, compete successfully in commercial importance with many of her neighboring seaport cities.

COGNAC.—Mr. Smith, consular agent at this place, furnishes an inter-

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esting report upon the commerce of his district. He dwells at considerable length upon the brandy trade of that locality, the adulteration of the article, and the causes which lead to it. He also gives a valuable report upon the paper manufactories of Cognac, and its commercial importance to the United States, which I believe has never before been reported. This portion of his report is well worth perusal, especially by our paper manufacturers in the United States, who will undoubtedly gain much valuable information from it.

LIMOGES.—The trade of this district may be divided into five classes: 1st, porcelain trade; 2d, wine and liquors; 3d, ladies' shoes; 4th, wrapping paper, and 5th, gloves, and leather for gloves.

The manufacture of porcelain is by far the most important industry of export of this district, showing, during the last year, a valuation of about $3,000,000 exported to the United States, South America, England, Italy, Spain, Germany, and Russia (Egypt and Turkey being, as a general rule, an inferior article), but it is estimated that the United States import annually nearly or quite as much as all the others combined. Mr. Jouhannaud, in his report, gives a very good description of the decorative art of painting upon porcelain; how the schools for this purpose are established, managed, &c.

Liqueurs and wines.—This trade he reports as being in a prosperous condition, and gives many interesting statistics regarding the same, which the limits of this report will not admit of repetition.

The manufacture of ladies' shoes in leather and cloth has resulted satisfactorily to the manufacturers, who find a ready market in Paris and in other large cities in France. For the last two or three years the manufacturers have extended their trade to Switzerland and Spain with good results, and which bid fair to become more important in future, and to extend to other countries. This branch of industry, new to this district, may be estimated for the last year at about $1,000,000.

The manufacture of wrapping and other kinds of paper in this district shows well for that industry.

Gloves and glove leather.—Of these little is exported direct from this district to the United States. The dressing or tanning of goat and lamb skins, used for the manufacture of gloves, unite softness with solidity, and are mostly sold in France. The largest quantity is used on the spot by local glovers, who dispose of their goods principally in Paris.

Under the head of agriculture little is to be said, except that the crops generally fall below the average of the previous year.

LYONS.—Consul Peixotto informs me that his annual report will not be completed until some time in January, as he is waiting for unpublished statistics which are necessary in making a comprehensive report. The declared exports from this district to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1881, amounted to $10,585,648.66, showing a decrease of $1,120,221.96, as compared with the preceding year.

NICE.—The declared exports from this consulate to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1881, reached the sum of $63,630.99, a decrease of $26,097.60, as compared with 1880.

RHEIMS.—Declared exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1881, amounted to $2,812,283.44, showing an increase of $494,689.72 over the year 1880.

ST. ETIENNE.—The declared exports from this commercial agency for the year ended September 30, 1881, amounted to $1,750,837.17, being a decrease of $306,568.01 as compared with 1880.

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, December 31, 1881.

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SWITZERLAND.

ST. GALLE.

Report by Commercial Agent De Zeyk.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
St. Galle, October 25, 1881.

DESCRIPTION OF CONSULAR DISTRICT.

In compliance with the requirements of consular regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report.

The consular district of St. Galle embraces the northeastern part of Switzerland, and forms a triangle, one side of which rests upon the Lake of Constance; the other side is formed by the river Rhine, from the place where it empties into the said lake, traced back to its source in the Grisons, and the third runs from there on an imaginary line to the far-famed "Fall of the Rhine," near Schaffhausen. The superficies of this triangle include the entire cantons of St. Galle, Appenzell, and Thurgovie, and also a part of the Grisons and Glaris, which is naturally brought about by the peculiarity of the predominating industry and its connection with the center of commerce at St. Galle. This district has an area of about eleven thousand kilometers, and the number of its inhabitants amounts to a little over half a million.

While the southern part (the öberland of St. Galle) constitutes a strongly pronounced high-mountain region interspersed with deep valleys, the northern part is a fertile, hilly country; but the industrious habits and active life are extending everywhere, even so far up into the mountains; they are greatly assisted by rich water-powers and excellent means of communication.

As regards the formation of the soil, character of the people, political aspects, industry, agriculture, and the proportionate thriftiness in general, this consular district offers a picture of many more colors than any other in Switzerland, and it would therefore be very difficult to properly deal with all the circumstances in the narrow limits of an annual report. For said reasons I will restrict myself to that which can be of especial commercial interest to the United States, and will first report upon the chief branch of industry:

MACHINE EMBROIDERY.

St. Galle is the cradle of the machine embroidery. The first embroidery machines were established here fifty years ago, and in the course of twenty years they were so far improved as to furnish a current article which could be readily sold at the market. The center of this industry and export trade has remained here, though it has extended itself during the last ten years over this whole consular district and the Vorarlberg (Austria).

In 1853, when the export of the machine embroideries to the United States was beginning, not even 100 machines were existing; in 1872 the number of them was already grown to 6,300, in 1876 to 9,900, and at the end of 1880 it reached about 15,000. With these 15,000 machines—

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of which during the summer of 1880, 13,600, during the spring of 1881 only 10,000, and in August, 1881, again 13,000, were working—there could be furnished every week over a million of francs' worth of goods; one-half of which, as it is well known, was consumed in the United States.

What enormous quantities of machine embroidery are produced in many parts of East Switzerland can be judged from the fact that, for instance, in Under Toggenburg, of 1,000 inhabitants, 188 are actively engaged in this branch of industry; in Old Toggenburg, 134, in Upper Toggenburg, 113, in the Upper Rhine Valley, 160, and so on; even in the fertile agricultural districts of the canton of Thurgovie there are 70 to 80 manufacturers of machine embroidery.

The entire capital which is invested in the embroidery machines of East Switzerland and the buildings necessary for them, is estimated to amount to 50,000,000 of francs.

While until about a year ago the machines were only put up in large buildings and manufacturing establishments, the opposite tendency is now apparently prevaling, since many machines have been removed from the factories and are at present established in private dwelling houses.

The single machines are not under the "factory law," and the embroiderer can daily work as many hours as he pleases, and can besides employ children under fourteen years as "threaders" at lower wages, which is not allowed here, and the eleven hours' utmost duration of daily work is rigorously complied with, as prescribed by said "factory laws." Thus the machine embroidery will by and by become a task of house industry and lose more and more the character of manufacturing industry. This is a point of an importance not to be undervalued, for as house industry the embroidery can still exist even at quite low wages, at which, for example, the owner of a factory would be ruined; by which means a long lasting is secured to the embroidery manufacture under all circumstances; but with the handsome profits, which the machine embroidery realized formerly, it is now all over, because in consequence of the always more frequently occurring splits and divisions in the manufacture, whereby the machines are divided among an increasing number of proprietors who rely for their living upon the immediate earnings of the day, the export houses can profit of every little stagnancy to reduce the wages, raise the stitch-prices; thus in October and November, 1880, the wages stood for: 4–4 range of width, 3½ aune, 42 centimes per 100 stitches; 5–4 range of width, 3½ aune 35 centimes per 100 stitches; 6–4 range of width, 3½ aure 31 centimes per 100 stitches. In consequence of the meanwhile prevailing overproduction and the great overloading of the American market with cheap goods, the wages fell in February and March of this year by 2 to 4, and for coarser articles even by 6 to 8 centimes, whereby the manufacturers working by the 100 stitches, and not on their their own designs, ran machines with a loss, if they did not prefer to let them stand altogether idle, and many of them chose the latter course until in August and September the wages were rising by degrees to 39–40 for 4–4 to 35–36 for 5–4 and to 31–32 for 6–4; fine specialties, with quite short time of delivery, stand somewhat better, but nevertheless neither the manufacturers nor the workmen are to be envied at present.

As the manufacturer who is not working on his own design must deduct from the above-quoted prices, besides the wages of the embroiderer, and the interest of his capital, the expenses for cambric, cotton yarn, needles, lights, and heating, it only remains to him the small gain of, say, 100 to 300 francs per year for a machine; and the embroid-

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erer, who has also to pay his threader, which costs him from 1.50 to 2 francs per day, cannot put his pure yearly profit any higher than 900 to 1,200 francs, as the latter figure can only be attained by very skillful and a superior workman; but if the embroiderer possesses a machine in his house and can use the members of his family for threading, he can earn therewith a tolerably good subsistence.

Most of the machines are occupied on white cotton embroidery; the colored one has nearly totally disappeared; also, the silk embroidery is not so strongly represented as it was some years ago, as at present only about 500 machines are working exclusively on this article. Instead of that a new, rather important article, has come into use, viz, the embroidery on tulle, whereby very handsome lace imitations are produced. This specialty employs at present a great many machines, and is capable of great development, but excellent embroiderers and a very careful treatment are indispensable. These lace imitations were, for some time past, executed by the "Gröbli" machine, which is working a great deal faster than the ordinary embroidery machine, as it embroiders the yarn directly from the spool. It is moved by water or steam power, and thus accomplishes in a given time a far greater number of stitches.

Another quite new specialty is the "Valdemia," a very handsome combination of embroidery and lace. These new articles of dress-trimming will especially be used next year by the American fashion.

It is a remarkable fact that the crisis in the machine embroidery, which lasted from the beginning of March to the end of July, has proved to be of real advantage, bringing to light new inventions and improvements in this branch of business. The machines were corrected; manufacturers and designers made great efforts to produce something new and always tasteful designs, and the embroiderers had especially to undergo a strict control that they should furnish good and solid work. Never since the existence of the machine-embroidery was this control so rigorously enforced as it was the case last summer and it is still now, and there never was such beautiful work executed as is to-day, for which the St. Galle manufacturer deserves a great credit.

A number of embroidery machines were broken up here some time ago and taken to the United States, where they are now set to work. Among others, a St. Galle manufacturer set out the end of September for New York with ten machines. As there are every now and then new machines shipped over by the Swiss mechanical workshops, and as many embroiderers emigrate, the prospect lies near that this fine branch of industry will gradually extend itself to the United States. That such perspective is not altogether to the fancy of the St. Galle commission or manufacturing houses may well be imagined. Such translocation of embroidery machines does not, however, only happen to the United States; they go in all directions, and are especially wanted in Italy, Russia, but more particularly in France, where they are exclusively managed by stitchers of East Switzerland. This is undoubtedly done in order to evade the paying of high duties which the neighboring countries lay on the ready ware. As at present there are no more new embroidery machines requisite for supplying the current demand, and none will therefore be mounted in East Switzerland, the superfluous number, amounting to about 3,000 pieces, may, without any inconvenience for the Swiss industry, be sold out. The price of the embroidery machine has fallen enormously in the course of this year. While a good new machine cost, a few years ago, 2,400 francs, and even last autumn 1,800 to 2,000 francs (payable in three installments, one-third when the machine is ordered; second, at its delivery; and third, in three or six months),

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one can buy to-day, and almost new, second-hand machines at from 800 to 1,000 francs. One often sees in the newspapers already-used machines offered for sale at from 300 to 600 francs. Competent enterprisers can always make a very good business out of buying up old machines, and, after some repair and cleansing, exporting them to foreign markets. Several mechanical workshops are arranged especially for the manufacture of embroidery machines, and they are so thoroughly organized as to be able to furnish one or two complete sets of machines per day; they are at present particularly busy with the transformation of the old ones into new, improved systems, which are considered of the utmost importance for the further development of the industry; they only will be brought out when the projected patent law, carried into effect, will afford them the desired protection.

COARSE EMBROIDERY.

The chain-stitch, or coarse embroidery, has its home, besides the city of St. Galle, especially in the foremost part of the canton of Appenzell (in Heiden, Wolfhalden, Walzenhausen, &c.), as well as in the Under Rhine Valley, and it is grown nearly everywhere to be a house-industry. At present it is mostly manufactured with the thoroughly performing (one-needled) "Bonnaz" machine; the similar "Cornely" system is also much employed, while the old "Schatz" system is but rarely used to-day. The total number of those machines in this entire district amounts to a little over 1,200; but 1,350 more machines are kept busy in the Vorarlberg (Austria), and 300 in the adjacent districts of Germany, by the St. Galle manufacturers. According to the federal customs tables, there were during 1880 more than 4,000 double quintals of cambric and cotton, to be embroidered upon, passing the frontier to the said "limitrophe" countries; there are also a few thousand embroiderers working without machine, on hook crochet; very few chain-stitch machines are at present mounted with more than one needle.

This active branch of industry, with which the women busy themselves nearly exclusively, is engaged in the manufacture of stores, portières, curtains, covers, &c., not only in chain-stitch, but also in combination with application, long-stitch, moss-stitch, on muslin, tulle, guipure, linen, &c., in white and colored; the productions are very numerous in kind and have much improved in style during the last year.

The chamber of commerce of St. Galle began, in the summer of 1880, to organize an exhibition of the chain-stitch embroidery, to stimulate improvements in their manufacture, and although among the many wonderful designs there were some fine specimens produced also by the drawing class maintained by said chamber of commerce, the first prizes were nevertheless won by French designs from Paris, Tarare, &c. Whilst the same design did obtain still many orders throughout the whole year, the change of fashion has of late taken hold of this branch as well, so that manufacturers and designers only can get orders worth having if they can offer every week a new and pleasing design of some effect.

As in the machine embroidery, the imitation Swiss embroideries so makes the Nottingham embroidery the strongest competition to St. Galle commission houses and the manufacturers of woven curtains. Happily for the St. Galle industry the United States are giving again, since the last two years, more attention to the Swiss coarse embroidery, as they may well do so, because really St. Galle furnishes now in chain-stitch just as tasteful and solidly executed articles as Tarare.

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Wages.—The wages for the work in this branch are not easily fixed, because the designs are very different; an industrious woman can earn 1 to 2 francs per day on the machine and about 70 centimes while working with hooks; in the villages, where the manufactories are situated, the cutting out of application work is given out to larger children and to women, who, if beside the housework they do not also make a very good gain, are at least well occupied, generally working until towards midnight, and many a family of three and four persons contrives by these means to earn daily, or, to be more correct, nightly, 1 to 2 francs.

FINE HAND EMBROIDERY.

The fine hand embroidery, which is produced especially in the canton of Appenzell (Innerhoden), has made great progress in the course of this year and gained much in expansion; the number of the male and female embroiderers, which was, some years ago, reduced to a few hundreds, has grown now again to about 3,000; there are among them artistically educated working women; they get, according to their ability, 1 to 2 francs per day. Most of these articles are sent to France for the fine magazines at Paris; the export, however, to other countries, and the trade especially with Italy, Spain, Austria, Germany, and the United States of America, has considerably prospered. This, so to say, artistical branch of industry is, at all events, capable of further development, and will, no doubt, prosper more and more, for the manufacturers and exporters who are fostering it now are managing this business very cleverly; they are definitively refusing every work which has the least defect of execution and only accept irreproachable pieces. In the course of this year several objects worthy to be held up as models in the history of fine arts, destined for princely outfits, were executed by the skillful hand of the Interrhoden women of the canton of Appenzell.

SPINNING.

The spinning is especially at home in the southern part of this consular district (Sarganserland), where the numerous mountain rivulets furnish strong water-powers; thus there is in Flums an establishment running 77,000 spindles, in Mels another with 43,000, a similar one in Muy, in Jura also one with 43,000, in Uttznach with 34,000; in the Toggenburg the spinning establishment Butchuyl has 20,000 spindles; the St. Georgen establishment, near St. Galle, turns 26,000; the Sorenthal, near Gopan, 11,000; and there are in the canton of Thurgau several from 10,000 to 16,000 spindles strong; these were steadily employed during the whole year, though they had to content themselves with a very moderate gain, for so long as the cotton market is in the hands of speculators the Swiss spinners cannot very well reckon up large profits. It is lucky for the spinners that the embroidery is absorbing a quantity of yarn; what regards the prices, they go by the prices quoted every Friday at the cotton exchange in Zürich by the Swiss spinning and weaving society, which, from the current to the best qualities, were, in the course of the year, moving within the following fluctuations:

a. WARCOPS.

	Francs per kilogram.
No. 20. Louisiana	2.30 to 2.60
No. 30. Louisiana	2.55 to 3.05
No. 38. Louisiana, calico-cott	2.62 to 2.70
No. 40. Louisiana	2.70 to 3.20

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	Francs per kilogram.
No. 50. Louisiana	2.85 to 3.40
No. 50. Mako	3.25 to 3.95
No. 60. Mako	3.70 to 4.10
No. 70. Mako	3.90 to 4.30
No. 70. Mako	4.10 to 4.45

b. PINCOPS.

No. 44. Louisiana, calico-cott	2.50 to 2.55
No. 60.	3.00 to 3.20
No. 79. Mako	3.70 to 4.00
No. 70. Mako	4.00 to 4.40
No. 120. Mako	5.80 to 6 00
No. 120. Mako	6.00 to 6.50

c. BOBBIN-YARN.

	Francs per pound.
No. 20. Chain, Louisiana	11.00 to 12.00
No. 30. Louisiana	12.00 to 14.00
No. 40. Louisiana	13.00 to 15.00
No. 50. Louisiana	14.25 to 17.00
No. 50. Mako	15.50 to 18.50
No. 60. Mako	17.00 to 20.00

One cannot go by the prices quoted at the Winterthur exchange, because the finer numbers which are used for embroidery are less frequent there than at Zürich.

When I said above that cotton yarn spinners must content themselves with a moderate gain, there is to be observed that at the present condition of the industry everything is depending on the purchase of the raw material. The cotton trade of the whole world is no longer getting its impulses, as regards rise and fall in the prices, from the more or less favorable condition of the spinning or weaving manufacture, but, independently of the same, from influences of a totally speculative nature: it is now New York that has seized this business, whilst formerly Liverpool was the center of the cotton trade.

What an extent the American speculation has attained may be judged by the fact that last year more than the four-fold of the whole American cotton produce was sold in New York. This speculation is, according to experience, quite wild. It must also be observed that Manchester fixes the prices of all cotton manufacture in Europe; the Swiss spinner is therefore obliged to speculate, and is then facing uncontrollable eventualities, or he must buy the raw material "from hand to mouth" as his wants require it, and thus work without profit. The spinner can therefore no longer rely on the calculation of his chances, but must leave it altogether to the hazard, and the Swiss spinning manufacture, which was ten years ago still full of health and vigor, has become to-day more like a small spray.

THREAD-TWISTING.

In consequence of the development of the embroidering manufacture and its immense consumption of yarn, the twisting of the same has been exploited in this consular district as a separate industry; most of the twisting establishments are very small, driven by water-power. The greater part of the small, old-fashioned, flouring mills have been converted here into such twisting establishments. Nearly in every village in the canton of Appenzell there are 1,000 to 2,500 turning-pins; there are 6,600 in the immediate vicinity of St. Galle, and in the other localities of this can-

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ton 300 to 1,000, while in the canton of Thurgau this industry is an only represented in Trauenfeld with 1,000 spindles. As to the condition and progress of this industry, the machine embroidery is its sole regulator, from which everything is depending, as the embroidery manufacturer lays in no provision of yarn, but he is buying every week so much as he wants from his next neighbor, who has it also in his interest to serve him best. The yarn and thread spinners of the canton of Ziirich have also their agents at St. Galle, and furnish at times large quantities of their manufacture, according as certain specialities are in vogue. Until towards New Year of 1881 there was plenty of work for the thread-makers, but as soon afterwards many embroidery machines were obliged to stop work, also many a spindle was obliged to quit turning until the month of July, since when all of them are once more busily humming round.

WEAVING.

In the weaving there are here three different branches to be considered: (*a*) The weaving of figured and dotted swiss, (*b*) the weaving of plain white, and (*c*) the weaving of colored stuff.

(*a*) The weaving of figured and dotted swiss is extending as house industry over all the canton of Appenzell; it is an improvement on the Jacquard weaving, and it brought once to the country a yearly business of several millions, till the machine embroidery thrust it almost entirely aside; but, thanks to the clever ingenuity and good taste of some great Paris houses, who knew how to employ this article in a splendid display for ladies' dresses on show at the exhibition, it was again revived, and has, last year, found a ready sale, so that many embroiderers have left the pantograph and taken again to the weaver's shuttle. In many a village in the canton of Appenzell, nearly in every house there is a basement for weaving, where this article is chiefly manufactured, and there are often just as handsome articles made as those produced with the embroidery machine; the designs are, however, nearly the same as they were fifteen years ago, that is to say, "dots" for the whole pieces, and "millefleurs" for the articles of trimmings and for plain and figured bands, which latter, especially colored, find a good market in England for India, while the former are sought for the warm countries of Spain, South America, &c. The wages for weaving are, on the whole, rather small; there are a great number of male and female weavers who are contented with a weekly gain of 5 to 6 francs, but they are people who are, besides, doing their housework, and have never in their lives learned nor done anything else, living isolated in their small cottages; capable, intelligent workmen can, however, daily make up to 6 francs, but to arrive at this they must strain to the utmost their mental and physical powers. If the loom would have been so continuously improved as the embroidery machine, an excellent industry would have been developed, and it is a great pity that the designers are not trying to improve this branch as well as the machine embroidery; it is probably because it is offering a less wide field for their imagination than the embroidery machine.

(*b*) The plain white weaving. It is only for a few specialties that this hand-work and house industry is employed in and about Schwellbrunn and Peterzell, where fine and very wide pieces of embroidery are woven; for the rest, the weaving of white goods is carried on with machine, and the more important factories are to be found where the largest spinning establishments are situated; what has been said about the progress of the spinning it is also understood for the weaving. The prices of the

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cloth vary according to the quotations of the "Swiss Spinning and Weaving Society" at the exchange of Zürich, as follows:

	Centimes per meter.
80cm, 19-17, 38-44	22½ to 23½
80cm, 16-16, 38-44	20½ to 20½
90cm, 19-21, 38-44	28½ to 29
92cm, 14-12, 40-60	17 to 17½
75cm, 19-15, 70-80	18½ to 19
82cm, 22-18, 70-120	23½ to 24½

One would think that, in view of the enormous consumption of embroidery cloth in this district, the white weaving industry ought especially to get hold of the manufacture of this article; it has, however, been proved that it cannot successfully compete with the Manchester goods, and thus it happens that the agents of the Manchester firms, who are established here, supply with cambric most of the St. Galle embroidery manufacturers.

(*c*) The colored weaving industry. This once flourishing industry of Toggenburg, upon which hundreds of hand-weavers subsisted, is now limited to a few extensive establishments, which sell their produce mostly to Africa, India, and South America; these establishments are thoroughly mounted, with modern style and improvements for yarn dyeing, and imitate in their production the tissues of the natives whom they supply; in the course of this year especially the African commercial centers gave a new impulse to this industry. As St. Galle has almost entirely lost its importance as a commercial and manufacturing place for this article, because having, in consequence of the vast development of the machine embroidery business, entirely neglected this branch, it went over to Winterthur (consular district of Zürich), I am not prepared to report upon it; true enough, the lost ground may yet be retrieved, as the collection of samples of original tissues from the importing countries, arranged by the East Swiss Geographical and Commercial Society, is still on hand, also there was lately a weaving school founded in Wattuyl in encouragement of this industry, and the cautious activity of the St. Galle chamber of commerce is endeavoring to bring the same result about. That the East Swiss colored weaving industry is capable of accomplishing a great deal is clearly proved by the splendid results it obtained at the several universal exhibitions.

SILK-WEAVING INDUSTRY.

The weaving of silk extends itself over this entire consular district as a house industry appearing in two different forms: (1) In the southern, western, and northern parts they produce colored silk stuffs, intended for the Zürich industry, of which it may be considered as a component part. (2) In the Under Rhine Valley and in one part of the canton of Appenzell it is the weaving of the bolting cloth which has more importance for St. Galle; its center is that near Rheineck, where it constitutes a real house industry, and contrary to the former, which is in the hands of the women, this is a work for strong men.

The weaving cellars must retain much dampness in order that the silk threads may be worked properly; the weaver's chest is weighing several quintals, and its management requires the whole strength of a man; this most unwholesome work is, however, paying well, as an able silk weaver can earn 4 to 6 francs per day. This business is, since many years, always in a flourishing state, and is extending more and more, as this manufacture is in constant demand, be it for windows in the tropical climates,

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as protection against mosquitoes, for bolters in the mills, and for ladies' ball costumes.

BLEACHING AND FINISHING.

In a country where the manufacturing of white goods, especially of embroidery, is occupying all hands, the finishing, and particularly the bleaching and dressing, of them must of course play an important part of the industry. In the city itself as well as in the neighborhood of St. Galle, there are a great many establishments of this kind, which were fully occupied throughout the whole year, for with exception of some shipments to France, the whole quantity of embroideries which is destined for the export trade is bleached and dressed here. Most of these establishments are of old standing, and have through the perfection of their organization and practical business arrangements essentially contributed to the renown which the St. Galle embroidery enjoys abroad. So much more surprising was the fact, which has, just these last few months, come to light, that a quantity of exported embroideries, when arriving at their destination, have suddenly lost their bleaching and became of a gray-brown, dirty hue. Hundred thousands of francs have been lost by the refusal of such goods in a few weeks, and the exporters, manufacturers, bleachers, and embroiderers have all been more or less damaged by it. Through diligent inquiries the causes have nevertheless been soon detected, and the consumers of St. Galle article may be sure of getting, hereafter, durably bleached goods; it happened that without the bleachers being aware of, some embroiderers fattened their yarn with petroleum or even tallow in order to make it slide better; the bleachers could not have taken this into account, and applying only the ordinary process, the bleached goods soon lost again their whiteness; the exporters were besides urging the bleachers too much, and the latter having thus too little time at their disposal, instead of letting the wares undergo a proper chemical process, rather hurried them through with a superficial bleaching, and there was thiswise trespassed on all sides to the detriments of everybody and to the greatest of the industry. As misfortune is a good school, it is to be hoped that those interested in the embroidering industry have had a good lesson in this deplorable episode and will hereafter furnish irreproachable prime goods.

CONFECTION OF WHITE GOODS.

This industry was, in a great measure, brought to light by the St. Galle chamber of commerce about a year ago, in order to give a new impulse to the embroidery manufacture; there is yet little or no account to be given of their success.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

The once flourishing industry of Turkish-red dyeing and calico printing has gone back considerably. The aniline colors and especially the high duties of the neighboring countries, and the financial and political misery in the East have brought this industry to naught. The export of this year to Italy has, however, brought great profit to some larger establishments which were particularly fitted up for this branch.

MANUFACTURE OF WOOL GOODS.

This comprises two branches, the manufacture of cloth and bonnetry, mostly for the home consumption and only a small portion for the export

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trade. The few but excellent establishments always had plenty of work, which, considering the great competition from German, French, Belgium, and English factories, is quite surprising. The cloth manufacture is particularly engaged in the production of the military cloth, in which some establishments can show up very commendable results. The bonnetry is more of a house industry in the upper part of Thurgovie. A St. Galle firm has obtained handsome distinctions for such articles in the Australian universal exhibition.

MANUFACTURE OF SHOES.

Though in Switzerland there are several shoe factories, as in Schoenenwerd, near Olten, there is an establishment employing 2,000 workmen, and still new factories are going up. The importer of American shoe wares would nevertheless find a good market here. The German and Hungarian shoe export establishments, which have their storerooms in every Swiss town, generally do very well, though the quality of their ware is not always of the very best. Solid American manufacture of every kind would, at all events, find a ready market, because it can never be expected that the Swiss shoe factories should be able to supply the entire want of home consumption. In the St. Galle shoe stores a pair of leather shoes for gentlemen costs 12 to 16 francs, and of calf-skin, 18 to 20 francs. A pair of top-boots varies from the commonest to the best quality at 20 to 50 francs; ladies' gaiters, 10 to 15 francs.

EXPORT OF ST. GALLE ARTICLES.

The St. Galle merchants were, in old times, always making the greatest efforts to find a market for their productions; they have succeeded in this through the endeavors of private enterprise, and partly through the assisatnce of the commercial and industrial societies. In the course of last year the Australian markets have been, I understand, advantageously canvassed by special commercial agents and won much distinction for the St. Galle articles; not the same success has attended the like efforts in South Africa, but there is nevertheless a beginning made also there. A considerable export trade is entertained with India, the chief consumers, however, of the non-European countries are the United States of America; among the European countries France maintains her first rank as consumer of the St. Galle articles for the great confection shops in Paris, which are leading the fashion in the whole world and are yearly working up an enormous amount of trimmings, among which the St. Galle articles are always in the first place. In spite of the high duties of the other neighboring countries, as well as of Russia, the export of embroideries from St. Galle to those countries has not diminished during the course of this last year; an exact statistic of the export movement is not existing.

In regard to exports to the United States, the subjoined tables give the minutest explanation. When compared with the preceding year they show an increase of $49,549.57, which is due to the great quantities of goods which were exported during the last quarter of 1880; the three first quarters of 1881, on the contrary, point to a considerable decrease, and it may be stated with certainty that the highest figures of the export of St. Galle embroideries to the United States are already a "record of the past," and the statistics of next year will undoubtedly show a considerable decline in those figures; and so on until the export to the United

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States, instead of amounting to the major half of the whole export trade, as it did heretofore, will, in no distant time (when American enterprise will be provided with fully so good, if not better machines than the St. Galle embroidering industry is to-day), be reduced to almost zero.

Statement of exports from the United States commercial agency at St. Galle to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1880.	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	September 30, 1881.	Total for the year.
Embroidered goods:					
Hamburgh trimmings—					
In cotton foundation, white	$1,566,342 20	$894,000 65	$561,072 34	$563,551 57	$3,586,966 76
In cotton foundation, colored	9,421 41	11,306 33	3,502 03	990 18	25,219 95
In other foundations	576 13	48 47	.....	.....	624 60
Tamboured lace curtains, vestibules, &c	31,473 88	38,633 70	29,741 50	57,004 63	156,853 71
Handkerchiefs, ties, and other fancy articles	62,491 00	111,166 82	81,921 81	112,874 16	368,453 79
Cotton goods:					
Loom trimmings in cotton	15,812 41	34,173 70	8,765 43	5,313 16	64,064 70
Half-linen loom trimmings and dress goods	.....	1,506 03	.....	.....	1,506 03
Fancy articles—					
Colored Toggenburgh articles	16,988 76	3,607 85	1,868 90	9,939 36	31,904 87
Printed handkerchiefs, &c., white foundation	746 22	.....	.....	.....	746 22
Piece goods—					
Plain muslin	3,573 81	6,929 44	5,725 64	7,979 68	24,208 57
Figured and dotted Swiss, &c	79,074 77	103,090 30	36,011 54	43,604 64	261,781 25
Printed calico, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk goods:					
Piece goods	30,937 09	30,902 96	34,944 74	41,329 98	138,114 77
Ribbons	1,050 95	4,440 52	.....	2,018 81	7,510 28
Embroidered articles	5,680 38	3,925 28	1,670 46	8,999 06	20,575 18
Miscellaneous:					
Tron-yarn goods	1,725 12	788 60	564 33	1,518 30	4,596 35
Provisions	1,244 46	.....	.....	.....	1,244 46
Sundries	9,493 65	6,937 89	9,370 78	20,891 03	46,693 35
Total in United States gold coin	1,836,432 22	1,251,458 54	775,159 50	878,014 56	4,741,064 82
Total for the preceding year	1,526,689 04	1,275,161 51	981,660 19	908,004 51	4,691,515 25
Increase	309,743 18	.....	.....	.....	49,549 57
Decrease	.....	23,702 97	206,500 69	29,989 95	.....

RAILROADS.

About the condition of the Swiss railroads the following statistical tables will give thorough information; the underlined roads are totally or partly running through this consular district.

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Railroad companies.	Receipts from January 1 to December 30, 1881. Passenger.	Freight.	Total.	Difference compared with preceding year.	Mean distance traversed. Month of September, 1881.	Increase over 1880.	Receipts per kilometer. Month of September, 1881.	Increase over 1880.	From January to September, inclusive, 1881.	Increase over 1880.
REGULAR RAILROADS.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Kilometers.*	*Kilometers.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Suisse Occidental	4,755,817	4,992,059	9,747,876	+453,439	599	0	2,224	79	18,696	870
Bulle-Romont	48,020	109,780	157,800	+ 12,080	19	0	1,005	37	8,305	+ 630
Simplon Railroad	208,345	114,166	322,511	+ 21,093	110	0	0	0	4,156	+ 272
Jura-Berne Railroad	1,993,183	2,308,284	4,301,467	+ 29,302	256	0	1,797	— 288	16,803	+ 115
Berne-Luzerne	516,205	311,254	827,459	— 11,471	95	0	1,837	+ 70	8,711	— 120
Brünig Railroad	110,503	28,863	139,366	— 8,095	9	0	2,444	— 266	15,485	— 899
Emmenthal Railroad	116,993	111,214	228,207	+ 82,004	46	+22	722	— 1	6,446	+ 354
Centralbahn	3,272,728	3,965,310	7,233,038	+211,983	323	+21	2,928	— 133	22,831	— 434
Aarg-Süd Railroad	65,443	50,545	115,988	— 6,206	29	0	479	— 73	4,000	— 214
Wohl-Brenig	7,708	4,913	12,621	— 243	8	0	178	— 10	1,578	— 80
Basle Verb. Railroad	32,782	134,111	166,893	+ 21,398	5	0	3,950	— 154	33,379	+4,280
Nordostbahn	4,198,778	5,287,335	9,486,113	+ 97,734	541	+78	2,259	— 387	17,590	—4,147
Zürich-Luzerne	713,462	457,986	1,171,448	— 18,289	67	0	2,291	— 180	17,434	— 273
Bötzberg Railroad	455,510	906,727	1,362,237	—236,488	58	0	2,765	— 888	21,487	—4,077
Effr. Hinwell	54,549	64,559	119,108	— 3,479	23	0	578	— 40	5,179	— 151
Nationalbahn	0	0	0	—497,551	0	+75	0	— 765	0	—4,000
Tötzthal Railroad	114,969	88,620	203,589	— 20,181	40	0	547	— 60	5,089	— 505
Verein. Schweitz	2,619,590	2,081,929	4,701,519	— 39,660	278	0	2,232	+ 82	16,912	— 143
Toggenburger Railroad	127,842	69,614	197,456	— 1,010	25	0	1,036	+ 95	7,898	— 46
Wald-Rütl	28,275	18,058	46,333	+ 4,509	7	0	771	+ 127	6,619	+ 644
Rapperswyl-Pfäffikon	12,609	4,027	16,636	— 2,835	4	0	534	— 6	4,159	— 709
Gotthardbahn	329,531	199,843	529,374	— 39,810	67	0	1,109	— 30	7,901	— 296
The twenty-two railroads	19,782,842	21,309,197	41,092,039	+ 68,224	2,499	+46	2,110	— 70	16,571	— 29
Lausau-Echallen	43,443	9,527	52,970	— 4,610	15	0	421	— 67	3,531	— 308
Wädens.-Eins	143,562	43,705	187,267	+ 2,673	17	0	1,712	70	11,016	+ 158
Uetliberg Railroad	68,429	3,168	71,597	— 9,995	9	0	971	437	7,955	1,111
Appenzeller Railroad	74,963	43,648	118,611	— 4,162	15	0	860	160	7,907	277
Rorschach-Heiden	41,572	22,605	64,177	- 10,670	7	0	1,216	691	9,168	—1,524
Vitznau-Rigi	334,082	19,784	353,866	+ 163	7	0	8,040	2,181	50,523	+ 22
Arth-Rigi Railroad	185,746	11,021	196,767	— 136	11	0	2,558	638	17,886	— 12
The seven railroads	891,797	153,258	1,045,055	— 26,738	81	0	1,852	440	12,902	— 330

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The general result is an amelioration in the receipts of the West Swiss and a serious impairing of that of the East Swiss railroads, particularly of special as well as the regular railroads in this district. The principal cause of this is the oppressed condition of the industry and agriculture throughout the whole year; the month of September of the present year was, however, again more favorable for the regular railroads, as great quantities of fruit and potato crops, movement of troops for the autumn maneuvers, and the interruption of traffic on sundry other lines brought to the United Swiss and to the Toggenburg railroads a great increase of traffic; at all events, the balance for those two railroads will still be a great deal better at the end of the year than it was at the end of September. Before the opening of the Arlberg railroad there will be, though, no idea of a dividend worthy to be mentioned.

The stocks of this as well as of the other principal are nevertheless continually rising since 1878. At the end of December of the following years they stood:

Railways.	1878.	1879.	1880.	October, 1881.
United Swiss Railroad stocks	32	86	220	250
United Swiss Railroad priority	160	275	420	430
Northeastern Railroad stocks	65	120	255	337
Northeastern Railroad priority	240	350	480	560
Central Eastern Railroad stocks	155	285	415	516
Gotthard Railroad stocks	217	265	332	435
Western Swiss Railroad stocks	75	89	186	170
Western Swiss Railroad priority	410	432	490	520

It must not be forgotten that this rising in stocks is not resting upon any solid basis, as the income, respectively the receipts of the railroads, was not progressing in the same proportion, only the stocks have become like gaming stakes, driven up by the brokers at Zürich, Geneva, or Paris. At present (October, 1881) the highest point seems to have already been attained, for all the Swiss railroad stocks show a downward tendency.

WINE.

In some parts of this consular district the wine culture is quite considerable, as, for instance, in the length and breadth of the valley of the Rhine, from the lake of Constance to Chur, and in the canton of Thurgovie; but the spring frosts and hailstorms have for many years prevented the enjoyment of a good vintage, and the one in the fall of 1880 was particularly unproductive. In the present year it is only middling, although there were sanguine hopes entertained for an unusually bountiful yield. Among the best fallen out are the Buchberg, near Thal Rheineck; the district of Berneck upwards to Altstätten, also Sargans and Wallenstadt, but especially Maienfeld, Zenins, and Malans, which latter produce heavy red wines, the so-called Oberländer and Herrschäftler. The Neltliner, which is growing in the Val Tellino (Italy) enjoys the predilection over those generally drank in this country, but nearly all of it is sold out from year to year in advance to East Switzerland. They are highly praised on account of their nerve-calming and digestive qualities, for which reason it sold comparatively too dear at 2 francs per liter. I am convinced that American wine-growers could cultivate with excellent result the vines of Vettlin, of Sondrio, and of the localities of Sassella, Inferno, Paradiso, &c., provided they would plant them in

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well-sunned, rocky ground. I would also recommend similar attempts with the vines of Malans, Maienfeld, &c., as these vines can support the inclemency of northern climates, are doing very well with the cold weather, and, if the weather is in the least propitious, produce fine-flavored wines.

The prices of wine from this district vary this year from 60 to 80 centimes, and a little later they will cost 1 franc per liter; the Rheinthaler from Berneck costs already as much; a rather heavy part of it is retailed as Sauser fresh from the press, in the first stage of fermentation.

The wine produced here is, however, not sufficient to meet the wants of home consumption, so that quantities of Hungarian and Tyrolian wines are imported, which, with regard to price and quality, can so much better compete with the Swiss wines, as the climatical circumstances here rarely admit the realization of a satisfactory vintage.

MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

The same is restricted to some specialties, which are manufactured in great quantities in the mountainous districts of Rhätien. There is in the first line the Iva, a liquor made with the *Achillea moschata* (Iva-bitter and Iva-crême). This latter is a fine aromatic liquor. The *Achillea moschata* is a small alpine herb, which is only growing on granite ground; the bitter stuff is extracted from the leaves of this plant, called the *Ivaol* and *Ivain*, and this far-famed liquor is produced with this extract and the addition of some alcohol and sugar. There are such factories at Samaden, Chur, St. Moritz, and Davos. Another kind of this liquor is the Enzian, a produce of distillation from the bitter roots of different alpine and subalpine gentians; also the fabrication of Alpenkräuter-Magen-bitter has of late much extended, and espècially at Davos, Samaden, and Chur a good deal of this beverage is prepared. The most common productions are, however, the spirit from the lees and the schiedam.

MILK.

There is a distinction to be made between the prices of the milk furnished by the farmers to the dairymen or to other establishments of milk produce, and that which is daily retailed by them to the customers; the latter costs throughout the whole year 18 centimes in the country and 20 centimes per liter in the towns. In spite of these high prices, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the police of health, which is frequently obliged to convict and hand the adulterated-milk sellers over to justice, there are still many complaints about watery or skimmed milk.

At present the farmers get 12 to 13½ centimes for the liter in the cheese factories. Last winter the prices stood about one-half centime higher, but last March, at the renewal of the contracts, the cheesemongers were very clamorous about the fall of prices of the cheese, demanding that also the prices of the milk should be lowered at least 2 centimes per liter. It did not, of course, come to that, but the prices still fell somewhat, so that at present both farmer and cheese-monger have their small profits. It must be added that in almost every village there exists a cheese factory. The farmers have formed themselves into a cheese-producing society; they have established in common a building, and open every one or two years a free competition for the furnishing of the milk, which is to be delivered in their building in quantities in accordance with the importance of the establishment: the

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larger the quantity of the milk, the greater is the competition of the well-renowned cheese manufacturers, and the higher prices the milk will bring. The milk must be delivered warm both morning and in the evening. The slightest adulteration will soon be detected and bring disgrace upon the culprit.

CONDENSED MILK.

During the course of this year two new factories have been springing up within my consular district which condense the milk without any sugar or other saccharine substances, whilst the renowned Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company at Cham condenses the milk by steam and with the addition of sugar. The one is the First Swiss-Alpine Milk Exporting Company, established at Egnach, near Romanshorn, on the Lake of Constance, and is preparing an article which is well worthy of being recommended. This condensed milk is a thick, cream-like liquid, and is sold in bottles of about half a liter at the retail price of 1 franc. It must be extremely convenient for sea voyages, but it finds also an always increasing sale in the towns, as it tastes much like fresh milk, and when mixed with water it makes an excellent substitute for the nourishment of little children. The manner of its preparation is, of course, kept secret by the manufacturers. I could get no exact information about the amount of its consumption.

The second factory sprung up at Gossau (canton of St. Galle), under the name of the firm of Anglo-Swiss Unsweetened Conserved Milk Company, Gossau. The recent date of its origin makes it impossible to form any judgment of the capability of its production; next year I hope to be enabled to make a detailed report about the business of both the above companies, respectively, about this entirely new branch of industry, which undoubtedly will have good success, and is of some interest to the Americans.

BUTTER.

It is an old rule, which reasserts itself every year, that in the spring or early summer, at the time when the pasture is the richest, the butter should be the cheapest, and that the prices should then be gradually rising until New Year's time.

On the market here are quoted: the fine table butter, which is generally brought to the market by the farmers in oblong, round, and stamped pieces weighing one-half pound, and only occasionally one-fourth pound; the kilogram of this kind was sold in October, 1880, at 3 francs, in November 3.10 francs, in December 3.25 francs; in January, 1881, it was falling again to 3.10 francs in consequence of the warm weather, large provisions of hay, and the prospects of an early spring; then from February to May it was 3 francs; in June and July it was coming down to 2.90, and then rising again in August to 3.10 francs; to-day the kilogram is worth 3.20 francs; thus the maximum and minimum difference in the course of one year is about 10 per cent. This table butter is generally of not particularly fine quality, because it is not worked enough in fresh water, contains too much buttermilk, which is soon beginning to ferment. The preparation of the butter is nearly everywhere done after the same old fashion; the improved system of cooling, the centrifugal butter machine, &c., are introduced in this consular district but in one or two great dairies.

The ordinary butter, kitchen butter, is brought to the market in pieces of 10 to 20 pounds and is sold in any quantities; the prices vary in the same ratio as the table butter; that is to say, by the sale of one

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kilogram, it is 5 centimes; by 5 to 10 kilograms, 10 centimes; by 100 kilograms, 20 centimes cheaper than the former. The adulteration of the butter with lard, &c., belongs to the rarities at this market: if I am not mistaken, only one single case of this kind has been reported this year to the cantonal chemist, who has to analyze the suspicious productions.

CHEESE.

There are produced in this district four different kinds of cheese:

(1.) The cheese of Emmenthal, the well-known fat export cheese of Switzerland, the retailed price per kilogram was 2.20 francs till towards end of last December, at spring it went down to 2 francs, and at present it is sold again at 2.20 francs; the half wholesale prices are about 30 to 40 centimes cheaper per kilogram; the wholesale prices range between 130 to 160 francs per 100 kilograms, according to the quality and ripeness of the goods. The export trade is rather flat at present, because Germany, where many cheesemongers of the canton of Berne have settled, has begun to produce a considerable quantity for supplying its own want. The consumption of this kind at home has of late considerably increased.

(2.) Land cheese, half fat, costs throughout the year 1.40 francs per kilogram, and will probably keep this price. The wholesale price amounts to 110 to 120 francs per 100 kilograms.

(3.) Lean cheese costs the whole year 1 to 1.10 francs per kilogram, and 70 to 80 francs per 100 kilograms.

(4.) Cheese of Appenzell, which is soaked in salt brine, smells and tastes very strong, and is sold all the year round 1.20 francs per kilogram, and 80 to 90 francs per 100 kilograms. This sort is only produced in the canton of Appenzell, and finds a great many consumers in the valley of the Rhine and South Germany. The preparation of the brine in which the cheese is soaked till it gets thoroughly saturated is of course the secret of the dealers and manufacturers.

POTATOES.

In consequence of last year's partial failure of the potato crop, the 100 kilograms of ordinary sort did cost in October, 1880, 8 francs and 12 to 15 centimes per kilogram; from November to February the price of the 100 kilograms advanced to 10 francs, and in May to 11 francs; in July the price of new potatoes was 30 centimes per kilogram. As this year's produce generally promises to be a good one, they ask at present (October) 10 centimes per kilogram, and 6 to 7 francs per 100 kilograms, but in November the prices are likely to fall by at least 1 franc per 100 kilograms, as the quality has suffered in September in consequence of the permanent rain and showers.

At present nearly all new potatoes show the peculiarity of having double bulbs, as the hot and dry weather of August formed a strong, mealy bulb, in which, during the rain showers of September, a watery sprouting has grown, which is hardly eatable, and which injures much their quality.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

As the United States of North America group themselves from year to year more together as the world's inexhaustible granary and send their cereals and flour into the interior of Europe, where they successfully compete with the most productive inland countries and conquer

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every year new districts and find new markets, it is of vital interest to them to gain some reliable information about the corn and flour trade in the heart of Europe, in Switzerland.

There was for some years past an increasing demand for American wheat, especially in the western cantons of Switzerland, and such importations have become even more considerable in the course of last winter, but it is asserted that the American cannot at present compete with the Swiss and Hungarian flour. It is averred that the American, having by far not attained the same uniform degree as the Swiss and Austro-Hungarian mills, especially in the production of fine flour, they would, it seems, do better to export to Europe chiefly grain instead of flour also.

Among those whose interest lies in the flour industry the opinion generally prevails that the mill-works are the best in Switzerland, and that the flour which they produce belongs to the most perfect that can be furnished in this branch. An essential improvement in the mills has indeed been brought about by the installation of the mills with porcelain cylinders invented by a Swiss, Wegmann, in Zurich; also the cast-iron cylinders manufactured at Buda-Pesth find steadily more application in the mills.

It is difficult to tell whether the preference of the inland and Hungarian to the American flour is entirely justified, or if it is only dictated by the danger of competition; but to judge from what I have seen until now, I must believe the latter to be the case, and do not doubt an instant that the Americans, who, as it is well known, do not let themselves be deterred by any mechanical difficulty, will eventually make stand still many a mill in Europe by their successful competition; and if in any branch, it is in that of the production of provisions that the United States of North America are acknowledged to be the "growing giant" who threatens to crush all competition. This is already apprehended by the millers of Switzerland, and they make extraordinary efforts to do their best as regards the quality in flour.

The corn trade of Switzerland is in the hands of about thirty great firms, of which the following are known as the most important: L. Dreyfus & Co., Mayer, Weismann & Co., C. Auer, Schapringer & Weil, J. Stürzinger & Son, G. Lüllig, Ch. Heberlein, R. Bleibel, Ch. Guggenheim, Laslin & Baumann, J. R. Schellenberg, Ruegg & Oeter, A. Kezselring, L. Liebmann, Ed. & Fred von Pfister, Gebr. Gastpar, Ph. Huber, A. Sauter & Co., &c. They have their provisions in the stores at Romanshorn and Rorschach, Zürich, Olten, Morges, and Geneva.

Hungarian and Roumanian wheat have their stores in Romanshorn and Rorschach.

The South Russian, coming via Marseilles, at Morges and Geneva.

The North Russian and American in Olten, or, more properly, at Basle, in which place, however, the warehouses necessary for a vast trade must first be built.

When the American corn trade will be well developed, then Basle must be chosen for their main storehouses, because of the direct tariffs, and also in order to command all round the whole territory of Switzerland, it being the next frontier place, just as Romanshorn and Rorschach are that for the Hungarian and Roumanian provisions, and Morges and Geneva for those coming via Marseilles.

For the wholesale business only the storehouses at the frontier play, till now, an important part, and not those in the interior of the country, as Zürich and Olten, for these just-mentioned two reasons—the direct

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tariffs and the advantages of the easier transportation to all parts of the country. The storing up of the American wheat in the interior of Switzerland might only then be suitable when it will have triumphed over its competitors.

It may be proper to give here some information about the storehouses in Switzerland. The most capacious and best organized are those of the Swiss Northeastern Railway at Romanshorn, on Lake of Constance, where the corn is mostly shipped by steam and sailing vessels, sometimes also by common boats or by rail. The storehouses have the triple task: (1) the storing up; (2) the lading, re-expedition, &c.; (3) the manipulations, as shoveling and cleansing, &c. The management of the storehouses is under the superintendence of the storehouse direction, which only considers written orders, and discharges them in the same order in which they have been received. The storehouses are always well guarded; they are insured against fire; and in case of fire the losses are compensated at the rate of current average prices; their entrance is only allowed to the employés and to the merchants connected or having business with the direction. All merchants doing business with the storehouses stand in account-current with the direction, so that the latter charges the owner with freightage and expenses in the account when the supplies come in, in case they give sufficient security; the account-current advances of the warehouse direction (such as warehouse rents, occasional advances of money, &c., included) are, however, never allowed to exceed two-thirds of the value of the goods, and the security for the advances must be given first to the direction before the goods can be delivered. The warehouse rents amount to 2 francs per 10 tons of corn for the first week; 4 to 5 francs for the first month, according as the corn is in sacks or emptied out, and for the second and following month 3 to 4 francs. The taxes for transport and expedition amount to 2 to 9 francs per 10 tons, according to the expenses of lading and weighing connected with it. The taxes for manipulation are very low, as, for example, for shoveling, 100 kilograms 4 centimes; for emptying in another vessel, the same; for cleansing, 10 to 12 centimes; for sampling, 20 centimes per sample. These tariffs change from time to time when the circumstances of competition render it necessary; not all corn that comes into the storehouses is consumed in the country, a small part of it being in transport. A customs office is also established in the storehouses, by which a control is exercised over the arrivals, be it declared in transit or for inland consumption.

The building of the Arlberg Railroad, which has begun now and when, in about five years, ready, will shorten a great deal the distance between Switzerland and the Hungarian corn districts, the storehouse at Romanshorn will, without doubt, lose much of its importance, and Buchs, the next station on the Swiss side to the Arlberg tunnel, will in all probability, become the chief storing place for Hungarian grain, if the Bavarian and other Austrian railroads, which alone managed till now the shipping of the grain from Hungary to Romanshorn, will not considerably reduce their freight; and there have, indeed, of late conferences of the interested railroad directors taken place, and it is surmised that such tariff charges have already been projected, which will keep head against the competition of the Arlberg Railroad. Until now, however, nothing positive has been published; the Lloyd of Pesth announces the folowing:

The Steam Navigation Company of the Danube have also resolved to grant some reduction in the amount of freight to Switzerland, respectively to Southern Germany, and the respective reduction tables will shortly be published opportunely with the approaching export season for the orientation of the grain trade; it can be stated

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with satisfaction that the transport houses and shipping agents, contrary to their former habits, lose no time in duly executing the orders and in adopting such measures, which expedite the export business.

This has, of course, an immediate bearing upon the American corn export to Europe, because by those means the prices must be more reduced. The American exporter can, however, easily stand a quite considerable reduction, as the American power of production grows in a far greater porportion than that of the European corn countries, which must nearly have reached their climax, and will even rather go backward than forward in proportion to their always growing population.

Also, with regard to the means of transportation, America advances decidedly more rapidly than Europe, so that the prospects also in this circumstance are more favorable for the Americans. They speak at present in Germany a great deal of the building of channels which are to unite Southern Russia, Austro-Hungary, and Germany, and which should especially serve to the conveyance of grain, but they are not built yet, and it will at all events be some time before such a combined enterprise can be achieved; more so, because the great proprietors and railroad kings in Germany and Austria are naturally against the realization of such scheme, which would surely curtail by considerable their safest income; the same may be said in regard to the colonization and raising to a vast corn-field the Tunisian dependencies, now under process of annexation to France; that "it is not yet accomplished," and when it should become a faet, it will be time enough to discuss the case upon its merits.

To return once more to the importation of grain and flour into Europe, I must add that since the Austrians as well as the Americans have begun to import theirs into Switzerland the Swiss millers and corn dealers are united to oppose a serious resistance to such importation.

Thus the administration of the corn exchange at Zürich was lately commissioned by no less than 200 millers and corn dealers of East Switzerland to address in their name a petition to the federal council, insisting upon the necessity of increasing the duty of entry of flour to 2 francs per 100 kilograms, adducing among others the following reasons:

(1) Because the circumstances at the breadstuff market have considerably changed, and we have to reckon hereafter with America, which does not make the prices according to the results of the harvest, but according to the more or less great inclination to speculation.

(2) Because we are obliged to procure the corn from those countries which possess no developed flour industry, in order to provide by those means a more effective counterpoise against the already-mentioned artificial grain and flour prices which are certainly to be expected.

(3) Because, by only adopting those measures, it will be possible for us to give, as heretofore, to our population a good and cheap bread.

(4) Because by those means there will be secured also for agriculture a cheap and substantial food, of falling off of the grain, as a most efficacious help to the milk industry, whilst a rise in the prices of those half manufactures would surely result in the decline of the cattle breed, especially with smaller land owners.

From this petition one can see how well the Swiss millers can argue their case, but the members of the federal government and the Swiss population at large will consider this matter in another light and never will even discuss an increase of the duty on the entry of flour, and much less give their consent to such proceedings; the greater the competition in the trade of the flour and bread, the better for the Swiss people.

Switzerland ranks with the best consumers of breadstuffs in the world; for, notwithstanding the advanced state of development of agriculture in general, there must annually be imported from foreign countries about

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1.2 quintals of breadstuffs per head of the number of population. The imports during the year of 1880–1881, that is to say, from July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, amounted to, wheat, 2,699,352 cwt.; rye, 25,082 cwt.; oats, 267,121 cwt.; barley, 170,786 cwt.; total, 3,162,341 cwt., to which must be added flour, 170,610—total, 3,332,951 quintals; thus, about 1.2 quintals per head of the whole population. The year before, that is to say, from July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880, the importation was somewhat weaker, but it always amounted to, wheat, 2,480,618 cwt.; rye, 32,613 cwt.; oats, 279,371 cwt.; barley, 156,864 cwt.; flour, 181,140—total, 3,130,666; that is, per head of the population, about one-tenth of a quintal less than 1880–1881. This increase in importation during the just expired year, when compared with that of the former year, was in a great measure owing to the partial failure of the fruit and potato crops.

In the present year the import will, very likely, be considerably less than it was last year, probably even less than in the year of 1879–1880, because the harvest of this year throughout Switzerland, where it has been spared by hail and inundation, the damage of which is estimated to amount to no less than 3,500,000 francs, presents in general a good average.

In the estimation of the state of this year's harvest in Switzerland, one had better rely upon the information contained in the statements of Commissioner Meyer, lately made at the international seed market at Vienna, in presence of 4,000 to 5,000 persons, to this effect:

The harvest in Switzerland, favored by the finest weather, turned out very well; we can therefore produce such excellent and fine qualities as it has not been the case for many years before. According to reports received from every side wheat is yielding at the average of 80 to 85 per cent. if a middling harvest, while people complain more of the rye, for in this grain the estimation varies from 50 to 100 per cent.; the average result, however, might hardly be estimated to be more than 70 per cent.; the oats do not look very promising, and a middling harvest can hardly be expected. Potatoes are excellent; they have blossomed so beautifully that a bountiful yield can be expected, surpassing the average by 15 to 30 per cent. The potato harvest is a very important factor, because the Swiss consumes a great deal of potatoes, and by so doing he saves the bread.

Also the Indian corn, which in many districts, as, for instance, in the Rhine Valley. Sargans, and the northern part of Grisons, constitutes an important breadstuff, promises a good yield.

Fruits are very abundant this year; all these are factors, which point to a considerable less importation of breadstuffs for the next months.

There will nevertheless be needed an importation of at least 12,000,000 of quarters of breadstuffs, to which there must besides be added 1,500,000 quarters; for one must not forget that Switzerland has not only to provide for its own inhabitants, but also for the foreigners, tourists, visitors at watering places, &c., which was this summer more the case than ever before; the Grisons alone lodged during July and August last, daily, between 5,000 and 8,000 guests, and the other centers for foreign visitors amounted at least to four times as many.

Also the straw-goods manufacture in the cantons of Argovie and Luzerne claim a share in the produce of the rye-fields, in a manner that their want increases from year to year; the stalks, which are used for the straw-plaiting, must be cut before they are ripe, by which proceeding thousands of quintals of rye do not arrive at their stage of fructescence and thus are lost for the consumption as breadstuffs.

The cultivation of grain is from year to year going backward in Switzerland, because, considering the high wages and expensiveness of manure, which the agriculture would peremptorily require here, the cultivation of the meadows seems gradually to take place, especially as the steadily increasing milk production also requires a proportionate in-

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crease in the production of the hay. In many regions, as for example in the canton of Appenzell, in district of Toggenburg, &c., where formerly handsome corn-fields were planted, not a blade of grain is to be seen now, and even potatoes are scarce; all has been transformed into meadows, which, if they are well prepared, produce at least two good crops of hay and one of grass per season; they require besides but little labor.

CROPS OF EUROPE.

As regards the yield of crops in all Europe, the following is a correct copy of the table lately published at the international seed fair at Vienna:

Countries.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
Prussia	85	87	100	100
Saxony	100	100	100	100
Bavaria:				
Upper and Nether Franconia	102	90	100	80
Suabia	100	110	105	98
Palatinate	78	83	78	68
Baden	80	75	80	80
Wurtemburg	95	100	100	90
Mecklenburg	72	93	100	90
Switzerland	83	70	.....	95
Denmark	75	87	80	85
Sweden and Norway	85	78	83	93
Austria	107	108	100	106
Hungary	90	100	84	85
Italy:				
Upper	70	.....	.....	75
Middle	90	.....	.....	.....
South	70	.....	55	55
France	85	.....	.....	.....
Holland	100	100	100	100
Great Britain and Ireland	90	.....	110	80
Russia:				
Esthland	98	112	118	123
Courland	78	50	78	78
Other northern	.....	100	110	110
Podolia	95	95	100	105
Central	120	120	115	115
South winter	110	120	125	120
South summer	90	120	125	120
Bessarabia	80	105	80	100
Roumania, small	42	47	59	62
Roumania, large, Wallachia	60	60	60	60
Moldavia	100	105	90	90
Servia	78	73	53	30

Whilst, in former times, the millers regularly frequented the corn markets to buy their provisions, now, owing to the constantly growing competition, the corn-dealers are traveling about to see the millers with the samples of corn they have in the store-houses; and the millers are in their turn going round to the bakers with samples of their flour.

GRAIN STOREHOUSES.

I have already mentioned that with the establishment of the Arlberg railroad a great change will take place in the Swiss corn-trade, because the store-houses for Hungarian corn will be established at Buchs, and the corn-market, now weekly held at Romanshorn, Lindau, and Rorschach, will also, in all probability, be translocated to Buchs. Are now the Americans determined and ready to undertake the competition with the Hungarians? Then I would by all means advise them to look round in Buchs, in view of establishing there store-houses, in order that they should be enabled to offer battle and to fight the enemy on its own ground.

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There can be no doubt but that the French and Swiss railroads would quite agree to reduce their freight; there are already differential tariffs introduced on the Swiss railroads based upon the principle of reducing the freight on every new stretch of 100 kilometers, so that at present there is, for instance, to be paid per ton for the first 100 kilometers 9 centimes, for the second 7, for the third only 3 (9) centimes; and there could reasonably a still further reduction be expected for transportation in a block.

It would be to the advantage of American competition to secure at Buchs, on the main point of influx of the Hungarian grain into Switzerland, as the best place for stores in wholesale trade, I give here below a table of the movement, entry and exit, of breadstuffs in the storehouses of the Swiss Northeastern Railroad at Romanshorn during the last ten years:

	Imports.	Exports.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*
1870	720,000	719,000
1871	814,000	800,000
1872	293,000	335,000
1873	310,000	327,000
1874	314,000	302,000
1875	590,000	567,000
1876	628,000	539,000
1877	999,000	948,000
1878	1,150,000	1,150,000
1879	981,000	1,060,000
1880	666,000	600,000

These figures were taken from the periodical publications of the controller of the storehouse administration. They comprehend only the goods which have really passed through that storehouse, and not those which were received by the administration for direct carting or by way of re-expedition.

EDUCATION.

The organization of public schools in Switzerland, when compared with those of other countries, deserves to be termed, at least, good; they offer, however, in the different cantons, so far as regards their organization, school-time, occupation, discipline, expenses, assistance from the state, &c., a very variegated picture; to begin at the lowest.

Schools for little children, or children's garden.—They comprise children of the age before they should be obliged to frequent the schools, viz, from past third to the sixth year; they are exclusively under the superintendence of female teachers, and are all free concerns, instituted by the districts, societies, or by private individuals; they took first rise in the towns and manufacturing places in order to enable the parents to attend to their daily work, but now they are extending more and more over all parts of Switzerland, so that at present the majority of the larger communities possess such schools. In the French cantons the occupation of the little ones extends, also, to the beginning of the reading, writing, and calculating; in the German parts of Switzerland such occupations are, however, rigorously excluded, and only playful and easy hand-work is admitted. The frequentation of these schools is voluntary, and the parents are, as a rule, obliged to secure the existence of those institutions by monthly contributions, if they are not already provided for.

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Primary or elementary schools.—These form the nucleus of the free-school system; their frequentation is obligatory for all children at their sixth or seventh year; the school-day is generally made up from five to six hours, with the exception of the summer and fall vacations, which amount altogether from six to ten weeks; in some cantons, of the mountainous regions especially, where most of the families desert their villages to take up their abode during the summer in the mountains, the instruction is partially if not totally suspended; in which cases the obligatory attendance upon the winter-schools is lengthened from 1 to 3 years. In other places, there are, in summer, only half-day schools for the larger children who are to help their parents in the field-work; in some places it is so arranged that the teachers take in the forenoon the older and in the afternoon the younger children for tuition throughout the whole year; the schools, nevertheless, for the entire day and year, are now making more and more their way in all the cantons, and they will be introduced everywhere. In west and central Switzerland the first three classes are the greater part led by female teachers, and the children come only at their ninth or tenth year in the hands of male teachers. In the towns and large villages a teacher has to instruct at the same time only one or, at the utmost, two classes; the smaller the village and the number of pupils, the more courses fall upon one teacher. In most of the cantons there exists a legal restriction of the number of pupils for a master, which is not allowed to surpass eighty. The branches of instruction are reading and writing in the national language, respecting ability for expressing one's thoughts by word and by letter in the mother-tongue; elementary arithmetic; country's history and geography; biblical history, singing, drawing, and gymnastics; also female hand-work for the girls in the upper classes, for which special teachers are engaged. The school-houses are generally the largest buildings in the village, have nearly everywhere well-lighted and well-ventilated rooms and convenient desks. The male and female teachers are formed in special seminaries which comprise three to four years' courses, and must prove their ability, that is to say, eligibility, through examination before the cantonal board of education. An unpatented teacher can, at best, be employed as assistant for a short time. The yearly salary is everywhere fixed; it varies, however, according to the canton, parish, and duration of school time, from 600 to 3,000 francs. In the country of the progressive cantons it amounts to 1,500 francs besides free lodgings; in the towns it is higher, in the mountainous cantons smaller, especially where the entire maintenance of the schools is lying exclusively on the parish. The state defrays, but only in few cantons, the expenses of the primary schools. In most of them this is a matter for the community, or at best the state is yearly contributing a certain amount towards the expenses. But the instruction of the children is everywhere gratis, and where no school-fund exists, which should facilitate the matter, the entire amount of the expenses must be levied by means of taxes. In every canton the minimum of the duties to be fulfilled by the pupils is generally prescribed by the special cantonal board of education, which is exercising a more or less strict control, settles the matter of instruction, causes the schools from time to time to be inspected by special agents, and most carefully guards against abuses and sees to it that all inexcusable neglects to attend the schools should severely be punished by the competent cantonal authorities. As far as statistical reports go, Switzerland possesses at present 430,000 primary pupils, of both sexes, which are managed by

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about 8,000 male and female teachers. For the primary schools there are annually spent:

	Francs
For salaries, about	15,000,000
For means of instruction	1,000,000
For interest on capital for building	6,000,000
Total	22,000,000

Thus nearly 6 francs per head of the whole population.

REPEATING SCHOOL.

This also belongs to the public schools, and is obligatory for two years for all pupils after they have left the primary schools; if the pupils do not frequent higher schools, they have weekly one day or two half-days for the purpose of repeating and strengthening what they have learned in the primary schools; the teachers are the same as in the primary schools.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

These schools are but in few cantons obligatory, and notwithstanding that the state generally provides these schools with handsome financial endowments, their attendance is nevertheless most everywhere voluntary. The children who have finished the highest classes of the primary schools, enter the secondary schools and remain there two or three years. The instruction, besides the pursuance of the teachers of the primary school, comprises also French, now and then English, and the Italian languages; in the French part of Switzerland the elements of the German language; geometry, bookkeeping, arithmetic, history, geography, natural history, drawing, &c., and partly prepares for the entrance in higher schools, such as gymnasiums, industrial, and technical schools; or into practical life; as the major part of the pupils, after having finished the courses of these secondary schools, are directly engaging in apprenticeship, that is to say, they are entering a shop or counting house in order to learn some profession, or whatever they have chosen as their future vocation. The school money in the secondary schools amounts annually to from 30 to 80 francs. Poor pupils often are allowed to frequent these schools gratis.

The teachers of the secondary schools must have attained a much higher degree of education than those of the primary schools; their salary varies from 1,800 to 3,500 francs. Generally three or four communities possess together one secondary school; the subsidies and contributions of private individuals and communities and the school moneys, swelling the state endowments, help the support of these institutions, which are of so great importance because they enable every pupil to attain in the country of his home a better education, and are requiring besides no considerable sacrifices. In the secondary schools of the towns the two sexes are separated everywhere, in the country almost nowhere, but also the girls have generally a male and not a female teacher; in all Switzerland the number of pupils in the secondary schools amounts to 30,000.

FORMING SCHOOLS.

These schools present in Switzerland the most variegated picture in every respect; here they are voluntary; there obligatory; here they comprehend from the sixteenth to the twentieth year (till the entrance

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in the military service); there they are replacing the repeating schools and comprehend the fourteenth and fifteenth years of age; here only a few evening hours; there whole days are consecrated to them every week; here the instruction extends especially to commercial branches; there it is a special preparation for the examination of the recruits. To judge after the experiences made until now, the tendency for the general establishment of obligatory forming schools with extension to the twentieth year, and weekly some evening hours, is gaining more and more ground, but many years can pass yet until they have taken root in all communities, so that they become as popular as the primary schools. Most of the forming schools are endowed with an assistance from the state; the instruction is generally performed by the same teachers as in the primary and secondary schools, sometimes also by clergymen, artisans, &c.

The above-described five gradations of schools are intended for the great masses. For those who are aspiring for more learning, there are, in nearly every canton, higher schools for their services.

CANTONAL SCHOOLS WITH GYMNASIAL, MERCANTILE, AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS.

(*a*) The gymnasium comprehends generally seven years and prepares for the university.

(*b*) The mercantile school comprehends two years, and enables the graduate to immediately enter the great mercantile houses.

(*c*) The technical department prepares in three to four years for the entrance into the polytechnicum.

The candidates for teacher's office in secondary schools attain their forming by frequenting certain branches of all the three just-named divisions.

UNIVERSITIES AND ACADEMIES.

The universities with the four faculties of theology, political science, medicine and philosophy, now existing in Switzerland, are located at Zurich, Berne, and Basle; there is also a veterinary school at Berne; the academies in the French part of Switzerland, viz: at Lausanne, Neufchatel, and Geneva, are in general much like those of German Switzerland, but among them only Geneva possesses a medical, and Lausanne also a pharmaceutical and technical division. The number of the students and auditors in these six highest cantonal schools amount to about 1,600.

The only real Swiss federal school, the crown of all cantonal schools, is the Polytechnicum at Zurich, which, as is well known, has already gained a world-wide reputation.

Besides all the above-named public schools, there are in Switzerland a lot of private school establishments or boarding schools, the major part of which are engaged in the education of girls; but there are also some much-renowned and long-established boarding schools for boys, which have generally an international character, as there assemble pupils of most every part of the world; over these private institutions, the state, respectively the cantonal authorities reserve to themselves as well the right of superintendence.

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The following are the tables for humidity, observed during the year at St. Galle:

PSYCHROMETER.

(*a*) *Water dampness (humidity) of the air, in per cent.*

Months.	7 o'clock a. m.	1 o'clock p. m.	9 o'clock p. m.	Medium.
1880.				
July	76	66	82	75
August	85	72	89	82
September	88	71	89	83
October	89	73	86	83
November	86	80	83	83
December	81	75	79	78
1881.				
January	90	83	89	87
February	91	75	87	84
March	83	66	80	76
April	88	71	85	81
May	74	62	80	72
June	77	57	78	71
The year	84.00	70.92	83.92	78.66

(*b*) *Dryest and dampest days.*

Months.	Minimum of the observations.	Dryest days.	Dampest days.
1880.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
July	25th at 1 o'clock 43	25th and 29th 59	22d 97
August	5th at 1 o'clock 57	1st 73	30th 95
September	7th at 1 o'clock 52	7th 71	22d 97
October	2d at 1 o'clock 31	28th 63	12th 96
November	18th at 9 o'clock 23	18th 55	5th 99
December	29th at 1 o'clock 39	20th 50	1st 100
1881.			
January	19th at 1 o'clock 46	29th 66	4th 98
February	16th at 1 o'clock 35	28th 62	22d 99
March	16th at 1 o'clock 32	18th 57	1st 98
April	18th at 9 o'clock 39	18th 56	3d 99
May	2d at 1 o'clock 26	2d 29	21st 99
June	2d at 1 o'clock 31	21st 48	8th 98
The year	18th Nov. at 9 o'clock 23	2d May 29	1st Dec 100

A. J. DEZEYK,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Galle, October 25, 1881.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA.

Annual report by Consul Scheuch.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, November 1, 1881.

In compliance with the consular rules and regulations, I herewith respectfully submit the yearly report upon the commerce and navigation of my consular district for the year 1880, also some tabular statements for the same year and the first three quarters of 1881.

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As stated in former reports, I have to repeat that, owing to the almost entire absence of any comprehensive and reliable system of statistics in Spain, and especially in a port like Barcelona, the so-called Liverpool and Manchester of the peninsula, it is next to impossible to perform the required duty conscientiously and correctly. The only paper under government auspices is the Balanza Mercantile, but the last copy issued furnishes data for 1876.

The year 1880 has been in every branch of business a far more prosperous one than its predecessor. The principal products raised in Catalonia are nuts, almonds, and wine, and as the phylloxera had made its appearance for the two previous years, crops of grapes were expected to fall short, but to the surprise and delight of all, an unexpected harvest was gathered and of a very fine quality. The failure in France, on account of the terrible ravages made by that insect, made prices rise to nearly double of those of the previous year, so that wine-growers actually gathered two crops. The exportation of wine to France in 1880 has never been reached heretofore, viz, over $3,000,000 worth, taking in consideration that only the cheapest class of Catalonia wines are exported to France, for the use of making the so-called Bordeaux.

SHIPPING

has increased in 1880 in number and tonnage of vessels in and outward; and while the exports to the United States have almost doubled, the imports from the United States have not suffered a decrease. It is not very satisfactory to see the yearly falling off in American ships' arrivals in this port—in fact, in all other Mediterranean ports—but the fact cannot be denied. My return (Table No. 1) shows the number of vessels arrived during 1880 to have been but 3, while ten years ago more than 30 discharged American cargoes in this port in one year. The Marseilles lines of steamers to Cuba and South America have placed extra steamers on, making now semi-monthly trips, stopping on their way to and from Marseilles, and touching on their homeward voyage at New Orleans. The same company runs also now monthly steamers to New York, taking passengers and merchandise at this port. The Hamburg line have also added two more steamers, running now semi-monthly trips between Hamburg and the different Spanish ports, stopping at Barcelona. The cargoes of the different flags inward have not undergone much change, only that Spanish and German vessels are taking an increased part of the coal-carrying trade from England over last year, which may be attributable to the fact that cotton from the United States is largely brought now by English steamers, while formerly almost the whole of the cotton to this port was carried by sailing vessels, mostly Spanish. Most all flags bring their country's products, and most all foreign vessels clear in ballast. My return (Table No. 2) shows the Spanish shipping, with an increase in arrivals, compared with the previous year. Table 3 shows the foreign shipping (American and Spanish not included), with a decrease in the number of ships, but an increase in the value of cargoes. The principal articles imported were:

COTTON.

	Bales.
From the United States	130,750
From Brazil	14,118
From the West Indies	12,600
From Levant and other ports	46,000
Total	203,468

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an increase over 1879 of 28,003 bales. Estimated consumption in 1880 178,448 bales, leaving a stock on hand January 1, 1881, of 24,720 bales.

SUGAR.

Arrived, during 1880, 56,700 cases, most all from Spanish colonies, against 44,500 cases in 1879.

COFFEE.

Total receipts, 1880, 1,430,000 kilograms; most from Cuba and Porto Rico; a considerable increase over 1879.

HIDES.

Total importation, 1880, 498,500; stock on hand January 1, 1879, 55,000; consumption in 1880, 460,000; prices higher than in 1879.

COCOA.

In 1880:	Kilograms
From Caracas	110,600
From Cuba	53,000
From Guayaquil	1,360,000
Total	1,523,600

PETROLEUM.

Receipts, 1880, 18,600 boxes and 29,185 barrels, against 1870, 22,800 boxes and 22,185 barrels. Formerly all petroleum from the States was refined, but since the government (Spanish) some two years ago raised the duty on refined and allowed crude to enter at a very low tax, many refineries have been started, and all the petroleum now imported is crude. The importation of

WHEAT

not only from the States, but also from Russia and Gallicia, almost ceased during 1880, and as the crops all over Spain have been again this year very favorable, no wheat importations are expected; but to what amount the wheat importation from America has decreased is more than balanced by the importation of

ALCOHOL.

Some three years ago the first trial shipments of American alcohol were made, and since then a steady increase manifestly is shown. I confidently say that from all appearances American alcohol will soon be more used in the manufacture of wine and liquors in Spain, and especially in Catalonia, than German (potato spirit), provided our distillers, and more so our shippers, will carefully watch that no "bad smelling" (this is the Spanish phrase used by merchants here) is shipped: I mention this, as I have been told that 50 barrels had been declined for acceptance for that reason at Tarragona. With a constantly increasing demand for alcohol, Germany certainly cannot produce enough, even in years of extra large potato crops, and the States will and must be the country to draw from. I find German alcohol to command a higher price than

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American solely for the reason that wine and liquor manufacturers (specially for the finer qualities of wines) prefer German for its being milder (sweeter) and not so harsh as American, but I should think our distillers could overcome this easily. In respect to

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

the year 1880 has been a very dull one, no new ones having been undertaken, and the only important ones finished are two blocks of public warehouses, commenced in 1877. The museum buildings in the Grand Park, the quays, also the water-works, have advanced but slightly, while the harbor works during 1880 gained little progress, and at present work thereon has been entirely suspended and the chief engineer resigned. The reason for this is, that about a month ago an uncommon heavy storm from the sea proved after twelve years' building and an expense of 25,000,000 pesetas, that the original plans had to be abandoned, or the one-half of the port (the outer one, for large ships) could not give any safety. During the storm referred to, large ships were torn from their moorings, drifted about, and that no more damage was done is miraculous.

The traffic on railroad lines has considerably increased, and the new line to Madrid, via Villa Nueva, Vallo, and Zaragoza, by 75 kilometers shorter than the old one, via Lerida and Zaragoza, is fast approaching completion. In regard to this latter (new) road I shall report separately when completed, as its rolling-stock (engines and cars) will be of American manufacture, the first ever used and run in Spain.

FRED'K H. SCHEUCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, November 1, 1881.

TABLE No. 1.—*Return of American shipping at the port of Barcelona during the year* 1880.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

	No.	Crew.	Tonnage.
Arrived	3	34	1,685
Departed	3	34	1,685

CARGOES INWARD.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Petroleum:		
Barrels	5,714	$33,709
Cases	1,600	
Cotton, bales	1,655	115,850
Total in United States gold		149,559

Outward in ballast.

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TABLE No. 2.—*Return of Spanish shipping exclusively at the port of Barcelona during the year* 1880.

Description.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Coasting	972	243,638	587	209,655
Foreign	704	293,580	527	178,546
Colonial	63	35,275	163	72,485
Total, 1880	1,739	572,493	1,277	460,686
Total, 1879	1,732	520,578	1,323	419,818

Estimated value of cargoes inward: 1880, $30,000,000; 1879, $24,000,000.
Estimated value of cargoes outward: 1880, $25,000,000; 1879, $21,000,000.
N. B.—Coasting vessels under 20 tons are not figured in the foregoing statement Of this class some 2,000 have entered the port during the year. Values of cargoes unknown.

TABLE No. 3.—*Return of foreign shipping (American and Spanish not included) at the port of Barcelona during the year* 1880.

Flags.	Arrived.			Departed.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value of cargoes.
English	289	193,450	$5,879,080	289	193,450	$300,000
French	207	98,600	3,866,150	207	98,600	2,950,000
Italian	212	48,800	1,477,075	212	48,800	222,500
Swedish and Norwegian	83	35,160	1,521,605	83	35,160	85,000
German	42	28,295	1,532,000	42	28,295	150,000
Russian	15	7,970	224,200	15	7,970	.....
Austrian	11	4,345	184,500	11	4,345	.....
Danish	15	3,560	56,750	15	3,560	37,000
Greek	8	2,875	231,000	8	2,875	9,000
Belgian	2	2,730	110,000	2	2,730	.....
Dutch	2	655	18,000	2	655	.....
Mexican	2	550	25,000	2	550	27,500
Portuguese	1	110	.....	1	110	13,000
Total	889	427,100	15,125,360	889	427,100	3,795,000
Against, in 1879	874	406,467	14,575,790	847	406,467	1,450,000

TABLE No. 4.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Barcelona to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September* 30, 1881.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1880.	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	September 30, 1881.	
Iron ore	.....	.....	.....	$1,022 35	$1,022 35
Corks	.....	$733 83	.....	1,476 75	2,210 58
Wine	$4,144 23	621 20	$5,075 26	5,063 30	14,903 79
Licorice root	.....	11,982 79	2,830 47	35,395 59	50,208 85
Kid gloves	.....	.....	.....	3,189 70	3,189 70
Pepper	168 63	.....	91 00	.....	259 63
Goat-skins	105 00	.....	.....	.....	105 00
Beans	.....	1,606 50	.....	.....	1,606 50
Machinery	.....	.....	911 20	.....	911 20
Cigarette paper	.....	.....	431 20	.....	431 20
Olive oil	.....	.....	580 80	.....	580 80
Sundries	671 80	.....	1,038 00	280 00	1,989 80
Total in United States gold	5,089 66	14,944 32	10,967 93	46,418 59	77,419 50
Total for preceding year	17,346 86	2,586 45	9,102 92	2,665 95	31,694 18
Increase	.....	12,357 87	1,865 01	43,752 64	45,725 32
Decrease	12,257 20	.....	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE No. 5.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency district of Tarragona to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1881.*

Articles.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1880.	March 30, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	September 30, 1881.	Total for the year.
Wine	$23,320 24	$55,262 01	$34,599 41	$92,179 80	$145,361 46
Almonds	57,568 04	.....	11,832 50	33,113 79	102,514 33
Licorice root	.....	.....	7,423 44	5,176 10	12,599 54
Licorice paste	.....	.....	2,082 67	.....	2,082 67
Carob beans	.....	350 00	173 40	.....	523 40
Total in United States gold	80,888 28	56,612 01	56,111 42	70,469 69	263,081 40
Total for preceding year	92,550 75	16,012 40	32,712 29	36,146 88	177,422 32
Increase	.....	39,599 61	23,399 13	34,322 81	85,659 08
Decrease	11,622 47	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 6.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency district of Valencia Grao to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1881.*

Articles.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1880	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	September 30, 1881.	Total for the year.
Oranges	$92,944 40	$212,385 83	$92,715 23	.....	$398,045 46
Raisins	1 00	.....	.....	$1,447 50	1,448 50
Capers	372 00	340 00	.....	.....	712 00
Saffron	3,559 67	1,267 95	2,357 08	1,279 23	8,463 93
Wine	.....	32,336 39	15,735 23	2,900 00	50,971 62
Worm guts	868 50	965 00	3,856 14	1,211 07	6,900 71
Fans	.....	3,590 76	609 34	521 45	4,721 55
Tiles	596 57	890 98	959 33	467 15	2,914 05
Antiquities	214 00	1,710 40	422 36	28 95	2,375 71
Miscellaneous	126 08	249 63	215 48	203 80	794 99
Total in United States gold	98,682 22	253,736 94	116,870 19	8,059 15	477,348 50
Total for preceding year	91,160 38	319,564 22	205,661 41	13,247 05	629,633 06
Increase	7,521 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	65,827 28	88,791 22	5,187 90	152,284 56

TABLE No. 7.—*Statement showing the movement of cotton at the port of Barcelona during the first, second, and third quarters of the year* 1881.

Time.	United States.		Brazil.		West Indies.	
	Bales.	*Quintals.*	*Bales.*	*Quintals.*	*Bales.*	*Quintals.*
Arrivals third trimester, 1881	10,000	26,159	6,521	4,872	7,100	12,511
Arrivals third trimester, 1880	14,574	30,607	4,701	3,686	.....	.....
Increase in 1881	.....	.....	1,810	1,186	7,100	12,511
Decrease in 1881	4,574	4,448	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock on hand January 1, 1881	15,100	31,710	4,100	3,400	.....	.....
Receipts first and second trimester, 1881	80,985	174,024	12,989	10,256	.....	.....
Receipts third trimester, 1881	10,000	26,159	6,521	4,872	7,100	12,511
Total	106,085	231,893	23,610	18,528	7,100	12,511
Consume	82,134	192,867	23,610	18,528	7,100	12,511
Stock September 30, 1881	23,641	39,026	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock September 30, 1880	7,475	13,057	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase in 1881	16,166	25,969	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease in 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE No. 7.—*Statement showing the movement of cotton, &c.*—Continued.

Time.	East Indies.		Levant and indirect.		Total.	
	Bales.	*Quintals.*	*Bales.*	*Quintals.*	*Bales*	*Quintals.*
Arrivals third trimester, 1881	3,800	6,650	27,382	50,696	54,803	100,868
Arrivals third trimester, 1880	.....	.....	4,744	4,969	24,019	29,262
Increase in 1881	3,800	6,650	22,638	45,727	35,348	66,074
Decrease in 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,574	4,448
Stock on hand January 1, 1881	3,920	7,220	1,600	3,070	24,720	45,490
Receipts first and second trimester, 1881	7,800	12,250	26,634	53,924	128,408	251,454
Receipts third trimester, 1881	3,800	6,650	27,382	50,696	54,803	100,988
Total	15,520	27,120	55,616	107,690	207,931	397,742
Consumed	13,120	23,020	36,704	74,154	162,708	321,980
Stock September 30, 1881	2,400	4,100	18,872	33,536	45,223	76,682
Stock September 30, 1880	3,150	6,621	23,241	47,449	33,866	67,127
Increase in 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,166	25,969
Decrease in 1881	750	2,521	4,369	13,613	5,119	16,434

Cotton afloat for Barcelona direct, October 1: From the United States, none; from Brazil, 1,133 bales.

Time.	1881.	1880.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Stock on hand September 30	45,223	33,866
Cotton afloat	1,133	1,314
Total	46,356	35,180

Quotations September 30, 1881:	Pesetas.
Charleston good middling	81–83.2
New Orleans superfine	85–86
Pernambuco superfine	76

N. B.—The weight of cotton bales from the United States is 200 kilograms a bale; from Brazil 80 kilograms; from the Levante 180 kilograms; from the Indies 145 kilograms; and from other indirect ports, many only 50 kilograms.

TABLE No. 8.—*Statement showing the importation of coal at Barcelona during the first ten months of* 1881.

1881.	Cardiff.	Newport.	Swansea.	Grimsby.	New Castle.	Glasgow.	Gijon.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons*
January	8,914	7,561	2,647	849	10,416	2,595	.....	32,982
February	1,916	4,039	1,665	885	6,202	.....	.....	14,707
March	4,114	7,771	1,110	2,048	3,605	.....	.....	18,648
April	8,080	5,838	1,041	2,084	3,356	1,524	400	22,273
May	12,114	6,948	2,322	1,604	7,012	2,094	350	32,444
June	4,959	6,937	2,004	377	4,466	1,170	100	20,013
July	8,900	5,392	1,056	1,116	6,435	.....	.....	22,899
August	9,639	5,838	.....	.....	5,220	2,140	500	23,337
September	3,165	1,404	2,317	240	4,084	843	.....	12,053
October	9,315	3,413	1,040	.....	5,670	430	400	20,268
Total	71,116	55,141	15,202	9,153	56,466	10,796	1,750	219,624

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TABLE No. 9.—*Meteorological observations taken at Barcelona during the year ending September 30, 1881.*

Years and months.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Hygrometer.		Pluvimeter.
	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Aneroids.		Saussure.		Babinet.
1880.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*MM. rain.*
October	6.0 to 7.5	22.7 to 27.5	753	769	70	88	21
November	....	15.7 to 18.7	747	773	70	90	126
December	+1.5 to +2.1	14.7 to 17.5	757	777	69	88	7
1881.							-
January	....	13.1 to 16.3	745	763	70	88	87
February	4.0 to 5.0	13.1 to 16.3	751	765	70	88	97
March	4.0 to 5.0	15.0 to 18.7	755	777	67	88	14
April	6.0 to 7.5	17.0 to 21.4	740	769	71	88	78
May	7.0 to 8.7	20.0 to 25.0	754	771	68	83	9
June	10.5 to 13.1	23.0 to 28.8	752	768	68	88	5
July	18.0 to 22.5	28.0 to 35.1	757	770	65	80	0
August	16.4 to 20.6	29.0 to 35.3	754	769	66	83	17
September	14.0 to 17.4	24.0 to 30.0	752	769	70	84	102
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	563

MALAGA.

Annual report for 1881 *by Consul Marston.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Malaga, September* 23, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit to the Department of State my annual report for 1881.

Appendix No. 1 is a comparative exhibit showing the arrivals and departures, with tonnage and number of crews, of all shipping entering and clearing at Malaga for 1881, as compared with 1880. It is painfully obvious that in the list of shipping the United States claim an insignificant part, and yearly decreasing.

Appendix No. 2 shows the exports, in articles and values, from Malaga to United States during year ending December 31, 1881.

Appendix No. 3 shows the leading exports from Malaga to all parts for 1881, as compared with the nineteen years preceding, viz, from 1862 to 1881.

Appendix No. 4 shows the leading imports from all parts to Malaga during 1881, compared with the preceding nineteen years, viz, from 1862 to 1881.

H. C. MARSTON, *Consul.*

1.—*Comparative statement of movement of shipping at Malaga*, 1880, 1881.

Flag.	1880. Arrived.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels	Men.	Tonnage.
Spanish	2,396	26,255	404,326	2,387	26,042	401,778
British	291	5,854	189,779	285	5,810	188,975
French	88	2,131	33,379	88	2,131	33,379
German	65	1,290	42,688	66	1,298	42,901
Swedish and Norwegian	59	774	22,484	59	774	22,484
Dutch	21	484	15,920	21	484	15,920
Portuguese	23	176	2,565	23	176	2,565
Italian	17	225	5,812	17	225	5,812
Danish	6	65	2,240	5	56	1,897
Russian	10	140	5,919	11	164	5,725
United States	4	35	2,460	3	28	1,895
Belgian	1	30	733	2	60	2,754
Austrian	2	27	1,629	2	27	733
Total	2,983	37,495	729,934	2,969	37,275	726,818

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1.—*Comparative statement of movement of shipping at Malaga*, 1880, 1881—Continued.

1881.

Flag.	Arrived.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage
Spanish	2,447	29,100	436,484	2,439	28,642	427,296
British	235	4,819	145,000	236	4,490	145,383
French	104	3,216	60,149	104	3,216	60,149
German	68	1,436	54,140	68	1,436	54,140
Swedish and Norwegian	64	710	25,007	63	699	24,550
Dutch	19	400	22,570	19	400	22,570
Portuguese	25	190	2,911	25	190	2,911
Italian	30	499	13,866	30	499	13,866
Danish	7	63	2,224	7	63	2,224
Russian	20	266	9,486	20	266	9,486
United States	3	42	1,787	4	39	2,253
Belgian						
Austrian	2	25	1,134	2	25	1,134
Total	3,624	40,766	774,758	3,017	39,965	766,062

2.—*Exports from Malaga to United States for* 1881.

Articles.	First quarter of 1881.	Second quarter of 1881.	Third quarter of 1881.	Fourth quarter of 1881.	Total for 1881.
Raisins:					
Whole boxes	98,225	113,013	296,941	436,247	945,426
Half boxes	686	111	9,493	19,390	29,680
Quarter boxes	2,235		31,396	80,441	114,072
Frails	1,850		456	4,325	6,631
Barrels				250	250
Lemons boxes	249	375	71,012	37,794	109,430
Oranges do	1,619			9,242	10,861
Mats bales	90	200		100	390
Almonds:					
Boxes	527	196	1,199	2,017	3,939
Frails	750	232	271	1,179	2,432
Grapes:					
Barrels			1,553	290	1,843
Half barrels			5,345	318	5,663
Quarter barrels			19		19
Wine:					
Quarter casks	104	17	2	143	266
Barrels	14	118	12	10	154
Cases	120	53	5	30	208
Olive oil barrels	15		10	16	41
Aniseseed packages	17	1	10	47	75
P. L. hats bales	242	156	201	417	1,016
Licorice:					
Root bales	533	6,329	3,000	2,319	12,181
Paste boxes	200	440		800	1,440
Figs packages			575	1,144	1,719
Canary seed do			507	294	801
Lead bars		2,519		1,460	3,979
Orange peel packages	25	27	11	4	67
Carob. beans do	100				100
Garlic do		17	218	33	268
Locust beans do				214	214
Works of art do			3		3
Red pepper do				80	80
Total	108,601	123,804	422,239	598,604	1,253,248

Declared value of exports to United States from Malaga, 1881.

	American gold.
First quarter	$191,699 79
Second quarter	222,327 25
Third quarter	917,370 16
Fourth quarter	1,192,304 83
Total for 1881	2,523,942 03

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3.—*Exportation of various merchandise from Malaga from* 1862 *to* 1881.

Year.	Raisins.			Almonds		Grapes.
	Boxes.	*Barrels.*	*Frails.*	*Fanegas.*	*Boxes.*	*Barrels.*
1862	892, 206	35, 970	2, 705	7, 253	22, 193	23, 241
1863	1, 198, 876	56, 428	9, 479	4, 463	26, 327	23, 287
1864	1, 291, 274	48, 548	9, 839	6, 975	20, 885	18, 223
1865	1, 526, 927	61, 926	20, 834	23, 953	14, 671	11, 052
1866	1, 629, 309	42, 603	13, 920	12, 048	43, 398	24, 621
1867	1, 546, 947	60, 941	9, 537	7, 707	31, 602	23, 847
1868	1, 821, 645	44, 400	32, 962	12, 997	37, 820	15, 090
1869	1, 343, 005	25, 552	20, 134	9, 233	27, 658	18, 954
1870	2, 010, 000	38, 455	36, 139	3, 825	30, 695	10, 591
1871	1, 877, 700	39, 977	13, 357	21, 292	54, 109	14, 539
1872	2, 477, 300	38, 114	37, 131	24, 634	31, 330	13, 691
1873	2, 151, 046	23, 538	33, 697	10, 753	26, 671	8, 100
1874	1, 691, 734	14, 873	32, 421	8, 806	23, 118	6, 341
1875	1, 335, 020	19, 523	6, 389	12, 951	26, 715	4, 873
1876	2, 377, 927	34, 642	31, 080	3, 567	31, 136	10, 721
1877	1, 984, 854	17, 672	9, 973	23, 650	44, 952	25, 548
1878	2, 013, 563	19, 343	28, 006	3, 001	22, 099	26, 377
1879	1, 987, 410	19, 561	21, 616	5, 692	25, 428	33, 980
1880	1, 864, 249	14, 939	35, 461	7, 774	27, 880	19, 858
1881	1, 688, 527	15, 248	34, 051	8, 375	8, 686	27, 557

Year.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemon and orange peel.	Figs.	Chick-peas.	Soap.
	Boxes.	*Cases.*	*Quintals.*	*Arrobas.*	*Fanegas.*	*Quintals.*
1862	10, 905	1, 084	9, 693	94, 849	14, 579	28, 687
1863	15, 758	1, 489	7, 770	77, 923	12, 957	22, 013
1864	13, 368	1, 824	7, 286	69, 363	6, 766	10, 229
1865	18, 810	1, 197	6, 948	80, 689	13, 167	15, 135
1866	20, 697	2, 597	7, 823	76, 254	10, 111	18, 044
1867	24, 349	5, 882	6, 082	60, 279	10, 500	14, 668
1868	18, 393	9, 075	7, 334	63, 291	13, 911	19, 572
1869	11, 701	3, 540	6, 639	51, 455	9, 083	12, 860
1870	22, 798	5 770	4, 597	58, 279	14, 879	11, 706
1871	39, 248	7, 876	5, 918	42, 259	19, 251	7, 735
1872	31, 219	8, 931	6, 303	66, 006	19, 431	10, 392
1873	26, 784	8, 630	3, 049	77, 020	16, 500	9, 561
1874	22, 101	8, 225	4, 159	43, 550	17, 004	18, 083
1875	27, 293	12, 068	6, 283	54, 729	15, 603	4, 519
1876	35, 060	10, 502	6, 633	80, 302	24, 249	424
1877	39, 986	27, 293	5, 119	55, 436	25, 439	4, 139
1878	31, 930	17, 250	5, 858	56, 867	27, 731	2, 270
1879	40, 963	31, 235	6, 875	77, 685	20, 250	883
1880	47, 995	21, 440	7, 136	119, 489	40, 760	745
1881	56, 139	49, 820	1, 337	132, 522	17, 334	993

Year.	Lead.	Wine.		Olive oil.	Esparto.
	Quintals.	*Arrobas.*	*Cases.*	*Arrobas.*	*Quintals.*
1862	67, 388	248, 966	2, 471	406, 456	.....
1863	93, 487	348, 735	3, 644	1, 072, 271	.....
1864	90, 229	337, 965	3, 448	930, 241	.....
1865	74, 226	387, 254	2, 006	1, 904, 720	.....
1866	179, 382	388, 529	2, 253	857, 124	.....
1867	217, 090	295, 014	2, 755	1, 742, 487	.....
1868	263, 747	300, 923	1, 427	913, 989	.....
1869	255, 228	350, 880	5, 683	1, 074, 630	.....
1870	314, 543	237, 180	790	96, 600	27, 792
1871	298, 322	314, 280	4, 229	406, 638	77, 262
1872	255, 720	359, 624	2, 951	895, 101	108, 152
1873	154, 954	389, 919	4, 437	1, 938, 847	103, 290
1874	154, 536	481, 666	1, 752	930, 407	105, 556
1875	274, 002	306, 794	3, 557	120, 249	54, 475
1876	295, 164	340, 979	1, 149	23, 981	81, 175
1877	312, 360	409, 227	1, 726	262, 217	97, 020
1878	481, 021	319, 260	1, 431	875, 494	69, 057
1879	357, 751	408, 757	1, 297	409, 779	72, 917
1880	392, 717	449, 781	3, 373	538, 559	55, 767
1881	339, 470	451, 484	3, 387	1, 213, 504	40, 458

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1.—*Comparative statement of movement of shipping at Malaga*, 1880, 1881—Continue

1881.

Flag.	Arrived.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnag
Spanish	2,447	29,100	436,484	2,439	28,642	427
British	235	4,819	145,000	236	4,490	145
French	104	3,216	60,149	104	3,216	60
German	68	1,436	54,140	68	1,436	54
Swedish and Norwegian	64	710	25,007	63	699	24
Dutch	19	400	22,570	19	400	22
Portuguese	25	190	2,911	25	190	2
Italian	30	499	13,866	30	499	13
Danish	7	63	2,224	7	63	2
Russian	20	266	9,486	20	266	9
United States	3	42	1,787	4	39	2
Belgian						
Austrian	2	25	1,134	2	25	1
Total	3,024	40,766	774,758	3,017	39,965	768

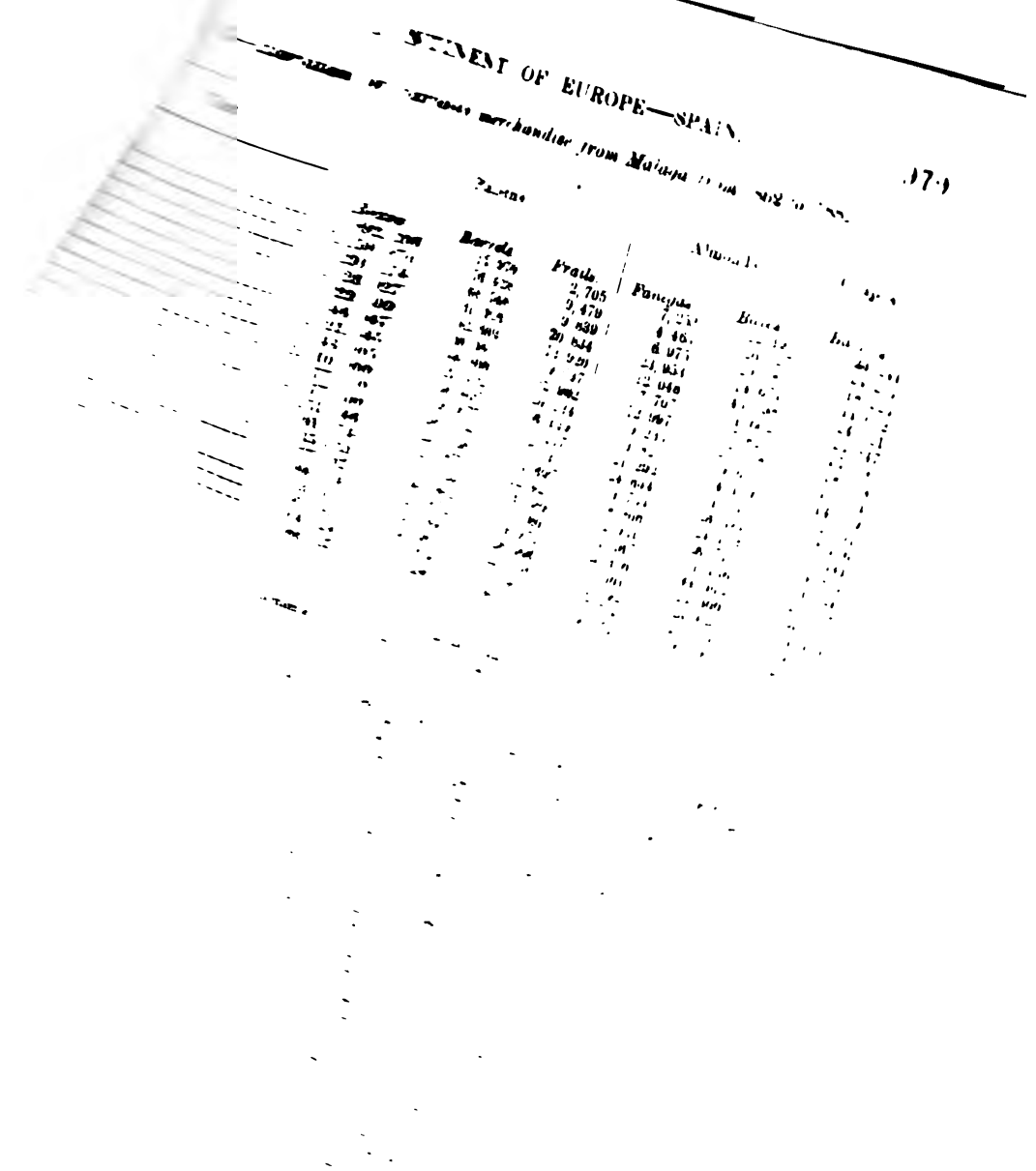
2.—*Exports from Malaga to United States for* 1881.

Articles.	First quarter of 1881.	Second quarter of 1881.	Third quarter of 1881.	Fourth quarter of 1881.	Total 1881
Raisins:					
Whole boxes	99,225	113,013	296,941	436,247	945
Half boxes	686	111	9,493	19,390	29
Quarter boxes	2,235		31,396	80,441	114
Frails	1,850		456	4,325	6
Barrels				250	
Lemons boxes	249	375	71,012	37,794	109
Oranges do	1,619			9,242	10
Mats bales	90	200		100	
Almonds:					
Boxes	527	196	1,199	2,017	3
Frails	750	282	271	1,179	2
Grapes:					
Barrels			1,553	290	1
Half barrels			5,345	318	5
Quarter barrels			19		
Wine:					
Quarter casks	104	17	2	143	
Barrels	14	118	12	10	
Cases	120	53	5	30	
Olive oil barrels	15		10	16	
Aniseseed packages	17	1	10	47	
P. L. hats bales	242	156	201	417	1
Licorice:					
Root bales	533	6,329	3,000	2,319	12
Paste boxes	200	440		800	1
Figs packages			575	1,144	1
Canary seed do			507	294	
Lead bars		2,519		1,460	3
Orange peel packages	25	27	11	4	
Carob. beans do	100				
Garlic do		17	218	33	
Locust beans do				214	
Works of art do			3		
Red pepper do				80	
Total	108,601	123,804	422,239	598,604	1,253

Declared value of exports to United States from Malaga, 1881.

	American $
First quarter	191,899
Second quarter	232,37
Third quarter	917,310
Fourth quarter	1,182,394
Total for 1881	2,523,902

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1.—*Comparative statement of movement of shipping at Malaga*, 1880, 1881—Continued.

1881.

Flag.	Arrived.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage
Spanish	2,447	29,100	436,484	2,439	28,642	427,296
British	235	4,819	145,000	236	4,490	145,383
French	104	3,216	60,149	104	3,216	60,149
German	68	1,436	54,140	68	1,436	54,140
Swedish and Norwegian	64	710	25,007	63	699	24,556
Dutch	19	400	22,570	19	400	22,570
Portuguese	25	190	2,911	25	190	2,911
Italian	30	499	13,866	30	499	13,866
Danish	7	63	2,224	7	63	2,224
Russian	20	266	9,486	20	266	9,486
United States	3	42	1,787	4	39	2,253
Belgian						
Austrian	2	25	1,134	2	25	1,134
Total	3,624	40,766	774,758	3,017	39,965	766,063

2.—*Exports from Malaga to United States for* 1881.

Articles.	First quarter of 1881.	Second quarter of 1881.	Third quarter of 1881.	Fourth quarter of 1881.	Total for 1881.
Raisins:					
Whole boxes	99,225	113,013	296,941	436,247	945,426
Half boxes	686	111	9,493	19,390	29,680
Quarter boxes	2,235	.....	31,396	80,441	114,072
Frails	1,850	.....	456	4,325	6,631
Barrels	.....	.....	.....	250	250
Lemons ..... boxes	249	375	71,012	37,794	109,430
Oranges ..... do	1,619	.....	.....	9,242	10,861
Mats ..... bales	90	200	.....	100	390
Almonds:					
Boxes	527	196	1,199	2,017	3,939
Frails	750	232	271	1,179	2,432
Grapes:					
Barrels	.....	.....	1,553	290	1,843
Half barrels	.....	.....	5,345	318	5,663
Quarter barrels	.....	.....	19	.....	19
Wine:					
Quarter casks	104	17	2	143	266
Barrels	14	118	12	10	154
Cases	120	53	5	30	208
Olive oil ..... barrels	15	.....	10	16	41
Aniseseed ..... packages	17	1	10	47	75
P. L. hats ..... bales	242	156	201	417	1,016
Licorice:					
Root ..... bales	533	6,329	3,000	2,319	12,182
Paste ..... boxes	200	440	.....	800	1,440
Figs ..... packages	.....	.....	575	1,144	1,719
Canary seed ..... do	.....	.....	507	294	801
Lead ..... bars	.....	2,519	.....	1,460	3,979
Orange peel ..... packages	25	27	11	4	67
Carob. beans ..... do	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Garlic ..... do	.....	17	218	33	268
Locust beans ..... do	.....	.....	.....	214	214
Works of art ..... do	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Red pepper ..... do	.....	.....	.....	80	80
Total	108,601	123,804	422,239	598,604	1,253,248

Declared value of exports to United States from Malaga, 1881.

	American gold
First quarter	$191,999 79
Second quarter	332,357 25
Third quarter	917,310 16
Fourth quarter	1,182,296 83
Total for 1881	2,623,963 03

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3.—*Exportation of various merchandise from Malaga from* 1862 *to* 1881.

Year.	Raisins.			Almonds		Grapes.
	Boxes.	*Barrels.*	*Frails.*	*Fanegas.*	*Boxes.*	*Barrels.*
1862	892, 206	35, 970	2, 705	7, 253	22, 193	23, 241
1863	1, 198, 876	56, 428	9, 479	4, 463	26, 327	23, 287
1864	1, 291, 274	48, 548	9, 839	6, 975	20, 885	18, 223
1865	1, 526, 927	61, 926	20, 834	23, 953	14, 671	11, 052
1866	1, 629, 309	42, 603	13, 920	12, 048	43, 398	24, 621
1867	1, 546, 947	60, 941	9, 537	7, 707	31, 602	23, 847
1868	1, 821, 645	44, 400	32, 962	12, 997	37, 820	15, 090
1869	1, 343, 005	25, 552	20, 134	9, 283	27, 658	18, 954
1870	2, 010, 000	38, 455	36, 139	3, 825	30, 695	10, 591
1871	1, 877, 700	39, 977	13, 357	21, 292	54, 109	14, 539
1872	2, 477, 300	38, 114	37, 131	24, 634	31, 330	13, 691
1873	2, 151, 046	23, 538	33, 697	10, 753	26, 671	8, 100
1874	1, 691, 734	14, 873	32, 421	8, 806	23, 118	6, 341
1875	1, 335, 020	19, 523	6, 389	12, 951	26, 715	4, 873
1876	2, 377, 927	34, 642	31, 080	3, 567	31, 136	10, 721
1877	1, 984, 854	17, 672	9, 973	23, 650	44, 952	25, 548
1878	2, 013, 563	19, 343	28, 006	3, 001	22, 099	26, 377
1879	1, 987, 410	19, 561	21, 616	5, 692	25, 428	33, 980
1880	1, 864, 249	14, 939	35, 461	7, 774	27, 380	19, 858
1881	1, 688, 527	15, 248	34, 051	8, 375	8, 686	27, 557

Year.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemon and orange peel.	Figs.	Chick-peas.	Soap.
	Boxes.	*Cases.*	*Quintals.*	*Arrobas.*	*Fanegas.*	*Quintals.*
1862	10, 905	1, 084	9, 693	94, 849	14, 579	28, 687
1863	15, 758	1, 489	7, 770	77, 923	12, 957	22, 013
1864	13, 368	1, 824	7, 286	69, 363	6, 766	10, 229
1865	18, 810	1, 197	6, 948	80, 689	13, 167	15, 135
1866	20, 697	2, 597	7, 823	76, 254	10, 111	18, 044
1867	24, 349	5, 882	6, 082	60, 279	10, 500	14, 608
1868	18, 393	9, 075	7, 334	63, 291	13, 911	19, 572
1869	11, 701	3, 540	6, 639	51, 455	9, 083	12, 880
1870	22, 798	5 776	4, 597	58, 279	14, 879	11, 706
1871	39, 248	7, 876	5, 918	42, 259	19, 251	7, 735
1872	31, 219	8, 931	6, 303	66, 006	19, 431	10, 392
1873	26, 784	8, 630	3, 049	77, 020	16, 500	9, 561
1874	22, 101	8, 225	4, 159	43, 550	17, 004	18, 083
1875	27, 293	12, 068	6, 283	54, 729	15, 693	4, 519
1876	35, 060	10, 502	6, 633	80, 302	24, 249	424
1877	39, 986	27, 293	5, 119	55, 436	25, 439	4, 139
1878	31, 930	17, 250	5, 858	56, 867	27, 731	2, 270
1879	40, 963	31, 235	6, 875	77, 685	20, 250	883
1880	47, 995	21, 440	7, 136	119, 489	40, 760	745
1881	56, 139	49, 820	1, 337	132, 522	17, 334	993

Year.	Lead.	Wine.		Olive oil.	Esparto.
	Quintals.	*Arrobas.*	*Cases.*	*Arrobas.*	*Quintals.*
1862	67, 388	248, 966	2, 471	408, 456	.....
1863	93, 487	348, 735	3, 644	1, 072, 271	.....
1864	90, 229	337, 965	3, 448	930, 241	.....
1865	74, 226	387, 254	2, 006	1, 904, 720	.....
1866	179, 382	388, 529	2, 253	857, 124	.....
1867	217, 090	295, 014	2, 755	1, 742, 487	.....
1868	263, 747	300, 923	1, 427	913, 989	.....
1869	255, 228	350, 880	5, 683	1, 074, 630	.....
1870	314, 543	237, 180	790	96, 600	27, 792
1871	298, 322	314, 280	4, 229	406, 638	77, 262
1872	253, 720	359, 624	2, 951	895, 101	108, 152
1873	154, 954	389, 919	4, 437	1, 938, 847	103, 290
1874	154, 536	481, 666	1, 752	930, 407	105, 556
1875	274, 002	306, 794	3, 557	120, 249	54, 475
1876	295, 164	340, 979	1, 149	23, 981	81, 175
1877	312, 360	409, 227	1, 726	262, 217	97, 620
1878	481, 021	319, 260	1, 431	875, 494	69, 057
1879	367, 751	408, 767	1, 297	409, 779	72, 917
1880	392, 717	449, 781	3, 373	538, 559	55, 767
1881	339, 470	451, 484	3, 387	1, 213, 504	40, 458

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4.—*Importations at Malaga from* 1862 *to* 1881.

Year.	Coals.			Staves.	Boards.
	Coal.	Coke.	Charcoal.		
	Quintals.	*Quintals.*	*Quintals.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*
1862	449,410	47,821	123,743	809,881	61,763
1863	659,073	23,437	204,231	1,321,126	131,612
1864	621,043	59,203	123,176	1,724,934	172,093
1865	651,329	43,711	124,580	1,523,003	150,539
1866	623,672	37,379	143,887	1,133,921	289,743
1867	722,019	43,491	26,481	1,587,968	176,717
1868	809,072	36,924	.....	1,398,994	174,793
1869	706,435	36,046	5,014	1,237,382	201,537
1870	751,733	58,666	4,322	741,769	113,020
1871	688,645	.....	.....	140,914	202,489
1872	826,050	.....	.....	875,372	321,351
1873	966,573	.....	5,176	3,233,397	178,289
1874	577,871	.....	87,154	1,746,289	133,315
1875	696,699	.....	.....	109,860	151,746
1876	814,970	.....	.....	134,580	175,156
1877	700,799	.....	.....	466,565	166,705
1878	836,443	.....	.....	314,541	170,145
1879	858,762	.....	.....	419,769	59,485
1880	950,246	34,530	.....	567,150	75,229
1881	988,867	13,339	87,684	638,592	91,041

Year.	Planks.	Cotton.	Codfish.	Sugar.	Petroleum.	
	Pieces.	*Bales.*	*Quintals.*	*Cases.*	*Barrels.*	*Cases.*
1862	182,105	4,452	40,281	16,719	.....	.....
1863	289,974	3,710	72,721	12,845	240	.....
1864	152,940	2,801	61,090	20,039	474	2,020
1865	313,665	5,325	59,177	20,561	996	5,065
1866	217,856	7,543	57,791	17,386	2,157	2,652
1867	194,878	7,597	65,531	9,920	2,658	2,639
1868	158,914	5,697	70,082	8,021	5,727	22,239
1869	187,509	3,817	79,711	8,152	5,552	17,568
1870	326,700	8,491	53,286	6,438	11,085	40,932
1871	179,226	8,793	68,689	12,893	2,976	24,061
1872	183,357	7,368	68,948	8,102	1,960	35,286
1873	169,099	6,647	70,364	13,978	550	28,450
1874	323,558	9,191	66,523	5,252	1,600	53,027
1875	112,568	8,925	71,929	2,711	330	42,916
1876	190,699	9,071	83,751	6,305	1,425	36,774
1877	344,577	10,330	75,941	9,294	860	71,705
1878	248,854	8,596	56,451	4,031	1,607	44,425
1879	257,636	9,536	77,078	4,903	200	49,506
1880	288,770	8,372	113,071	3,660	500	37,007
1881	482,859	13,090	96,252	4,831	1,700	58,280

GIBRALTAR.

Annual Report by Consul Sprague.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Gibraltar, October 3, 1881.

The statement giving the navigation of the port of Gibraltar during the past twelve months shows that 4,628 steamers and 616 sailing vessels entered this port, of which 3,570 steamers and 262 sailing vessels were under the British flag, thus showing an increase of 546 steamers and 13 sailing vessels on the total arrivals of the previous year.

The number of steamers that called at this port to coal, bound for ports in the United States, for the same period was 364; 345 being British, 13 Italian, 3 French, 2 German, and 1 Danish, representing an aggregate register tonnage of 414,666 tons.

It is somewhat disheartening to be obliged to state that only one solitary sailing vessel under our flag entered this port during the last

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quarter, and but 22 for the past twelve months, which must be regarded as an unprecedented falling off.

Much continues to be said and written regarding the serious decline the shipping interests of the United States are undergoing. The suggestions offered for their improvement or recovery are many and various. I do not think, however, that much stress should be laid upon the regulations and laws that at present govern the discharge of seamen composing the crews of American vessels while abroad as to consider them a sufficient cause for this serious decline in our shipping interests; it seems to me that it can be more satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that there are greater inducements existing at present for marine engineers, mechanics, and seamen to remain engaged at home than to ship by steamers or sailing vessels for distant voyages. It is, therefore, difficult to see how any marked improvement can be expected unless by legislation with a view to encourage shipowners not only to establish lines of steamers, but also to place them in a position to succeed in inducing marine engineers and seamen to turn their attention from the land to seafaring engagements.

COMMERCE.

The past twelve months close with nothing worthy of particular notice regarding the general commerce of this port, especially connected with the United States; in fact, the quarter just ended was one of very little importance in anything where the trade of the United States was concerned, which may in some measure be attributed to an important, though gradual advance in the United States in breadstuffs, and also to a material one in the article of tobacco, thereby limiting operations in these two chief branches of American trade with this market. On that account the supplies of flour are now being chiefly imported direct from Marseilles, and more attention is likewise being bestowed upon the different descriptions of German, Hungarian, and other European cultivated tobaccos, which are generally neglected when Kentucky and Virginia leaf tobaccos are abundant and ruling at moderate prices.

The Spanish Government still continues to exercise a strict and vigilant supervision upon the contraband trade from this port; still, to judge from the importations that are constantly taking place in the weed, if not at present of any great importance direct from the United States, at any rate in some quantity from European markets, it is evident this forced traffic is not wholly done away with, but that some encouragement still exists to carry it on, and which is entirely confined to Spanish subjects.

The importations of American alcohol during the past twelve months have reached 1,893 barrels and 38 puncheons, most of which have been distributed coastwise to Spanish markets, with, I believe, some profit.

Those of refined petroleum during the same period have amounted to 33,400 cases, and were greater facilities afforded to importers by the authorities here, as to its storage for retailing purposes, I have no doubt the importations would increase considerably. According to the present regulations for this article, the importers are now placed under great disadvantages for disposing of supplies on arrival, and heavy expenses follow, which often result in losses to the interested. Want of space and military grounds are the reasons assigned for not modifying the present restrictions imposed upon this mineral oil.

The rigor shown in Spanish ports towards everything relating to the introduction of bacon, hams, &c., coming from the United States has

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caused a lull in the supplies direct from the United States to this market, and I am aware of a lot of American hams which was intended for a Spanish market that had to be sold here recently at a great sacrifice on account of its non-admission there.

The marked extension in steam navigation at this port has naturally increased the importance of the coal trade, which does not cease to be the principal traffic in this market, but on account of the continued competition among the coal dealers, the best steam coal can still be had under 21*s.* per ton of 2,240 pounds English, which is a moderate price.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gibraltar, October 3, 1881.

PORTUGAL.

Report by Consul Diman, of Lisbon.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lisbon, March 31, 1881.

I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual returns of commerce, navigation, and other statiscical information of this consular district for the year ending December 31, 1880.

COMMERCE OF PORTUGAL.

The importations and exportations of Portugal have varied but little for the past twelve years; the importations have increased in a greater ratio than the exportations.

Since 1842 there has been a very decided increase. In that year the importations were $10,612,080 and the exportations were $7,106,400. In 1875 the importations were $38,948,040 and the exportations $26,332,560; in 1878 the importations were $34,791,120 and the exportations $21,709,080.

The value of the exports in the year 1878 was less than it had been in any year since 1869. Table No. 1, herewith inclosed, gives the commerce of Portugal, 1842 to 1856, and the years 1867 to 1878, consecutively. It will be seen by the statistics, that although the commerce of this country is slowly but steadily increasing, the importations invariably exceed the exportations. Of the exportations of Portugal, Great Britain and Brazil are the largest receivers.

The importations are principally from Great Britain, France, Spain, the United States, and Brazil.

The inclosed table No. 7 will show the relative commerce of Portugal with the various nations in the year 1878. Tables Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 will show the exportations and importations of Portugal during the years 1877 and 1878.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement will show the commerce and trade between Portugal and the United States since 1872, taken from the returns published by the Portuguese Government:

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Commerce with the United States.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1872	$1,307,197 44	$229,275 36
1873	1,116,310 24	199,193 04
1874	1,388,424 24	288,236 88
1875	2,381,607 36	406,877 04
1877	2,319,103 44	367,034 76
1878	2,455,354 08	340,596 36

I do not think these returns are correct in all respects, especially in regard to the values. Since 1872 the declared exports from Lisbon alone largely exceed the exports from all Portugal, as shown by these returns.

In 1878 the exports from the United States to Portugal are stated in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on commerce and navigation to amount to $3,879,866, and imports amount to $429,447, while according to the official returns published in this country the imports from the United States amount to $2,455,354.08 and the exports to $340,596.36. The department of statistics in this country has recently been entirely remodeled, and it is to be hoped that hereafter there will be less delay in the publication of their reports, and that they will be more accurate.

The trade between Portugal and the United States has been steadily increasing during the past ten or fifteen years. The value of the exports from this country has for these years averaged about the same, but in the year 1880 there was a very decided increase in the exports both from Lisbon and Oporto. The declared exports to the United States from Lisbon in 1880 amounted to $782,755.26; the average of the six previous years amounted to $370,109.60.

Corkwood is the principal article of exportation to the United States from Lisbon; the annual exportation for the six years previous to 1880 amounted to $324,753.70; in 1880 the amount was $582,608.29. From Oporto the principal article of export is port wine, which amounted in 1879 to $62,436.33, and in 1880 to $95,826.73.

The imports from the United States are large and yearly increasing. When I came to this country as consul at Oporto in 1862 the importation of cereals, except in times of great necessity, was prohibited, and petroleum as an article of commerce was hardly known here. The admission of foreign cereals has been allowed since 1865. In the year 1879 there were imported into Lisbon cereals from the United States amounting to $3,879,000; petroleum, $187,000; tobacco, $118,000, and staves, $103,000; clocks, medicines, sewing-machines, pumps, windmills, hardware, tramway carriages, canned provisions, &c., are also imported. The importation of pork and hams, which was beginning to be quite important, has been prohibited since April, 1879, on account of the supposed presence of the trichinose in the article. No instance was ever known of the existence of this disease in any ham or pork imported from the United States into this country, and no examination or analysis of the same was ever made here.

The great drawback to trade between Portugal and the United States is the lack of regular communication. During the year 1880, 147 vessels arrived in Lisbon from the United States, but most of these vessels were chartered for full cargoes, and it is rare for a vessel to be put on for general cargo. The result is that many articles are imported via England at an increased expense, as well as being generally classed in the custom-house returns here as being of English origin.

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NAVIGATION.

During the year 1879, 1,216 steamers and 1,719 sailing vessels entered the port of Lisbon; 1,231 steamers and 1,770 sailing vessels cleared. During the same year 281 steamers and 748 sailing vessels entered, and 277 steamers and 760 cleared at Oporto. Tables 9, 10, and 11 will show the nationality and burden of these vessels. During the year 1880, 140 vessels arrived from and 116 cleared for ports in the United States. I regret to say that of this number only 12 were under the American flag. Table No. 12 gives the nationality of these vessels.

Tables showing the temperature, humidity, and rainfall for 1878, and a recapitulation of meteorological observations taken at the Observatory of Infante Don Luiz, from 1856 to 1875, are also inclosed.

I regret that I am not able to transmit these reports for 1879 and 1880, but they have not yet been published. I hope, however, to be able to receive them from the observatory in advance of their publication.

HENRY W. DIMAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lisbon, March 31, 1881.

1.—*Imports and exports of Portugal*, 1842–1878.

Years.	Imports	Exports
1842	$10,612,080 00	$7,1[illegible]6,400 00
1856	22,087,080 00	17,602,920 00
1867	28,522,800 00	19,483,200 00
1868	26,805,600 00	18,676,440 00
1869	24,403,680 00	18,556,560 00
1870	28,560,280 00	21,858,120 00
1871	29,337,120 00	23,177,880 00
1872	31,453,920 00	25,109,280 00
1873	36,769,680 00	25,503,120 00
1874	30,602,880 00	24,637,840 00
1875	38,948,040 00	26,332,560 00
1876	37,322,640 00	24,448,920 00
1877	34,537,320 00	26,552,880 00
1878	34,791,120 00	21,709,080 00

2.—*Statement showing the imports of Portugal for the year ending December* 31, 1877.

Description.	Value entered.	Amount of duties
Live animals	$1,706,775 24	$37,704 [illegible]
Meats, fresh and salt	1,987,788 60	351,688 07
Fish, and their products	1,827,560 88	686,655 [illegible]
Wool and skins	3,146,455 80	914,637 40
Silk	1,106,850 72	292,799 [illegible]
Cotton	4,571,992 08	1,290,548 56
Linen	1,005,885 00	157,082 [illegible]
Timber and lumber	1,113,507 00	98,450 10
Breadstuffs	3,391,639 56	605,128 50
Colonial products	4,404,255 12	5,124,510 [illegible]
Fruits, seeds, &c	864,157 68	76,160 [illegible]
Metals	3,062,098 08	191,188 [illegible]
Minerals	2,189,594 16	220,414 [illegible]
Liquors	457,998 84	441,580 [illegible]
Pottery and glassware	367,381 84	86,783 [illegible]
Paper, and its various fabrics	608,766 84	50,320 [illegible]
Chemical products	402,573 24	49,536 74
Various manufactures	558,790 92	34,781 [illegible]
Sundry articles	1,713,698 92	187,641 [illegible]
Total	34,547,770 52	11,017,149 [illegible]

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3.—*Statement showing the imports of Portugal for the year ending December* 31, 1878.

Description.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Live animals	$1,235,301 74	$26,188 96
Meats, fresh and salt	2,233,509 12	350,566 65
Fish, and their products	1,717,776 72	707,801 00
Wool and skins	2,661,857 64	827,914 45
Silk	958,075 56	266,733 22
Cotton	4,007,572 20	1,255,075 97
Linen	982,048 32	144,020 61
Timber and lumber	870,045 84	106,562 67
Breadstuffs	3,717,423 72	667,047 02
Colonial products	3,711,678 12	4,926,176 41
Fruits, seeds, &c	627,431 40	60,528 51
Metals	6,148,289 88	170,336 82
Minerals	1,680,569 64	251,548 96
Liquors	522,988 92	497,379 87
Pottery and glassware	283,431 96	71,053 44
Paper, and its various fabrics	654,032 88	59,049 86
Chemical products	382,168 80	50,072 33
Various manufactures	518,180 76	35,801 67
Sundry articles	1,879,283 16	176,401 79
Total	34,791,666 48	10,650,257 21

4.—*Statement showing the exports from Portugal for the year ending December* 31, 1877.

Description.	Value, including costs and charges.
Live animals	$1,744,687 62
Meats, fresh and salt	1,299,850 20
Fish, and their products	366,992 64
Wool and skins	310,249 44
Silk	41,456 88
Cotton	298,142 64
Linen	74,446 56
Timber and lumber	1,507,273 92
Breadstuffs	437,282 28
Colonial products	862,559 28
Fruits, seeds, &c	2,351,498 04
Metals	1,928,036 44
Minerals	2,239,261 20
Liquors	12,321,862 56
Pottery and glassware	39,963 24
Paper, and its various fabrics	108,314 28
Chemical products	298,442 88
Various manufactures	38,945 88
Sundry articles	285,593 04
Total	26,554,859 02

5.—*Statement showing the exports from Portugal for the year ending December* 31, 1878.

Description.	Value, including costs and charges.
Live animals	$1,688,742 00
Meats, fresh and salt	1,087,993 08
Fish, and their products	339,141 60
Wool and skins	303,212 16
Silk	38,077 56
Cotton	257,973 12
Linen	63,248 04
Timber and lumber	1,602,038 52
Breadstuffs	598,716 36
Colonial products	589,798 80
Fruits, seeds, &c	2,323,341 36
Metals	2,267,887 68
Minerals	1,893,008 88
Liquors	7,887,975 48
Pottery and glassware	36,590 40
Paper, and its various fabrics	132,834 60
Chemical products	261,512 28
Various manufactures	40,828 32
Sundry articles	307,526 76
Total	21,720,447 00

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6.—*Commerce of Portugal with foreign nations*, 1877.

Nations.	Imports.	Exports.
Germany	$1,211,963 56	$970,539 12
Belgium	876,955 68	94,332 60
Brazil	2,877,639 48	5,708,644 56
Argentine Republic		263 72
Denmark		125,261 64
Egypt	31,453 92	
United States	2,819,103 44	822,733 20
France	5,573,283 84	2,230,322 04
Great Britain	14,847,438 24	13,484,751 48
Spain	3,120,947 92	1,741,154 40
Holland	269,453 52	135,428 76
Italy	264,431 52	173,045 16
Morocco	428,117 40	3,066 12
Uruguay	11,283 84	12 96
Colonial possessions:		
Africa	818,564 40	776,524 32
Asia	14,432 04	67,986 36
Russia	550,127 16	8,916 48
Sweden and Norway	1,311,772 32	24,740 64
Various countries	10,911 24	186,163 92
Total	34,537,799 52	26,583,858 48

7.—*Commerce of Portugal with foreign nations*, 1878.

Nations.	Imports.	Exports.
Germany	$1,253,025 72	$588,449 88
Austria	808 92	
Belgium	1,182,148 56	331,653 96
Brazil	2,386,356 12	4,617,574 56
Argentine Republic	22,374 36	53,782 92
Denmark	7,449 84	106,896 24
United States	2,455,354 08	340,596 36
France	5,122,550 16	1,120,572 36
Great Britain	16,273,161 36	11,823,732 60
Spain	2,706,726 24	1,300,088 36
Holland	346,692 96	150,464 52
Italy	188,833 68	249,637 88
Morocco	109,082 16	7,955 64
Uruguay	11,237 40	
Colonial possessions:		
Africa	409,577 04	703,507 68
Asia	37,751 40	45,528 48
Russia	574,287 84	118,490 88
Sweden and Norway	1,370,370 32	76,655 16
Turkey	228,691 08	
Various countries	5,167 24	63,561 76
Total	34,791,666 48	21,698,847 20

8.—*Exportation of port wine from Oporto from the year* 1871 *to* 1880.

Years.	United States.	Other countries.	Total
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons*
1871	42,000	5,070,000	5,112,000
1872	33,000	5,842,000	5,875,000
1873	26,000	5,369,000	5,395,000
1874	29,000	6,614,000	6,643,000
1875	47,000	7,066,000	7,113,000
1876	16,000	6,905,000	6,921,000
1877	30,000	7,171,000	7,201,000
1878	18,000	5,707,000	5,725,000
1879	24,000	5,698,000	5,722,000
1880	39,000	7,252,000	7,291,000
Total	304,000	62,694,000	62,998,000

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9.—*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Lisbon for the year ending December 31, 1878.*

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Meters.	No.	Meters.	No.	Meters.
German	95	113,072	53	11,305		
American			35	17,349		
Austrian			5	1,890		
Belgian	13	13,559				
Brazilian			9	2,308		
Danish			37	9,267		
French	126	146,142	55	9,550		
Greek	1	333				
Spanish	129	54,784	34	2,748		
Dutch	34	25,720	26	4,003		
English	669	656,603	361	66,491		
Italian			43	16,632		
Portuguese	169	89,746	1,830	142,211		
Russian			58	16,171		
Sweden and Norway	36	11,550	229	56,684		
Total	1,272		2,775		4,047	1,468,118

Flag.	Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Meters.	No.	Meters.	No.	Meters.
German	96	114,652	51	11,030		
American			67	18,666		
Austrian			4	1,479		
Belgian	12	13,343				
Brazilian			7	1,548		
Danish			39	6,293		
French	121	138,444	50	8,882		
Greek	1	631				
Spanish	123	58,951	40	3,105		
Dutch	33	27,362	24	3,881		
English	664	570,379	357	71,610		
Italian			41	15,903		
Portuguese	161	85,288	1,816	134,526		
Russian			55	15,318		
Sweden and Norway	38	12,515	231	57,234		
Total	1,249		2,782		4,031	1,371,040

10.—*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Lisbon for the year ending December 31, 1879.*

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Meters.	No.	Meters.	No.	Meters.
German	109	131,156	35	7,710		
American			24	13,847		
Austrian			5	2,657		
Belgian	8	7,321				
Brazilian			1	408		
Danish			30	6,193		
French	125	153,660	25	5,012		
Greek	2	1,473	1	248		
Spanish	112	49,181	13	2,013		
Dutch	41	28,442	24	3,541		
English	738	737,752	290	65,206		
Italian	2	1,351	33	14,062		
Portuguese	101	67,231	1,050	97,712		
Russian	1	214	33	9,523		
Sweden and Norway	27	7,984	155	42,955		
Total	1,266		1,719		2,985	1,456,852

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10.—*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Lisbon, &c.*—Continued.

Flag.	Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Meters.	No	rs.	No.	Meters.
German	100	144, 939	38	10, 124		
American			24	15, 100		
Austrian			6	2, 253		
Belgian	9	9, 472				
Brazilian			2	470		
Danish			30	6, 429		
French	120	181, 524	25	4, 227		
Greek	2	1, 483	2	647		
Spanish	111	58, 824	10	1, 132		
Dutch	40	34, 036	27	5, 127		
English	727	698, 510	360	62, 118		
Italian			44	20, 870		
Portuguese	98	66, 918	1, 017	98, 109		
Russian	1	1, 861	32	10, 970		
Swedish and Norway	23	7, 393	153	46, 410		
Total	1, 231		1, 770		3, 001	1, 488, 946

11.—*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Oporto for the year ending December 31, 1879.*

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German			33			
American			14			
Austrian			2			
Brazilian			1			
Danish			6			
French	13		6			
Greek			1			
Spanish	2		7			
Dutch			10			
English	221		169			
Italian			12			
Norwegian	16		58			
Portuguese	18		396			
Russian			12			
Swedish	11		21			
Total	281		748		1, 029	

Flag.	Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German			39			
American			14			
Austrian			2			
Brazilian			1			
Danish			5			
French	13		6			
Greek			1			
Spanish	2		7			
Dutch			12			
English	217		169			
Italian			12			
Norwegian	16		02			
Portuguese	18		398			
Russian			11			
Sweedish	11		21			
Total	277		760		1, 037	

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12.—*Arrivals and departures of vessels in Lisbon to and from the United States*, 1880.

ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
American	12	American	6
English	12	English	8
French	3	French	1
Norwegian	22	Norwegian	21
Austrian	18	Austrian	19
Swedish	3	Swedish	2
Italian	58	Italian	48
Portuguese	11	Portuguese	10
German	1	German	1
Total	140	Total	116

13.—*Recapitulation of meteorological observations at the Observatory of the Infante Don Luiz, in Lisbon, from the year* 1856 *to* 1875.

Date.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
	Cent.	*Mms.*	*Mms.*
1856	15.64	71.81	880.2
1857	15.31	72.27	758.3
1858	15.84	69.53	949.9
1859	15.50	70.40	701.3
1860	15.38	69.78	717.2
1861	15.72	71.54	817.3
1862	15.67	71.35	836.4
1863	15.30	68.95	481.3
1864	15.82	71.52	950.6
1865	15.78	73.97	985.9
1866	15.45	73.50	637.5
1867	15.82	70.62	668.2
1868	16.03	69.75	670.0
1869	15.55	71.08	479.4
1870	16.36	69.68	621.3
1871	15.54	72.35	917.7
1872	15.52	71.57	927.2
1873	15.31	70.83	694.3
1874	15.76	68.29	437.5
1875	15.65	69.03	465.6

14.—*Meteorological observations at Lisbon during the year* 1878, *made at the Observatory of the Infante Don Luiz.*

Date.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
1878.	*Cent.*	*Mms.*	*Mms.*
January	9.67	71.50	21.1
February	11.07	75.07	50.9
March	13.61	60.20	57.6
April	14.96	83.39	101.0
May	16.58	73.90	36.7
June	18.71	66.72	2.8
July	21.70	61.57	0.8
August	20.97	73.38	19.7
September	20.78	65.16	31.5
October	17.01	75.88	89.4
November	11.68	75.64	152.0
December	10.91	80.68	186.3
Annual mean	15.64	71.92	749.8

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15.—*Importation of cereals at Lisbon*, 1879.

Articles.	From—	Kilograms.	Value.
Oats	Spain	14,615	$341 28
Rye	United States	329,400	6,046 92
	Great Britain	534,438	9,811 86
Barley	United States	55,491	1,798 29
	Great Britain	344,483	11,161 80
	Spain	605,874	19,630 98
	Italy	127,450	4,129 92
Flour	United States	193,628	15,055 20
	France	13,514	1,050 84
	Great Britain	68,485	5,324 40
	Morocco	4,455	346 68
Indian corn	Brazil	3,050	95 04
	United States	15,062,078	471,744 60
	Great Britain	12,336,315	398,253 24
	Morocco	1,562,526	49,584 44
	Turkey	10,535,490	329,982 12
	Uruguay	30,245	947 16
Wheat	United States	60,263,216	3,384,289 88
	Great Britain	397,316	22,312 80
	Spain	459,305	25,795 85
	Morocco	566,304	31,803 84
	Russia	2,454,532	137,848 86
	Turkey	1,493,532	83,876 64
	Uruguay	17,241	968 76
Total		108,492,983	5,612,298 17

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PORTUGAL.

The following are the estimated sources of revenue and the branches of the expenditure of the budget for the financial year ending June 30, 1882, presented to the Cortes January 4, 1881:

16.—*Revenue*, 1881–'82.

Direct taxes	$7,135,160 40
Stamp and register duties	3,321,756 00
Indirect taxes	16,468,671 60
National domains and miscellaneous	2,733,948 72
Repayments and sundries	1,193,052 24
	30,852,588 96
Extraordinary receipts (loans)	2,395,440 00
Total revenue	33,248,028 96

17.—*Branches of expenditure*, 1881–'82.

Public debt	$14,136,522 47
Treasury	6,066,024 44
Home office	2,464,732 53
Justice	687,252 03
War	4,723,299 89
Marine	1,782,271 89
Foreign affairs	300,176 18
Public works, ordinary	2,629,446 06
	32,789,725 49
Public works, extraordinary	4,214,160 00
Total expenditure	37,003 885 49

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18.—*Declared exports from Lisbon to the United States, 1880.*

Corkwood	$582,608 29
Iron ore	14,904 76
Salt	25,729 19
Old iron (rails, &c.)	116,003 26
Wine	3,507 44
Gum copal	11,976 95
Corks	7,011 85
Hides	216 00
Wool	368 36
Canary seed	1,974 79
Licorice	17,102 67
Almonds	767 60
Madder	238 29
Preserved plums	212 22
Marble	133 59
Total	782,755 26

ITALY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881 BY CONSUL GENERAL RICHMOND.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, March 10, 1882.

POPULATION.

According to the statistics of births and deaths, which are very carefully kept, and may be relied upon as nearly accurate, on the 31st of December, 1880, the population of Italy was 28,524,999, of which 14,378,603 were males and 14,146,396 females. For the year 1880, according to the same statistics, the increase of population by excess of births over deaths was only about 87,900, while it reached 227,471 in 1879, and for several years back the average annual increase had been over 200,000.

The third general census of the kingdom was taken on the 31st of December, 1881, but the official returns will only be prepared toward May or June next. However, the results in some of the chief cities are already known, among which are the following:

Cities.	Population on December 31, 1881.	Population on December 31, 1871.
Milan	321,539	261,985
Rome	300,292	244,484
Turin	251,000	212,644
Palermo	244,955	219,398
Genoa	179,491	161,669
Florence	163,312	167,093
Venice	132,826	128,901
Messina	126,497	111,854
Bologna	123,274	115,957
Catania	100,000	84,397
Leghorn	97,615	97,097

The census returns for Naples, the most populous city in the kingdom, have not yet been received at the central bureau in Rome.

EMIGRATION.

In ordinary years Italy furnishes a little less than 100,000 emigrants to foreign countries. The greater number are from the peasant class.

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In 1880 they were 119,901 (100,726 males and 19,175 females); 84,224 went to countries in Europe, 2,408 to African countries (chiefly Tunis and other North African states), 33,080 to North and South America, and 189 to various other countries.

For the six months ending June 30, 1881, the number of Italian emigrants to foreign countries was 75,044; for the same period in 1880, 1879, and 1878 it was 74,270, 61,704, and 60,795, respectively.

HARVESTS.

The crops of 1881 were generally short, or less than average, but harvest returns are still very incomplete, and I am able to furnish only the few figures at present in possession of the government.

Wheat was short; yield, 107,607,568 bushels, being 25 per cent. less than the average crop and 42 per cent. less than the crop of 1880, when 165,494,278 bushels were harvested.

Maize was also short; no figures obtainable. In 1880 its yield was 81,958,245 bushels, about 7 per cent. less than the average.

Rye and barley short; yield, 15,467,170 bushels, or 20 per cent. less than the average crop, and 25 per cent. less than the crop of 1880, which gave 19,997,666 bushels.

Oats, short; the yield was 14,244,380 bushels, or 25 per cent. less than the average, and 28 per cent. less than the preceding harvest of 19,301,507 bushels.

The rice crop is reported fair, but no figures can be obtained as yet; 27,710,973 bushels were harvested in 1880, or about 2 per cent. more than the average crop.

Potatoes were generally good, and the yield abundant; no figures obtainable. The crop in 1880 was 1,410,854,297 pounds, or 9 per cent. less than the average.

Hemp, fair; no figures of the yield obtainable. The product in 1880 was 176,694,621 pounds, or 16 per cent. less than the average crop.

Flax, short; the yield was 36,121,109 pounds, being 30 per cent. less than the average crop. In 1880 the product was 45,339,083 pounds, or 12 per cent. less than the average.

Chestnuts, one of the important agricultural products, were fair; no figures obtainable. In 1880 the yield was 1,223,196,002 pounds, or 4 per cent. less than the average.

Beans, pease, lentils, and other leguminous plants were all less than average, but no figures are yet obtainable. In 1880 their united yield was 12,691,081 bushels, or about 20 per cent. less than the average crop.

Olives were short, especially in South Italy. In 1880 this product gave 86,145,150 gallons of oil, or about 2 per cent. less than the average.

The vintage was considerably less than an average one, but the wine was fair in quality; no figures are yet known. In 1880 it gave 543,533,579 gallons of wine, being then 25 per cent. less than the average.

Oranges and lemons suffered from drought, especially in Sicily, still the yield was middling; no figures obtainable; 2,537,425,314 oranges and lemons were gathered in 1880, or 6 per cent. less than the average crop.

Other fruit, such as peaches, pears, plums, apples, &c., were generally short and inferior in quality.

The tobacco crop was also less than an average one, but no figures of the yield are obtainable. It appears that the young plants suffered considerably from cold and changeable weather.

The yield of silk cocoons in 1881 was 87,802,205 pounds; in 1880 it

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was 91,849,736 pounds. The annual average of the silk crop has not been officially determined; it is, however, one of the principal products, and Italy now ranks as the second silk-growing country of the world, being only exceeded by China.

MANUFACTURES.

I regret the entire lack of any figures relating to manufactures and manufacturing industries later than those given in the reports of my predecessors; their development in 1881 can only be inferred from the increased importation of articles of prime necessity, such as machinery, tools, and coal. Also, the first national exposition held at Milan in the summer and fall of 1881 has demonstrated that the manufactures of the young kingdom, though still comparatively in their infancy, are making considerable progress toward placing Italy among the manufacturing nations of the world.

MINES AND MINING.

A statistical work on the mineral resources of the country, recently published by the government, gives the following information relating to iron, copper, zinc, lead, coal, lignite, peat, salt, boracic acid, marble, &c. In these statistics the totals for the term of five years, viz, from 1875 to 1879, are given:

The Italian mines produced during these five years an annual average of 215,000 tons of iron ore, giving an average annual value of $357,050. The mines of the island of Elba furnished four-fifths of the whole; the remaining one-fifth was divided among the mines of Sardinia, Piedmont, Lombardy, Central and Southern Italy. The greater part of this ore, averaging 185,000 tons per year, was exported, chiefly to France and England, and also in some quantity to the United States; for, owing to the scarcity of fuel, Italy is almost entirely dependent on other countries for the smelting of its ores and its supply of manufactures of metals. It thus appears that during the five years, as above, there remained for smelting at home only the small average quantity of 30,000 tons of iron ore per year.

Pig iron from ore, old iron worked over, and steel produced by Italian founderies during the five years 1875–1879 averaged 45,000 tons per year, valued at about $4,053,000 per year. The average annual product of copper ore for the same five years was 23,400 tons, valued at about $248,970, and copper metal, 400 tons, valued at $92,640.

Zinc ore from 1875 to 1879 averaged an annual yield of 65,200 tons; average annual value, $817,934. This ore was nearly all exported after calcination only. For the same period the yield of lead ore, more or less argentiferous, was about 25,000 tons per year; its average annual value was $1,061,000. These figures represent the richer portion of the ore, which is nearly all exported; the poorer portion, fused in Italian founderies, was calculated to be 10,600 tons per year. Average annual value of silver produced and smelted for the five years 1875–1879, 33,060 pounds; average annual value, $549,050. Lead in leaves and litharge, 10,000 tons; value, $772,000.

Italy has no coal deposits of importance. There are only three mines now being worked in the kingdom; one at La Thuile, near the Little Saint Bernard Pass; one at Cludicino, in the province of Friuli; and one in Sardinia; a few other deposits in the Alps and in Sardinia are of but little consequence. Only an average of 700 tons of coal was mined per year for the five years 1875–1879; average annual value, $4,053. During the same time Italy was obliged to import an annual average of

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1,340,000 tons of coal, at an annual cost of about $7,758,600. The greater part of this coal came from Newcastle and Cardiff, in England.

The product of lignite for the five years, as above, was 120,000 tons annually; annual value, $254,760. Coal and lignite mining now give employment to 1,500 men. Peat is found in considerable deposit at the foot of the Alps, extending from Avigliana to Udine; also in Lower Venetia and along the coast of Tuscany. It is somewhat used in local industries, such as glass-works, potteries, brick-kilns, &c. Its annual production for the five years 1875–1879 averaged 100,000 tons; average annual value, $270,200; the beds now worked employ 3,000 hands.

The chief mineral product of Italy is sulphur. Italy now furnishes about three-fourths of the entire product of Europe, and sulphur in its relation to her own mineral products of all kinds represents more than three-fifths of the whole. The average annual yield of sulphur during the five years 1875–1879 was 282,000 tons; average annual value about $5,983,000; over three-fourths, or 216,600 tons, was exported to foreign countries, chiefly to France, England, the United States, Germany, and Austria. Eighty-six per cent. of the sulphur product is yielded by the island of Sicily, 11 per cent. by the Romagna district, and 3 per cent. by the united provinces of Avvellino, Naples, and Rome. The Sicilian sulphur is nearly all exported as it comes from the kilns (*calcaroni*); it is classed in seven grades in trade, prices varying from $19.49 to $21.23 per ton, delivered at the principal ports, such as Catania, Girgenti, Licata, Palermo, and Messina. The Romagna sulphur generally undergoes a second fusion, and averages $24.13 per ton. There is an export on sulphur, both raw and refined, of $2.12½ per ton, which for the years 1875 to 1879 gave an annual average of $458,568 to the exchequer. Sulphur mining and its industries now employ 21,000 men, of whom 18,000 are in the island of Sicily.

Three hundred and twenty-one thousand tons of salt (15,000 tons rock salt, 11,000 tons from salt springs, and 295,000 tons marine salt) was the average annual product for the five years 1875–1879; average annual exports for the same period, 102,800 tons, sent chiefly to Sweden, Norway, England, the United States, and North Africa. Salt is a government monopoly on the mainland, but not in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, which are the chief centers of its production. In the great salt-pits belonging to the Crown, at Trapani, in Sicily, and Cagliari, in Sardinia, the cost of salt for the government, delivered on board, rarely goes above 97 cents per ton; for exportation it averages $1.25 per ton, but as sold by the government on the mainland the price is $106.15 per ton, and retailed in small quantities at 10½ cents per kilogram (2¼ pounds); however, for salting stock salt is sold according to agreement.

A movement has been made during the past year to induce the government to lower its rate of taxation on salt, or abolish it altogether. The promoters of this movement claim that it is contrary to the rights of the people to make an article of prime necessity, as salt is, the object of such exorbitant taxation as to virtually place its proper and necessary use beyond the reach of the masses, thereby injuring the health and weakening the constitution of both man and beast. With the present financial plans of the government, it is doubtful if any material reduction will be made in this tax on salt in the near future. Four thousand four hundred and four men are now employed in Italian salt-works.

The production of boracic acid in the communes of Pomerance and Castelnuovo, in the Tuscan sea flats, was 2,680 tons per year for the five years 1875–1879; average annual value, $413,892; it was nearly all exported to England and the United States; this industry gives employment to 400 hands. A kind of earth called *pozzolana* has consid-

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erable importance, known in the United States as the basis of Roman cement. It is a lava modified by the action of time, and is used in the composition of mortars for building; it is chiefly mined in the environs of Naples and Rome, although abounding in other places. The annual average production of the *pozzolano* pits of Naples and Rome is about 230,000 tons; average annual value, $193,000. Nine-tenths of this product is consumed at home.

Concerning the product of marble in the *Apuan* Alps, the chief quarries of which are at Carrara, Massa, and Serravezza, for the five years 1875–1879, the quantity quarried per year averaged 132,000 tons; average annual value, $2,343,792. Eighty-five thousand tons of this marble were in blocks and 47,000 were sawed and wrought. For the same period the annual average production of other stones quarried was 600 tons of alabaster, worth $9,264; Veronese marble and other marbles not in the Apuan Alps, 45,000 tons, worth $173,700; granite from Baveno, on Lake Maggiore, and from Sardinia, Elba, &c., worth $44,004; other building stones, worth $1,544,000; slate, 20,000 tons, worth $69,480; pumice stone from the island of Lipari, 6,000 tons, worth $81,006; talc, 7,300 tons, worth $44,175; asbestos, 200 tons, worth $38,600; ochers and coloring earths, 2,500 tons, worth $57,900; and kaolin, 4,500 tons, worth $42,556. To complete this brief statement of the mineral productions of Italy, I may add that in 1878, the last year of which any statistics can be obtained, the production of lime, cement, &c., was 740,000 tons lime, 10,000 tons of cement, and 130,000 tons of plaster, the whole estimated to have been worth $2,509,000.

MERCHANT MARINE.

At the end of 1880 the Italian mercantile fleet comprised 7,980 vessels, aggregating 999,196 tons; 7,882 were sailing vessels, of 922,146 tons, and 158 steamers, of 77,050 tons. The number and tonnage of these vessels in 1880, compared with the two preceding years, were:

Years.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1880	7,822	922,146	158	77,050
1879	7,910	933,306	151	72,666
1878	8,438	966,137	152	63,020

Their classification, according to capacity, is shown by Table A.

TABLE A.—*The Italian mercantile fleet in* 1880, *compared with the two preceding years.*

SAILING VESSELS.

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Grand total:			
Number of vessels	7,822	7,910	8,438
Tons	922,146	933,306	966,137
Over 1,000 tons:			
Number	18	20	19
Tons	19,277	21,795	21,387
From 901 to 1,000 tons:			
Number	35	33	29
Tons	34,054	31,253	27,555
From 801 to 900 tons:			
Number	62	65	66
Tons	53,112	55,327	56,190
From 701 to 800 tons:			
Number	104	108	109
Tons	76,524	81,238	81,907
From 601 to 700 tons:			
Number	140	152	160
Tons	88,506	97,810	102,898

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TABLE A.—*The Italian mercantile fleet in* 1880, *&c.*—Continued.

SAILING VESSELS—Continued.

	1880.	1879.	1878.
From 501 to 600 tons:			
Number	250	251	263
Tons	138,639	137,229	144,092
From 401 to 500 tons:			
Number	380	372	379
Tons	174,141	169,109	172,458
From 301 to 400 tons:			
Number	272	273	288
Tons	96,040	99,751	105,083
From 201 to 300 tons:			
Number	246	249	256
Tons	62,367	61,985	64,119
From 101 to 200 tons:			
Number	365	368	381
Tons	51,500	51,324	54,704
From 31 to 100 tons:			
Number	1,516	1,553	1,617
Tons	82,847	81,497	85,084
From 11 to 30 tons:			
Number	1,924	1,980	2,067
Tons	31,898	32,163	35,499
Under 11 tons:			
Number	2,510	2,486	2,784
Tons	13,223	12,915	15,201

STEAMERS.

Grand total:			
Number of vessels	158	151	152
Tons	77,050	72,666	63,020
Nominal horse-power	26,241	24,677	22,990
Over 1,000 tons:			
Number	31	28	21
Tons	41,586	36,891	25,558
Nominal horse-power	13,474	11,830	8,479
From 901 to 1,000 tons:			
Number	6	7	7
Tons	5,701	6,607	6,577
Nominal horse-power	1,356	1,484	1,763
From 801 to 900 tons:			
Number	7	6	6
Tons	5,949	5,092	5,173
Nominal horse-power	1,601	1,397	1,369
From 701 to 800 tons:			
Number	4	5	2
Tons	2,869	3,679	1,522
Nominal horse-power	615	831	335
From 601 to 700 tons:			
Number	4	4	7
Tons	2,550	2,538	4,430
Nominal horse-power	585	693	1,523
From 501 to 600 tons:			
Number	4	4	7
Tons	2,219	2,219	3,917
Nominal horse-power	637	637	1,255
From 401 to 500 tons:			
Number	13	12	10
Tons	5,848	5,363	4,441
Nominal horse-power	2,367	2,200	1,690
From 301 to 400 tons:			
Number	13	13	16
Tons	4,516	4,516	5,579
Nominal horse-power	2,155	2,155	2,564
From 201 to 300 tons:			
Number	9	9	7
Tons	2,245	2,245	1,765
Nominal horse-power	936	936	929
From 101 to 200 tons:			
Number	13	13	14
Tons	1,698	1,698	1,797
Nominal horse-power	790	850	879
From 51 to 100 tons:			
Number	14	16	22
Tons	987	1,125	1,548
Nominal horse-power	661	748	1,196
Under 51 tons:			
Number	40	34	23
Tons	892	693	743
Nominal horse-power	1,064	916	875

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SHIP-BUILDING.

The falling off in the importance of ship-building, which has been noted at length in former reports, also continued in 1880. For some years back Italian ship-owners have been ordering many of their new constructions in foreign countries, chiefly England, owing to the superior mechanical facilities in that country in the construction of vessels formed of iron or steel, in whole or in part.

In 1880, 263 vessels of all classes, aggregating 14,526 tons, were built in the ship-yards of Italy. Their total declared value was $816,292.53, of which $465,715.53 represented the value of the hulks, and $350,577 their rigging and equipment; 14 were steamers and steam launches, the remainder sailing vessels; 4 only were over 500 tons burden; 7 from 401 to 500 tons; 5 from 301 to 400 tons; 3 from 201 to 300 tons; 6 from 101 to 200 tons; 25 from 51 to 100 tons, and 213 under 50 tons.

The total number of vessels built in 1879 was 269; tonnage, 21,213, and declared value, $1,115,682.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MARITIME PURSUITS.

Maritime pursuits gave employment to 172,584 persons in 1880. They were classified as follows: 6,818 captains, 870 mates, 94,160 seamen, 42,872 fishermen (37,737 fishermen along the Italian littoral, and 5,135 on the high seas), 8,721 boatmen, 275 pilots, 392 engineers, 253 naval constructors, and 14,416 ship carpenters and caulkers. The total number of men in these pursuits and industries at the end of 1879 was 167,282, from which it appears there was a gain of 5,687 in 1880; this was chiefly in seamen.

SHIPWRECKS.

Concerning the damage and losses sustained by shipping in Italian waters in 1880, there were 66 wrecks; 53 were Italian vessels, 4 English, 3 French, 2 Greek, 2 Austrian, 1 Turkish, and 1 Norwegian. These wrecks caused the loss of 264 lives; 17 on Italian vessels and 247 on foreign vessels. The loss and damage to property by 53 of the foregoing vessels, so far as known, amounted to $206,595.49, of which $73,367.59 for 43 Italian vessels and $133,227.90 for 10 foreign vessels. The preceding year, 1879, was the most disastrous to navigators in Italian waters of any during the last ten years for the number of wrecks, although the loss of life was less than in 1880. In that year (1879) there were 154 wrecks, occasioning a loss of 112 lives and a loss and damage to vessels, so far as known by the government, of $728,833.62.

NAVIGATION.

No official statement of the navigation of the entire kingdom has yet been published later than for the year 1879; but if semi-official publications relating to the year 1880 may be trusted, in no year since the unification of Italy were the results of shipping so satisfactory.

There have been published, however, official statements of the navigation of the six principal ports in 1880, that is to say, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, and Venice, showing that for commercial purposes 52,033 entries and clearances were registered, aggregating 15,653,531 tons, a gain of 1,445 in number and 1,134,427 in tonnage over 1879; 12,168 entries and clearances of 5,985,280 tons were in the foreign trade, and 39,865 of 9,668,251 tons in the coasting trade. The foreign and coasting trade in each of the six ports in 1880, compared with 1879, is shown in Table B.

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TABLE B.—*Navigation in the six principal ports of Italy in* 1880, *compared with* 1879.

Ports.	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	1880.		1879.		1880.		1879.	
	No. of vessels entered and cleared.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels entered and cleared.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels entered and cleared.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels entered and cleared.	Tonnage.
Genoa	3,467	2,075,690	3,640	2,078,973	7,707	1,679,334	6,943	1,490,192
Naples	1,562	1,436,802	1,303	933,762	8,918	2,205,945	8,314	2,042,559
Leghorn	1,361	466,313	1,481	459,884	7,694	1,991,183	7,308	1,891,490
Messina	1,007	556,168	1,097	572,254	7,531	1,820,483	7,620	1,883,896
Palermo	884	626,583	957	607,649	6,528	1,579,714	6,334	1,479,685
Venice	3,887	823,424	3,917	878,395	1,487	391,592	1,674	400,365

The Italian flag was represented by 40,295 entries and clearances, of 8,064,280 tons; 29,958 were sailing vessels of 1,825,979 tons, and 10,338 of steamers of 6,238,301 tons. The flags of foreign nations whose shipping was most important in these ports in 1880 were represented as follows:

English: 4,780 vessels entered and cleared, of 4,084,672 tons (518 sailing vessels of 148,717 tons, and 4,262 steamers of 3,945,955 tons).

French: 3,283 vessels entered and cleared, of 2,303,705 tons (146 sailing vessels of 40,054 tons, and 3,137 steamers of 2,263,651 tons).

German: 487 entered and cleared, 550,334 tons (116 sailing vessels of 23,263 tons, and 371 steamers of 536,071 tons).

Austrian: 1,693 entered and cleared, 293,713 tons (1,210 sailing vessels of 133,717 tons, and 486 steamers of 160,096 tons).

Dutch: 320 entered and cleared, of 215,095 tons (62 sailing vessels of 9,273 tons, and 258 steamers of 206,222 tons).

Swedish and Norwegian: 308 entered and cleared, of 114,591 tons (201 sailing vessels of 66,027 tons, and 107 steamers of 48,564 tons).

Greek: 438 entered and cleared, of 98,150 tons (411 sailing vessels of 81,435 tons, and 27 steamers of 16,715 tons).

Spanish: 122 entered and cleared, of 18,278 tons (96 sailing vessels of 10,403 tons, and 26 steamers of 7,875 tons).

Turkish: 45 entered and cleared, of 4,285 tons, all of which were sailing vessels.

The United States and Canada (for in Italian navigation returns, as in commercial statistics, the two countries are combined, and it is impossible to separate them) were represented by 78 vessels entered and cleared, of 41,102 tons; all were sailing vessels. They entered and cleared as follows: Genoa, 20, of 12,045 tons; Leghorn, 26, 14,573 tons; Messina, 11, 4,456 tons; Naples, 12, 5,718 tons; Palermo, 7, 3,536 tons; and Venice 2, of 774 tons.

A parliamentary commission of inquiry into the causes of the decrease of shipping carrying the Italian flag, and the means to favor and support it, closed its sittings late in the autumn of 1881. Its results will be shortly made public, as the commission must report to Parliament within two months. It is anticipated that it will recommend the abolition of special taxes bearing on maritime freights and transportation, the subsidizing of the great navigation lines, the encouragement of constructions in iron and steel, and that assistance be given in the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels.

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In July, 1881, Parliament approved an act uniting the two chief Italian steam navigation companies, namely, the Florio Company, of Palermo, and the Rubattino Company, of Genoa. They now form one company, with a capital of $19,300,000, and will conduct the most important Italian postal and trading service to other European countries, Africa, Asia, and North and South America.

ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

Great advantages are anticipated for the commercial and industrial well-being of Italy from the St. Gothard tunnel, completed in December, 1881; its railroad is expected to be opened in the summer of 1882. By this means the port of Genoa will be placed in direct communication with Switzerland, and with Central and Western Germany, thus forming for them by the Italian lines of navigation a direct connection with the extreme Orient and the western hemisphere. To the cost of the St. Gothard tunnel and its connecting works the Italian Government originally agreed to contribute $4,742,779, the Upper Italian Railroad Company $1,930,000, and the communes and provinces interested $2,013,221, a total of $8,680,000; but this proving insufficient, a further sum of $1,930,000 was given, bringing the share of Italy in this great work up to a total of $10,616,000. The St. Gothard tunnel is the result of a combination between the three countries of Italy, Germany, and Switzerland.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Table C shows the value of the foreign trade of Italy, exclusive of the transit trade, with other nations in 1880, compared with 1879. This statement is made up from the detailed returns of the exchequer, generally obtainable nine or ten months after the end of each year in question. Details of the various articles of imports and exports in 1880 are given later on in Tables D and E, which compare the foreign trade of 1881 with that of 1880.

TABLE C.—*Commerce of Italy with other nations in* 1880, *compared with* 1879.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
England	$51, 851, 000	$51, 218, 000	$16, 745, 000	$18, 902, 000
France	60, 975, 000	59, 826, 000	100, 698, 000	94, 372, 000
Austria	36, 352, 000	38, 872, 000	33, 262, 000	41, 355, 000
Germany	17, 567, 000	9, 123, 000	15, 676, 000	4, 760, 000
Switzerland	6, 880, 000	6, 486, 000	20, 448, 000	21, 481, 000
Belgium	2, 475, 000	2, 839, 000	804, 000	1, 203, 000
Holland	1, 823, 000	2, 288, 000	1, 391, 000	1, 127, 000
Russia	16, 953, 000	20, 449, 000	3, 779, 000	4, 940, 000
Spain, Gibraltar, and Portugal	1, 165, 000	2, 102, 000	2, 091, 000	2, 216, 000
United States and Canada	15, 145, 000	14, 864, 000	10, 948, 000	12, 387, 000
Argentine Confederation	3, 379, 000	4, 288, 000	4, 136, 000	4, 105, 000
Greece and Malta	1, 372, 000	2, 010, 000	3, 368, 000	2, 832, 900
European Turkey	6, 414, 000	12, 187, 000	2, 836, 000	3, 541, 000
Asiatic Turkey	591, 000	1, 027, 000	56, 000	45, 000
Egypt	5, 390, 000	6, 310, 000	2, 400, 000	2, 053, 000
Tunis and Tripoli	807, 000	876, 000	722, 000	818, 000
English possessions in Asia	9, 414, 000	10, 529, 000	5, 449, 000	2, 370, 000
Other countries	6, 566, 000	3, 529, 000	1, 598, 192	2, 867, 000
Total	245, 119, 000	248, 323, 000	226, 402, 192	221, 374, 000

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IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the same returns I am also able to show in detail the trade with the United States and Canada in 1880. The two countries being combined in these statements, it is impossible to separate them, but it is evident from the character of the imports that the greater portion were from the United States. The imports were as follows:

Spirits:		
Pure	gallons..	1,074,327
Sweetened or perfumed	do....	2,377
Petroleum and mineral oils, refined	pounds..	124,360,876
Other oils	do....	8,413,197
Coffee	do....	494,280
Cocoa	do....	23,590
Sugar, raw	do....	274,919
Pepper and pimento	do....	90,407
Tobacco, raw	do....	2,859,63[illegible]
Gums, resins, and resinous substances	do....	5,000,343
Vegetable tanning and dyestuffs, unground	do....	1,401,269
Hemp and flax	do....	70,550
Cordage	do....	7,716
Cotton, raw	do....	9,012,34[illegible]
Silk-worm eggs	do....	1,351
Wood for cabinet-makers	do....	491,635
Timber, hewed or sawed	cubic feet..	372,825
Casks, new and old	capacity in gallons..	53,000
Skins and hides	pounds..	860,251
Machinery	tons..	48½
Wheat	bushels..	1,952,640
Corn	do....	64,798,080
Flour	pounds..	134,483
Fish, dried or smoked	do....	612,00[illegible]
Grease	do....	6,350,466

As in former years, these imports consisted chiefly of raw articles and a small quantity of machinery. It is noticeable that no yarns, thread, or textile fabrics were included.

The prohibition of the importation of pork and its various preparations from any country whatever, which was promulgated early in 1879, still continues in force, to the great detriment of the American trade.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The principal exports to the United States and Canada in 1880, according to the returns of the Italian exchequer, previously referred to, were as follows:

Wine:		
In casks	gallons..	284,775
In bottles	bottles..	32,800
Olive oil	pounds..	2,243,682
Other oils	do....	52,691
Volatile oils, and essences of orange and the like	do....	81,094
Preserves in sugar or honey	do....	1,792,152
Boracic acid	do....	2,947,163
Gallic acid	do....	73,415
Salts of quinine	do....	79[illegible]
Carbonate of magnesia	do....	468,045
Marine salt	tons..	45,465
Argols and tartar	pounds..	1,518,115
Miscellaneous chemical products	do....	34,833
Licorice	do....	250,006
Herbs, flowers, and leaves, non-medicinal	do....	142,640
Manna	do....	35,715

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Lemon and citron juice, concentrated	pounds	56,218
Miscellaneous medicinals	do	160,277
Common soap	do	137,569
Perfumery	do	10,582
Wood, bark, leaves, &c., for dyeing and tanning:		
Unground	do	479,730
Ground	do	5,314,285
Hemp, flax, and jute:		
Raw	do	403,008
Combed	do	76,060
Cordage	do	14,992
Linen and hemp fabrics	do	16,755
Wool, raw and combed	do	48,061
Made-up articles for wearing apparel, &c	do	43,431
Silk fabrics	do	802
Timber, rough, sawed, and hewed	cubic feet	7,928
Barrels and casks, old and new	capacity in gallons	323,000
Furniture and frames	pounds	85,318
Straw hats	number	3,391,900
Rags	pounds	18,918,898
Gloves, leather	pairs	191,800
Ores	tons	74,458
Old iron	do	372½
Railroad iron	do	425¼
Paper	pounds	339,735
Corks	do	22,487
Wooden tools and utensils	do	108,689
Block marble	tons	44,912
Marble and alabaster statuary	pounds	204,800
Wrought marble and alabaster	do	76,380,800
Earth, and ochers	do	716,610
Lime, plaster, and cement	tons	642
Brimstone, raw and refined	do	98,815
Maccaroni	pounds	1,147,515
Sea biscuit	do	30,424
Oranges and lemons	do	109,970,089
Carub beans	do	43,211
Almonds	do	402,788
Filberts	do	2,589,570
Figs, dried	do	1,125,910
Raisins	do	105,382
Fish in brine	do	27,118
Fruit and vegetables in vinegar, oil, and salt	do	50,486
Fresh vegetables	do	94,359
Miscellaneous seeds	do	476,643
Cheese	do	66,580
Glue	do	178,576
Human hair	do	4,185
Haberdashery	do	18,078
Articles for museums and collections	declared value	$31,139

GENERAL FOREIGN TRADE.

The general results of the foreign trade for the year ending December 31, 1881, have been made public, but the share of the different nations therein is not known at present. During that year it appears there was merchandise imported into Italy, exclusive of that in transit, worth $265,822,614, and merchandise exported, exclusive of that in transit, worth $238,581,307, an increase of $20,703,614 in imports, and of $12,179,115 in exports over 1880.

The custom-house receipts in 1881 were $30,266,197, against $24,238,142 in 1880.

Tables D and E show the foreign trade in 1881, compared with that of 1880 (imports and exports exclusive of merchandise in transit), classified according to the Italian customs tariff in sixteen groups.

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TABLE D.—*Imports into Italy in* 1881, *compared with* 1880.

Class.	Articles.	Imports. 1881.	1880.
I	Spirits, wines, and oils	$11, 190, 167	$11, 306, 290
II	Groceries, spices, and tobacco	20, 313, 023	16, 460, 568
III	Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	9, 698, 342	7, 156, 868
IV	Dyes and dyestuffs	4, 819, 838	3, 983, 428
V	Hemp, flax, jute, &c	7, 147, 397	6, 400, 931
VI	Cotton	37, 638, 215	30, 978, 060
VII	Wool and hair	22, 318, 964	18, 390, 070
VIII	Silk	19, 240, 482	22, 650, 635
IX	Wood and straw	9, 985, 717	8, 281, 024
X	Paper and books	1, 673, 687	1, 363, 683
XI	Skins and furs	10, 123, 346	8, 349, 272
XII	Minerals and metals	45, 024, 119	31, 016, 224
XIII	Stone, earths, pottery, and glass	18, 707, 536	16, 376, 856
XIV	Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	19, 418, 575	37, 826, 596
XV	Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	20, 531, 950	18, 695, 343
XVI	Miscellaneous	7, 991, 247	6, 502, 150
	Total	265, 822, 614	245, 119, 000

TABLE E.—*Exports from Italy in* 1881, *compared with* 1880.

Class.	Articles.	Exports. 1881.	1880.
I	Spirits, wines, and oils	$34, 175, 572	$33, 139, 905
II	Groceries, spices, and tobacco	1, 344, 920	1, 028, 568
III	Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	9, 025, 843	8, 223, 560
IV	Dyes and dyestuffs	1, 901, 845	2, 038, 190
V	Hemp, flax, jute, &c	8, 472, 936	8, 149, 222
VI	Cotton	6, 133, 396	7, 058, 086
VII	Wool and hair	1, 782, 616	2, 559, 106
VIII	Silk	73, 886, 333	61, 010, 050
IX	Wood and straw	12, 340, 224	11, 278, 463
X	Paper and books	1, 758, 339	2, 480, 958
XI	Skins and furs	3, 741, 009	4, 424, 694
XII	Minerals and metals	9, 376, 181	10, 018, 917
XIII	Stone, earths, pottery, and glass	13, 369, 019	12, 774, 458
XIV	Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	27, 513, 818	27, 490, 349
XV	Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	31, 131, 167	31, 091, 862
XVI	Miscellaneous	2, 628, 089	2, 635, 135
	Total	238, 581, 307	226, 402, 192

The chief increase in imports in 1881 was as follows: Class II, groceries, spices, and tobacco, $3,852,455; Class III, chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery, $2,541,474. The increase in these two classes is to be attributed to the improved economical and industrial condition of the country. Class VI, cotton and cotton goods, $6,660,155; this gain was chiefly in spun and twisted cotton, and cotton fabrics; imports of raw cotton remained about the same as in 1880. Class VII, wool and hair, $3,928,894, chiefly in yarns and woven goods. Class XII, minerals, metals, and metal manufactures, $14,007,895; a large portion of this gain was in gold coin, which was imported by the government in the preparation for the resumption of specie payments; machines and machinery and coal also contributed considerably to the gain in this class. Class XIII, stone, earths, pottery, and glass, increase $2,230,678. There was a notable falling off in imports in Class VIII, silk and silk goods, and in Class XIV, cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included; this was owing to the growth of the silk industry and the generally satisfactory harvests of 1880.

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Concerning exports, there was a slight increase in Class I, spirits, wines, and oils; Class II, groceries, spices, and tobacco; Class III, chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery; Class V, hemp, flax, jute, and the like; Class IX, wood and straw; Class XIV, cereals, flour, and vegetable products, not elsewhere included; and Class XV, animals and animal products not elsewhere included. In Class VIII, silk, there was a large increase of $12,875,634, due to the favorable crop and increased development of this industry. The other seven classes show a diminution.

DECLARED EXPORTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Table F shows the declared exports from Italy to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1881. This table is compiled from reports of the consular officers of the United States in this country. The total of these exports for that period amounted to $12,494,300.16, a diminution of $520,452.06 from the preceding year.

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TABLE F.—*Declared exports from the consular districts of Italy to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1881.*

Articles.	Carrara.	Castellamare.	Florence.	Genoa.	Leghorn.	Messina.	Milan.	Naples.	Palermo.	Rome.	Turin.	Venice.	Total.
Acid:													
Boracic					$67,714 36								$67,714 36
Gallic				$1,042 00									1,041 00
Alabaster			$681 40		9,728 46					$711 45			11,121 31
Anchovies and other fish in oil				3,476 00									3,476 00
Antiquities			9,838 80										9,838 80
Argols and tartar					29,540 91	$15,400 00		$327,446 49	$1,795 00				374,182 40
Asphalt						3,991 00							3,991 00
Barrels, empty petroleum				13,507 00	2,292 54								15,799 54
Books, engravings, and photographs							$86 85			4,269 51		$511 00	4,867 36
Brier-wood, and brier-wood pipes				1,107 00	3,051 93								4,158 93
Brimstone						1,357,545 75			1,465,632 27	40,986 70		34,521 00	2,898,685 72
Bronzes										20,479 47		2,804 00	23,283 47
Cheese		$170 69		4,475 00			18,502 98						23,148 67
Church vestments, tapestries, and stuffs										4,123 45			4,123 45
Coral								3,742 43					3,742 43
Cosmetics									5,558 00				5,558 00
Earths:													
Sienna					5,690 65					636 71			6,327 36
Umber					6,121 20								6,121 20
Essences						288,650 00							288,650 00
Extract of chestnut				22,546 00							$1,055 84		23,601 84
Extract of tobacco											2,819 05		2,819 05
Flowers, dried arnica				1,500 00									1,500 00
Fruit:													
Oranges and lemons		301,307 39		536 00		1,276,709 15		165,969 12	1,504,885 00			395 00	3,249,801 66
Dried				1,419 00	1,876 65								3,295 65
Candied				10,911 00	331,502 30								342,413 30
Furniture and frames			18,758 88	1,097 00						6,191 09	99 97	14,552 00	40,698 94
Gloves							111,470 95	141,445 87			723 79		253,640 61
Glycerine, crude				2,339 00									2,339 00
Gunstocks, wooden											4,683 95		4,683 95
Hemp			46,188 83		11,691 18							25,035 00	82,915 01
Horn, buttons							8,191 85				337 16		8,529 01
Human hair								12,093 05					12,093 05
Iron ore					246,173 78								246,173 78
Iron in pigs					39,758 00								39,758 00
Jewelry and filligree			1,435 64	9,041 00									10,476 64
Juniper berries					1,148 44								1,148 44
Lemon juice, concentrated				9,603 00		14,483 00							24,176 00
Licorice paste				1,183 00		4,541 40		19,845 00					25,569 40
Macaroni		8,819 40		31,908 00	902 10			25,210 45	9,399 00				76,299 04

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Majolica ware, glassware, and pottery			5,085 59							2,167 31		28,251 00	35,503 90
Manna									12,286 00				12,286 00
Marble:													
Block	$364,090 64				13,423 69								377,514 33
Statuary	27,515 30		60,501 24				4,014 37			9,641 70	1,132 91	1,546 00	104,351 52
Wrought, other than statuary	36,174 86			1,766 00	1,945 94					21,219 17			61,105 97
Marine salt			36,565 93						92,508 00				129,073 93
Mosaics			7,605 40							3,542 58			11,147 98
Nuts:													
Almonds						16,567 40		36,648 00	1,200 00				54,415 40
Filberts						100,823 00			2,529 00				103,352 00
Walnuts		27,183 69							695 00				27,878 69
Oakum				3,767 00									3,767 00
Oils:													
Olive				12,759 00	72,886 17	17,987 00	71 63	36,818 25	3,528 00				138,050 05
Lemon									12,415 00				12,415 00
Sesame				10,113 00									10,113 00
Orris root and gentian root					11,663 72								11,664 72
Paintings			126,901 42		765 90		2,402 18	2,974 58		27,708 85		2,138 00	162,890 93
Pumice stone					20,338 08								20,338 08
Quinine and cinchona				4,643 00			10,311 68						14,954 68
Rags				46,718 00	245,500 70			118,880 00	8,698 00				419,796 70
Rice				2,373 00									2,373 00
Seeds: anise, canary, and mustard					845 50	8,615 00		7,487 48	3,593 00				20,540 98
Silk:													
Cocoons							22,641 68						22,641 68
Raw			7,294 00	8,474 00		1,205 00	489,043 86				6,062 89		512,079 75
Waste							3,296 88						3,296 88
Manufactures of							34,216 50				3,788 50		38,005 00
Skins and hides			3,920 00	27,580 00				12,307 78					43,807 78
Soap				3,777 00	126,653 68								130,430 68
Soap stock					11,148 63	1,113 00							12,261 63
Straw goods		1,105,795 13			2,141 80						4,209 26	434 00	1,112,580 19
Sumac				1,434 00		21,785 35			450,341 00				473,560 35
Talc				10,004 00	1,969 69								11,973 69
Tubing for oil wells (returned)				6,278 00									6,278 00
Wax and plaster statuary										3,522 65			3,522 65
Wines		154 00	960 00	11,499 00	7,850 77	6,411 00	56 86	999 35	13,782 59				41,713 07
Vermouth				4,807 00							26,128 21		30,935 21
Miscellaneous	1,164 10	70 00	817 85	25,762 00	3,295 16	1,516 00	11,229 46	41,884 94	19,651 00	3,691 82	440 04	393 00	109,915 37
Total	428,944 90	387,705 17	1,432,350 11	297,594 00	1,277,623 02	3,137,343 05	715,587 23	947,752 79	3,608,495 86	148,892 46	51,481 57	110,580 00	12,494,300 16
Total for the preceding year	639,392 29	180,574 19	1,987,984 17	335,446 00	1,852,612 93	2,646,730 00	607,457 81	898,529 80	3,577,854 00	128,787 90	103,762 13	55,651 00	13,014,752 22
Increase		157,130 98				490,613 05	108,079 42	49,222 99	30,641 86	20,641 86		54,929 00	
Decrease	210,447 39		555,634 06	37,852 00	574,989 91						52,280 56		520,452 06

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This falling off is to be attributed to the stagnation in trade during the last quarter of 1880 and the first quarter of 1881, caused by fluctuations in the price of gold.

COMMERCIAL AND NAVIGATION TREATIES.

A new treaty of commerce between Italy and France was concluded at Paris on November 3, 1881. The Italian Parliament is now awaiting its approval by the French Senate, it having already been accepted by the French Chamber. It may be observed that a treaty of commerce between Italy and France has been in force since 1863; that notice of its expiration was given in 1875, and that another one was concluded and approved by the Italian Parliament in 1879, but rejected by the French Parliament. In the mean time the customs system in force between the two countries is a sort of *modus vivendi*, consisting of the application of the favored-nation clause. On the part of Italy this consists in applying to merchandise imported from France the privileges given to Austria-Hungary by reason of the treaty of December 27, 1878, and on the part of France in conceding to merchandise imported from Italy the favors granted to England, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland by force of existing treaties. This *modus vivendi* was to terminate on the 8th of February, 1882, but will be continued while awaiting action on the new treaty. In the treaty now under consideration Italy will gain considerable advantage over the preceding tariff on her shipments to France of wines, marble, spun linen, and hemp, and on her numerous agricultural products. On the side of France the advantages on her shipments to Italy are especially on woolen fabrics, wines, leather, jewelry, and various manufactured articles. There is some opposition in Italy to the ratification of this treaty, coming chiefly from manufacturers of textile fabrics. The treaty is drawn for a period of ten years; that is, from February 9, 1882, to February, 1892. Italy, however, has reserved the right of releasing herself from it at the end of the fifth year; that is, in February, 1887, in case existing treaties with other nations should not be renewed. As before stated, a parliamentary commission of inquiry into the condition of the mercantile marine is to make its report some two months from the present time. The government is now awaiting its recommendations; after receiving and considering them it will be prepared to negotiate a new treaty of navigation with France, which a clause in the pending commercial treaty requires shall be entered into before January 1, 1883.

RAILROADS.

Two hundred and thirty-one and one-fourth miles of railroad were opened in 1880, making the total length of the lines 5,374¼ miles at the end of that year. The greater part are owned and worked by the government.

Returns of railroads in 1880 show some increase in the amount and importance of their business; 32,491,827 passengers were carried, 2,086,480 more than in 1879; 555,000 tons of fast freight, increase 117,000 tons, and 9,329,073 tons of slow freight, increase 957,367 tons. The total receipts of the railroads in 1880 were $34,760,616, and their total running expenses $23,596,732. At the same time the total amount of capital invested in railroads was $505,040,394, of which $44,074,389 represented rolling stock.

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POST-OFFICE.

From year to year the importance of the business done by the post-office has steadily increased. In 1880, 359,161,024 letters, postal cards, publications, packages, &c., were carried, a gain of 15,348,355 over 1879. The number of letters was 143,483,771; 131,689,368 were prepaid, 4,940,754 not prepaid, 6,825,597 registered, and 28,052 insured for $4,889,807, or $709,618 more than in 1877. There were 22,359,173 postal cards sold, increase over 1879 of 2,469,709 in number; printed matter, 155,218,754 pieces, or 11,489,156 more than in 1879. The value of postal money orders issued was $93,394,930, and those cashed $93,510,024; thus $186,904,945 represent the total of operations in this branch of the post-office business, which exceeded that done in 1879 by $6,094,683. Telegraphic postal money orders were: 182,897 issued, representing $8,492,683, and 182,795 cashed for $8,490,855; in 1879 there were 176,620 issued for $8,207,660, and 175,838 cashed for $8,095,130.

At the end of 1880 the post-office savings banks had $8,211,266 in small savings standing to the credit of depositors, or $3,864,975 more than at the end of 1879. The post-office receipts in 1880 were $5,442,011 against $5,212,120 in 1879; the working expenses were $4,702,303 against $4,567,388 in 1879.

TELEGRAPHS.

In 1880 the telegraph service opened 363 miles of new lines and put up 1,020 miles of new wires, making the total length of lines 16,321 miles, and the total length of wires 53,583 miles. The total number of offices was 2,578, of which 98 were opened during the year; number of persons engaged in this service, 5,097; 109 were employés in the administrative department, 3,012 operators, 1,292 porters and messengers, and 684 guards and hands along the lines. During the same year the number of telegrams compared with 1879 was:

	1880.	1879.
Telegrams sent within the kingdom	5,384,740	4,983,001
Telegrams sent to foreign countries	474,260	405,633
Telegrams received from foreign countries	497,449	412,388
Telegrams in transit to and from foreign countries	199,579	181,303
Government and service telegrams	456,232	428,678

The total receipts of the telegraphs in 1880 were $1,734,358, an increase of $169,103 over 1879. Their working expenses were $1,397,388, leaving a net profit of $336,970 for the government. In 1879 the government realized a profit of $228,342 from this service.

FINANCES.

Paper currency.—On the 30th of November, 1881, Italy had a paper currency in circulation representing an aggregate value of $321,023,004; $181,420,000 of this sum were issued by the government, and $139,603,004 by six banks, the whole being legal tender.

Loans.—With the view of resuming specie payments, the government was authorized by law of April 7, 1881, to procure, not later than the year 1882, by means of loans on other credit operations, $124,292,000, of which at least $77,200,000 in gold and the remainder in silver; $8,492,000 to serve for the payment of a gold loan contracted with the National Italian Bank in June, 1875, and $115,800,000 for the withdrawal from circulation of a corresponding sum in government paper currency. This done there would remain in circulation $65,620,000 of government paper

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money, but it would be payable at sight in coin to the bearer only at the central treasury in Rome, and at the provincial treasuries of Bari, Bologna, Cagliari, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Turin, and Venice. This $65,620,000 of paper currency would be exclusively of notes of the denomination of five lire ($0.96½) and ten lire ($1.83). This loan of $124,292,000 was effected by the minister of finance in June, 1881, with the National Italian Bank, acting for three syndicates of different nationalities; the English for Messrs. Baring Brothers, Ambo & Co., the French for the Bank of Discount of Paris, and the Italian headed by the Credit Mobilier; $47,092,000, of the loan were taken by the Italian syndicate, and $38,600,000 each by the two others. According to the terms of the contract, $85,692,000 are to be in gold and $38,600,000 in silver.

Installments began in July 1881, and the whole is to be paid up by the end of September, 1882.

To meet this loan the government has issued bonds for the capital sum of $140,840,785, at 5 per cent., less the government income tax of 13⅓ per cent. Up to this time the syndicates have offered for subscription a little less than one-half of the whole loan, say $67,550,000, reserving subscriptions for the remaining $73,290,785 for a later date. The subscriptions were received only at London. At the end of 1881 the government had received from the syndicates $40,492,975, of which $33,583,994 were in gold and $6,908,981 in silver. The whole has been distributed among the treasuries of Turin, Milan, Venice, Genoa, Florence, and Naples, and the central treasury of the capital, where $10,229,000 were deposited.

National debt.—On the 31st of December, 1881, the Italian permanent debt amounted to $1,840,304,406.39, bearing an annual interest of $90,734,791.41. No statement of the floating debt is at hand. The items of the permanent debt on the above date were given as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
I. Consolidated 5 per cent	$1,647,373,286 12	$82,368,663 31
II. Consolidated 3 per cent	41,206,743 24	1,236,202 30
III. Unregistered bonds	1,815,515 03	90,537 63
IV. Five per cent. bonds set apart for the Holy See	12,448,500 00	622,425 00
V. Miscellaneous debts, consisting of debts of Sardinia, Tuscany, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Rome, railway loans, &c.	137,460,382 00	6,416,963 77
Total	1,840,304,406 39	90,734,791 41

Revenue.—The budget for 1881 estimated the revenue of the kingdom for that year at $262,165,489, and the expenses of the government at $257,551,022, anticipating a surplus of $4,614,467. The aggregate of the items of revenue were stated as follows:

Ordinary revenue:	
Receipts from state property	$6,294,195
Direct taxes	71,911,176
Taxes on transfer of property and on business	31,750,430
Taxes on articles of consumption	87,498,433
Miscellaneous taxes	14,398,282
Public service (railroads, posts, and telegraphs)	19,280,425
Reimbursements of advances made to local governments	3,504,776
Miscellaneous receipts	1,407,693
Extraordinary revenue:	
Actual receipts from miscellaneous sources	1,539,896
Public works, property and material acquired by the government	8,858,945
Railway property acquired by the government	15,721,325
Total	262,165,489

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Expenses.—The expenses for the same year were divided among the various ministers as follows:

Ministry of the treasury	$130,605,609
Ministry of finance	22,670,522
Ministry of grace and justice	5,247,546
Ministry of foreign affairs	1,205,671
Ministry of public instruction	5,336,450
Ministry of the interior	10,987,657
Ministry of public works	32,040,316
Ministry of war	32,073,850
Ministry of the navy	8,567,657
Ministry of agriculture and commerce	1,815,744
Total	257,551,022

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, March 10, 1882.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Annual report by Consul-General Weaver.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, November 28, 1881.

In conformity with instruction contained in paragraph 556 of Consular Regulations, I have the honor to submit my annual report upon the trade and industry of the empire of Austria-Hungary for the year 1880, arranged and systematized as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of said paragraph. This report contains the latest statistical data that could be procured, after the most diligent and persistent efforts to obtain the latest and most complete information on the several topics embraced, and while the major part has been derived from official government publications, yet in some instances I have utilized information coming to hand through the public press and private sources. As the weights and measures are generally given in the denominations of the metric system, which is authorized by section 3569 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have not deemed it expedient to reduce the same into the more generally used weights and measures of the United States, but shall by the use of foot-notes give their equivalents, as recorded in section 3570 of the Revised Statutes, for the convenience of those who may not have the volume at hand.

I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

The total area of Cisleithania is 300,191 square kilometers; of Transleithania, 324,005, and of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 53,677, making a total of 677,873 square kilometers,* or 261,727 square miles. The total population of Cisleithania according to last census taken December 31, 1880, was 22,130,684; that of Transleithania, by the same census, was 15,610,729, and that of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as per census of 1879, was 1,142,147, making for the present empire of Austria-Hungary a grand total of 38,883,560 inhabitants.

* 1 square kilometer = 0.3861 square mile, nearly; 1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometers.

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The area and population are divided among the various kingdoms, duchies, principalities, provinces, and free cities forming the empire, as follows:

Provinces.	Area in square kilometers.	Population in 1880.
Archduchy of Lower Austria	19,824	2,329,021
Archduchy of Upper Austria	11,997	799,579
Duchy of Salzburg	7,166	163,566
Duchy of Styria	22,454	1,212,367
Duchy of Carinthia	10,373	448,670
Duchy of Carniola	9,988	481,176
City and territory of Trieste	94	144,437
Principality of Görtz and Gradisca	2,963	210,241
Margravate of Istria	4,941	295,854
Principality of Tyrol	26,725	885,226
Dependency of Vorarlberg	2,602	107,364
Kingdom of Bohemia	51,956	5,557,134
Margravate of Moravia	22,220	2,151,619
Duchy of Silesia	5,147	565,772
Duchy of Bukowina	10,451	569,569
Kingdom of Dalmatia	12,792	474,489
Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria	78,497	5,958,170
Totals for Austria proper or Cisleitha	300,191	22,130,684
Kingdom of Hungary	225,442	13,709,065
Grand principality of Transylvania	54,948	
Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia	23,263	1,191,845
City and territory of Fiume	19	21,963
Military boundary	20,332	697,516
Totals for Hungarian monarchy or Transleithania	324,005	15,619,729
Cisleithania	300,191	22,130,684
Transleithania	324,005	15,619,729
Bosnia and Herzegovina	53,677	1,142,147
Grand totals for empire	677,873	38,892,560

It is worthy of remark that the total area of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, comprising the occupied Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, viz, 261,272 square miles, is surpassed by the area of Texas, which has 274,356 square miles; furthermore that Austria-Hungary in area is the second largest empire in Europe, being surpassed only by the Russian Empire, while she is the third in population, being surpassed by only the empires of Russia and Germany.

II.—AGRICULTURE.

In Austria proper, or Cisleithania, the total area under cultivation during 1880 was 10,170,706 hectares* (including 3,852,892 hectares of meadows and pasturage). Of the whole amount 6,418,281 hectares were sown in grain, producing 97,733,407 hectoliters,† equivalent to 15,859,572 acres sown, and 277,318,542 bushels of grain harvested, being an average of 17 bushels per acre. Of these last amounts, 2,456,349 acres and 40,582,578 bushels were wheat, giving an average wheat product of 16½ bushels per acre.

In Hungary, or Cisleithania, the total area under cultivation during 1879, the latest period for which the data could be obtained, was 12,164,630 hectares, including 3,118,164 hectares of meadows and pasturage. Of the whole amount 7,910,470 hectares were in grain, producing 75,656,240 hectoliters, equivalent to 19,546,771 acres sown and 214,674,581 bushels harvested, or an average product of 11 bushels per acre. Of these quantities 6,090,815 acres and 52,211,762 bushels were wheat, giving an average wheat product of only 8½ bushels per acre. This, however, is much below the average yield since 1879 was one of the worst grain

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres. † 1 hectoliter = 2.8375 bushels.

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harvests in Hungary during the last decade, and only surpassed by that of 1873, and equaled by those of 1872 and 1876.

The average grain acreage and crops of Hungary for the years 1875 to 1879 were as follows:

Kinds of grain.	Hectares sown.	Hectoliters harvested.
Wheat	2, 855, 712	24, 048, 269
Rye, spelt, and maslin	1, 117, 954	14, 025, 459
Maize	1, 866, 293	25, 939, 443
Other grain	2, 179, 210	26, 159, 123
Totals	8, 019, 169	90, 172, 294

It would therefore appear that the Hungarian wheat harvest for 1879 was only 77 per cent. and the grain crops only 84 per cent. of the average for the five years, 1875 to 1879.

The grain harvests of Austria for the years 1878 to 1880 were as follows:

Grain.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Wheat.....hectoliters..	14, 302, 230	12, 146, 601	15, 926, 516
Rye.....do....	22, 670, 730	22, 338, 886	29, 775, 996
Barley.....do....	17, 809, 230	13, 272, 896	17, 086, 125
Oats.....do....	32, 680, 380	30, 401, 318	34, 570, 068
Corn.....do....	6, 057, 400	5, 454, 900	6, 793, 319
Buckwheat.....do....	2, 791, 070	2, 851, 845	3, 080, 366
Millet, maslin, and spelt.....do....	1, 422, 367	1, 129, 922	1, 719, 889
Totals	97, 733, 407	87, 496, 368	108, 952, 279

The above table gives an average wheat crop of 40,000,000 bushels wheat and 278,000,000 bushels grain, which, if added to those of Hungary, make the grand totals of 128,000,000 bushels wheat and 534,000,000 bushels grain as the average annual product of Austria-Hungary. The excess of exports of wheat and grain over the imports for Austria-Hungary during 1876–'80 was, respectively, 14,000,000 and 120,000,000 bushels, making an annual average of 2.8 and 24,000,000 bushels, equal to 2½ and 4½ per cent. of the average crops.

The following table shows the acreage and production of the leading agricultural articles in Austria during 1880 and in Hungary during 1879:

Articles.	Austria in 1880.		Hungary in 1879.	
	Quantity harvested.	Hectares cultivated.	Quantity harvested.	Hectares cultivated.
Wheat.....hectoliters..	14, 302, 230	994, 071	18, 400, 621	2, 464, 919
Rye.....do.....	22, 670, 730	1, 840, 842	8, 496, 807	1, 197, 758
Barley.....do.....	17, 809, 230	1, 078, 959	9, 233, 206	982, 796
Oats.....do.....	32, 680, 380	1, 795, 540	13, 480, 030	1, 088, 785
Maize.....do.....	6, 057, 400	335, 152	23, 242, 752	1, 874, 993
Buckwheat.....do.....	2, 791, 070	271, 257	112, 840	18, 112
Millet.....do.....	923, 040	61, 651	670, 508	49, 969
Spelt.....do.....	99, 027	8, 864	36, 206	3, 496
Maslin.....do.....	400, 300	21, 945	1, 983, 270	229, 640
Pease and beans.....do.....	2, 581, 130	248, 979	262, 987	39, 812
Potatoes.....do.....	85, 769, 790	904, 737	15, 851, 030	410, 966
Rapes.....do.....	603, 880	51, 717	655, 152	81, 309
Flax.....tons.....	48, 117	90, 089	58, 220	10, 966
Hemp.....do.....	28, 008	41, 221	5, 389	76, 544
Tobacco.....do.....	3, 269	2, 910	582, 205	63, 866
Beets:				
Sugar.....tons.....	4, 092, 167	208, 700	5, 224, 669	30, 519
Feeding.....do.....	1, 791, 197	74, 964	6, 477, 331	59, 192
Hay, grass, fodder.....do.....	11, 040, 739	3, 852, 892	51, 185, 841	3, 118, 764
Straw.....do.....	12, 040, 587	.....	92, 229, 526	8, 069, 912
Wine.....hectoliters..	1, 731, 002	206, 753	6, 314, 343	362, 229

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In addition to the articles included in the foregoing table Austria produced in 1880—hops, 5,814 tons; olives, 14,983 tons; pumpkins, 129,016 tons; mulberry leaves, 44,225 tons; chestnuts, 1,728 tons; and fruits, 234,935.

The following table gives the percentage of the leading products of the largest ten provinces of Austria for 1880, compared with the size of said provinces, from which it will be seen that Bohemia, Moravia, Lower Austria, Galicia, Styria, and Upper Austria are relatively the most productive, viz:

Provinces.	Area.	Wheat	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Sugar beet.	Hay, &c.	Fruits.	Wines.
	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.
Galicia	26	28	19	31	31	35	50	..	18	24	.....
Bohemia	17	30	38	30	27	.....	23	67	24	18	3
Tyrol	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Moravia	7	10	13	17	13	.....	11	29	6	3	.....
Styria	7	.....	4	.....	5	19	.....	.....	12	42	12
Upper Austria	6	5	7	5	9	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Dalmatia	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	54
Lower Austria	4	8	10	6	5	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	10
Bokowina	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Carinthia	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	84	81	91	89	90	79	86	96	82	92	89

Taking 100 as an average, the acreage sown in Austria in 1880 was as follows: Wheat 103, rye 95, barley 100, oats 99, corn 107, wine 100; and the harvest as follows: Wheat 111, rye 91, barley 112, oats 105, corn 108, and wine 44; and for Hungary scarcely an average harvest throughout.

HARVEST OF 1881.

In Hungary the wheat harvest for 1881 fell below the average about 2,000,000 hectoliters, occasioned by the flooding of the richest wheat districts, but in Austria the surplus over an average will be 1,000,000 hectoliters, or 90 per cent. in Hungary and 107 per cent. in Austria of the average crops. In Hungary rye is represented at 100, barley at 84, and oats 85 per cent.; but in Austria these crops are represented at 105 for rye, 100 for barley, and 106 for oats, which will insure about an average product for the entire empire.

LABORERS' WAGES IN HUNGARY.

In the official report for July, 1879, the lowest and highest daily wages, reported in florins,* were as follows:

	Daily wages with boarding.			Daily wages without boarding.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Men	0.12	2.50	0.63	0.24	2.50	0.91
Women	0.08	1.50	0.42	0.14	2.00	0.63
Children	0.04	1.20	0.27	0.06	1.40	0.36

*The average value of the current florin (paper or silver) of Austria-Hungary in 1879, was 41¾ cents United States currency.

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CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The importance and magnitude of the agriculture of Austria-Hungary in comparison with that of the United States may be gathered from the fact, that while the former produces annually about 128,000,000 bushels of wheat the latter produced for 1878–'81 an annual average of 428,000,000 bushels; and while Austria-Hungary has an annual production of 534,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds, the United States had for the year ended March 1, 1881, a crop of corn alone amounting to 1,537,700,000 bushels. The consequence is that the producers of grain in this country perceive clearly the danger that threatens them, not so much in that they fear actual importation of American wheat into this country, as that the colossal production of the United States will enable these wheats to deluge the markets of Europe at such prices that Austrian wheats will not be able to compete with any hope of success. So great has the anxiety in this regard become that the press, public lecturers, legislators, political economists, and finally the great landowners are all turning their attention to the one theme, how to counteract American grain competition; and while some are making visits to the United States to see and learn modern methods of production, others propose protection by means of the reimposition of entry duties.

The total amount of grain imported into this empire in 1880 was 786,286 tons, of which 40 per cent. came from Roumania, 25 per cent. by the seaports, 20 per cent. from Russia, and 10 per cent. from Germany; and it is, therefore, difficult to see what practical benefit would accrue from the imposition of 1 or even 2 florins per 100 kilograms, except as a small revenue, since Austria-Hungary is not so much affected in her imports of grain as she is dependent for agricultural success on her exports of grain; and yet, in the eyes of the Hungarian farmers this protection against foreign competition assumes enormous dimensions, so that it consequently forms one of the most difficult matters to arrange in all commercial treaties with neighboring nations.

III.—MINES AND FURNACES IN AUSTRIA.

The total value of the products of the mines of Austria for 1880 was 42,953,448 florins, being an increase of 6½ per cent. over 1879. While the value of the smelted products of the furnaces was 23,222,720 florins, being an increase of 11 per cent. over 1879, and omitting the value of the ore smelted the total value of the products of the mines and furnaces in Austria during 1880 was 57,975,102 florins, being an increase of 8.91 per cent. over 1879.

Of the products of the mines, coal and peat comprised about 81 per cent. of the whole value. The quantity of coal mined was 5,889,631 tons, of peat (braunkohle) 8,420,647 tons, of which 3,265,216 tons coal and 6,186,965 tons peat were mined in Bohemia. Of the total product of the furnaces, 15,253,096 florins, or 66 per cent. of the whole, was raw iron. Of the total production—320,302 tons—129,025 tons were produced in Leoben in Styria.

The whole number of miners employed in 1880 was 84,599 in the mines and 8,927 at the furnaces, making a total of 93,526. Of the miners, 77 per cent. were in the coal and peat mines, and of the furnace-men 80 per cent. were employed in the iron industry, as may be seen from the following tables, compiled from the statistical year books of the department of agriculture for Austria for 1880.

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Statement showing the quantity and value of the chief products of the mines of Austria, and the laborers engaged during the year 1880.

Productions.	Quantity, in tons.	Value in florins.		Miners.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Coal	8,420,647	19,336,728	45	36,532	43
Peat (Braunkohle)	5,889,631	15,375,757	36	29,020	34
Silver ore	12,573	3,133,599	7	5,678	7
Iron ore	696,832	1,962,246	5	4,509	5
Lead ore	10,842	1,144,012	3	3,266	4
Graphite	13,718	564,862	1	881	1
Quicksilver ore	45,364	483,972	1	569	1
Zinc ore	21,564	286,537	1	1,528	2
Copper ore	4,927	205,475	0	831	1
Sulphur and slate	110,759	185,556	0	693	1
Others	11,554	254,744	1	1,092	1
Totals	15,238,411	42,953,448	100	84,599	100

In the last are included 8,874 tons manganese ore, 968 tons crude petroleum, 624 tons tin ore, 276 tons chrome ore, 202 tons antimony ore, 201 tons asphalt, 200 tons bismuth, 128 tons gold ore, 60 tons wolfram ore, 16 tons nickel ore, and 5 tons uranium ore. The total value for 1880 is an increase of 6½ per cent. over the value for 1879.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the chief products of the smelting furnaces of Austria, and the laborers engaged, during the year 1880:

Products.	Quantity, in tons.	Value in florins.		Workmen.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Iron, raw	320,302	15,253,096	66	7,879	89
Silver	30	2,696,108	12	404	4
Lead and graphite	9,235	1,738,869	7	144	2
Sulphuric acid and oleum	12,234	1,171,780	5	305	3
Quicksilver	369	775,679	3	195	2
Zinc	3,756	712,712	3	403	4
Copper	500	382,157	2	142	2
Vitriol and alum	3,306	211,465	1	125	1
Others	8,657	280,854	1	220	2
Totals	358,389	23,222,720	100	9,827	100

In the last are included 6,637 tons vitriol stone; 1,384 tons mineral colors; 492 tons sulphur; 125 tons antimony; 29 tons tin, and 41 kilograms gold. The total value as above is an increase of 2,294,790 florins, or 11 per cent. over 1879.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN AUSTRIA.

The amount of salt produced in Austria during 1880 and 1879 was as follows:

Qualities.	1880.	1879.
Salt from pits.....tons..	154,395	148,322
Rock salt.....do..	54,804	54,686
Sea salt.....do..	33,827	38,609
Salt for industrial purposes.....do...	13,133	12,633
Total product.....tons..	255,957	254,653
Total value.....florins..	22,103,717	21,626,633

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Of the total production 41 per cent. was in Galicia; 27 per cent. in Upper Austria; 10 per cent. in Istria; 9 per cent. in Salzburg; 6 per cent. in Styria, and 5 per cent. in Tyrol. The number of employés in 1880 were 6,424 men, 1,791 women, and 1,510 children, making a total of 9,725.

MINES AND FURNACES IN HUNGARY.

The total value of the products of the mines and furnaces of Hungary for 1879 was 17,565,575 florins, being a decrease of 1,172,384 florins, or 6 per cent. when compared with 1878, resulting almost exclusively from the decrease of cast iron, being from 141,000 tons in 1878 to 118,000 in 1879.

The following table embraces the quantity and value of the chief articles produced in 1879:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in florins.
Cast iron ..... tons..	118, 321	4, 777, 206
Coal ..... do...	674, 009	3, 707, 243
Peat (Braunkohle) ..... do...	932, 475	3, 030, 424
Gold ..... kilograms..	1, 594	2, 223, 144
Silver ..... do ..	18, 666	1, 679, 488
Copper ..... tons..	1, 036	737, 725
Iron pyrites ..... do...	56, 283	355, 650
Lead ..... do...	1, 967	321, 051
Turf ..... do...	35, 035	259, 167
Petroleum ..... do ..	1, 640	131, 200
Nickel and cobalt ..... do...	413	123, 110
Others ..... do...	4, 222	229, 167
Totals	.....	17, 565, 575

In the denomination "others" of the table are included 45,892 florins of antimony; 45,518 florins of quicksilver; 33,485 florins of litharge; 32,908 florins of oxide of sulphur; 18,551 florins of manganese; 11,245 florins of alum, and 10,023 florins of blue vitriol. The production of ores and minerals of all kinds in 1879 was 559,000,000 cubic meters, being an increase of 2,000,000 when compared with 1878. The iron ore, however, fell off from 13,874,486 to 9,278,021 cubic meters. Of the total product the government mines produced 82,000,000, or 15 per cent. of the whole. The balance was divided among 1,224 private owners or operators.

Miners wages.—The following table gives the number of workmen employed, and the daily wages for the men, women, and children:

Workmen.	Number employed.	Daily wages, highest.	Daily wages, lowest.
		Florins.	*Florins.*
Men	36, 319	1. 43	0. 46
Women	986	0. 52	0. 30
Children	4, 507	0. 51	0. 16
Totals	41, 803	.....	.....

During the year there were 409 accidents, of which 252 were light, 81 serious, and 76 fatal.

The total receipts in the associations for support of the miners in

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case of accident were 1,480,839 florins; of this amount the miners paid 665,415 florins. The amount paid out for pensions and support was, to miners, 142,177 florins; to their widows, 284,400 florins; to their orphans, 18,149 florins; other expenses, 758,969 florins, making a total of 1,203,695 florins, leaving a surplus of 177,134 florins to go to an increase of the fund.

SALT PRODUCED IN HUNGARY.

The total production of salt in Hungary during 1879 was 151,420 tons, an increase over 1878 of 5,624 tons; of the whole amount 142,323 tons were rock salt. The value of the year's production was 12,026,553 florins. The number of workmen employed was 1,855 men and 122 children. The number of accidents was 153, of which 118 were light and 35 serious; none fatal.

IV.—MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

While Hungary is devoted almost exclusively to agriculture and the milling industry, Austria, on the contrary, is engaged in almost every branch of industry and manufacture. The manufacture of tobacco and salt are government monopolies, returning large revenues to the state, while the manufacture of beet sugar, beer, wine, and liquor, paying excise duties, are under the control and direction of state officials. Other manufactures of glass, paper, iron, wool, cotton, stone, wood, bone, and clay are successfully carried on, and their products sent to the first markets of the world. In order to perfect as far as possible these Austrian manufactures and enable them to compete successfully with foreign nations, industrial and art schools, supported by the government, are located in nearly every city of any importance in Austria. The number of these schools in 1879–'80 was 75, having 172 teachers and 4,479 scholars, embracing embroidery, lace-making, spinning, and weaving, ceramics, wood-carving, marble-cutting, glass and metal industries, clock and bronze making, musical instruments, and children's toys. There are, furthermore, industrial societies, duly constituted and officered, which provide every means of advancement in the industrial arts through lectures, libraries, museums, and exhibitions, local and otherwise. Again, industrial and manufacturing joint-stock companies are formed in the principal cities, with liberal government concessions and large capital, to operate more successfully in any one direction. The Compass for 1882 contains for Austria alone 257, and for Hungary 129 such joint stock companies, giving the amount of capital invested, yearly receipts, expenditures, and dividends. And as the yearly dividends range from 4 to 10 per cent. for the most part, and frequently run as high as 20 per cent. for the most important industries, it may be concluded that in general the industrial condition of Austria-Hungary is fairly satisfactory.

PATENT OFFICES OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria and Hungary have separate patent offices, conducted, however, on much the same principles, being mostly offices of registration, which give proof of priority, and but not much more, as any one can register a claim to any patent at any time, but must defend the same in the courts against all infringements. Consequently, an Austrian or Hungarian patent does not give proof of novelty or originality, but simply registration of claim of priority. This privilege is granted to all, whether

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citizens or aliens, who are required to pay the same yearly fees, and in default of such payment the patent lapses. If, however, a description of a foreign patent has been published and may have reached this country by any possible or probable manner, by means of which the articles patented could have been made, the Austrian patent is thereby rendered void. However, notwithstanding the slight protection guaranteed in Austria by a patent, yet the number of registrations is yearly increasing, viz, from 3,626 in 1878 and 4,134 in 1879 to 5,560 in 1880. Furthermore, a tri-monthly illustrated paper, devoted to giving descriptions of new patents, has been issued since July with success; and the project of a new patent law is to be presented shortly to the Reichsrath, incorporating much the same principles as the laws of the United States and Germany at present appertaining to the subject of patents, from which it may be further inferred that the Austrians are not yet prepared to abandon in the slightest degree their claim upon the markets of the world for their surplus manufactures, but hope that by the adoption of the best talent and methods they may be able successfully to compete with the artisans of England and America.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF TOBACCO.

This being a government monopoly the importation, manufacture, and sale are carried on by government officials and employés. The import is possible only after special government permit. In 1880 the total importations for the government manufactories and stores of Austria-Hungary were raw tobacco, 10,499,880 florins; cigars and cigarettes, 16,137,350 florins; other manufactures, 621,120 florins; total, 27,258,350 florins; while the sales in Austria alone during the year aggregated 61,527,603 florins, an increase of 3,000,000 florins, or 5 per cent. when compared with 1879. It would further appear from the data of the several budgets of 1881 that the clear revenue expected to be derived from the tobacco monopoly in Austria-Hungary is 55,000,000 florins; that is, after subtracting the expenses of purchase and manufacture in both countries, viz, 24,000,000 in Austria and 13,000,000 in Hungary, from the income of 92,000,000, viz, 62,000,000 in Austria and 30,000,000 in Hungary, the balance of 55,000,000 is left as clear revenue. The sale is usually conducted by the widows or orphans of soldiers, who obtained as a pension the privilege of buying their supplies from the government stores and retailing them at an advance of 10 per cent. They also retail postage and revenue stamps at a commission of 1 per cent. on the former and 1½ per cent. on the latter.

The following table gives the total sales of cigars, smoking tobacco, and snuff, and the value thereof in Austria during 1880 and 1879:

Character.	1880.	1879.
Cigars:		
Domestic manufacture ..... number..	1,070,857,621	990,542,644
Foreign manufacture ..... do..	5,208,894	5,531,844
Snuff ..... kilos..	2,155,216	2,140,846
Smoking tobacco:		
Packages ..... kilos.	2,363,629	2,536,929
Briefen ..... do....	628,834,249	588,009,296
Value of cigars ..... florins..	30,264,357	28,672,963
Value of smoking tobacco ..... do...	27,304,554	25,895,211
Value of snuff ..... do ..	3,958,692	3,946,055
Total value of all sales ..... do...	16,527,603	57,515,229

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SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of sugar in Austria-Hungary for the year 1880–'81, under the encouragement of large government premiums or drawbacks on export, exceeded that of any former year. The excise duty is paid on the quantity of sugar-beets, ground or pressed. The collecting of the duties is conducted according to the Pauschalirung method, which is to estimate the quantity of beets a machine can use per 24 hours and tax the manufacturer for the number of running days, also not to tax the actual amount of sugar produced, but the beets consumed, allowing generally twelve to one—that is, estimating one kilogram of sugar for every twelve kilograms of beets. It is represented, therefore, that the manufacturers by using extraordinary diligence can materially augment the quantity consumed by each machine, and also by developing the quality of the beet can get much larger percentage of sugar from the roots than the government estimate; thus saving the excise duty on the manufacture and receiving from the government a large premium for the excessive production and exportation. That such must be the case is seen from the development of the production and export in the last few years, viz, the quantity of beets on which duty was levied in 1880–'81 was 4,726,000 tons, in place of 2,894,175 tons in 1879–'80 and 3,063,787 tons in 1878–'79, and the export of sugar during the last five years has nearly doubled, as may be seen from the following table, giving the quantities in tons, and drawbacks in florins:

Year.	Raw.	Refined.	Total.	Export premium.
1880	162,991	71,062	234,053	22,455,516
1879	128,706	76,695	205,401	20,002,220
1878	84,730	67,755	152,485	.....
1877	91,851	44,321	136,172	13,088,742
1876	78,027	44,159	122,186	.....

But the increase of the first ten months of 1881 over the corresponding period of 1880 is beyond all precedent, viz, from 129,090 tons to 206,653 tons, on which last amount was refunded 20,663,491 florins. As the last two months of the year are the greatest export months of the year, the amount for 1881 will be enormous. In December of 1880 the exports were 13,336 tons refined and 39,390 tons raw.

During the year 1880–'81 the number of sugar manufactories in operation in Austria-Hungary, was 226, of which only 17 are in Hungary, which paid excise duties to the amount of 35,350,000 florins, but received restitutions on exports to the amount of 29,850,000 florins, leaving a balance of 5,500,000 florins, as net revenue to the government; but as the law requires that at least 10,000,000 florins remain, the manufacturers are taxed pro rata to bring the amount up to the minimum. The rate of export premiums are 9.40 florins for crude sugar, and 11.55 florins for refined per 100 kilograms.

It will be easily understood from the foregoing that great complaints should be made against the present method of collecting the duty and refunding when exported, not only by foreign manufacturers and refiners, but also in general by the Austrian press and people, who feel that a small number of the wealthy industrial class are unduly encouraged and benefited at the expense of the general revenue and the common welfare of the masses, and strong efforts will be made in the immediate future to crush out this peculiar monopoly.

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BEER, LIQUOR, AND WINE.

The number of breweries in 1879–'80 was 2,215, or a decrease of 82 when compared with 1878–'79. The number decreases yearly, it being found more profitable to operate larger breweries. The quantity of beer brewed in 1879–'80 was 10,957,378 hectoliters in place of 11,180,681 hectoliters in 1878–'79. The excise duty collected in 1880 was 21,958,049 florins against 21,954,677 florins in 1879.

The number of distilleries in Austria-Hungary for the year 1879–'80 was 113,829, viz, 33,511 in Austria and 80,318 in Hungary. The number employing the Pauschalirung method of estimating the excise duty was 96,651. The production amounted to 123,948,037 hectoliters, of which 67,721,350 hectoliters were in Austria. The duties collected in 1880 amounted to 14,124,693 florins against 14,422,789 florins in 1879. The excise duty collected on the manufacture of wine and cider in 1880 amounted to 7,384,710 florins against 7,138,366 florins for 1879.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

Of the 115 furnaces in Austria, 64 were in blast in 1880, employing 7,879 work people. The production was 320,302 tons of cast iron, valued at 15,253,096 florins, being an increase of 34,462 tons and 1,625,255 florins when compared with 1879. Of the total production 40 per cent. was in Styria, 16 per cent. in Moravia, 15 per cent. in Carinthia, and 14 per cent. in Bohemia. The production in Hungary was 124,237 tons, making a total of 444,539 tons for Austria-Hungary in 1880. The imports and exports for the same period were 75,222 tons and 28,693 tons, respectively. It is affirmed that the cost of cast iron in Austria is about 40 florins per ton.

The production of Bessemer steel in Austria-Hungary for 1880 by the eleven manufactories in operation was 101,370 tons against 86,365 tons in 1879. That of Martin steel by five manufactories was 27,638 tons against 35,222 tons in 1879. Although great pressure is being brought to bear to induce the Reichsrath to increase the entry duties on cast iron and hardware, yet it is as yet doubtful whether success will attend the effort, as counter-petitions by the hundred have been likewise presented, on the ground that the extra cost of the raw material will so enhance the price of articles of manufacture that the artisans' trade would be injuriously affected. Should, however, the present rise in prices of iron in America continue, the discussion will temporarily be hushed by renewed exportation of cast and scrap iron to the United States.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

Unfortunately no reliable comprehensive data could be obtained of the spinning factories in this country, or the number of looms in operation, but it is well known that these industries are very important, and developing from year to year. The value of the raw material and yarn imported into Austria is enormous, amounting in 1880 to 142,000,000 florins against 118,000,000 in 1876. The value of the yarn alone was 34,000,000 in 1880, leaving 107,000,000 for the raw materials for spinning, viz, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, wool, and silk. The value of the ex-

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ports of these articles and their yarns for 1880 was 51,000,000 florins. The quantities of the several articles were as follows:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Cotton:		
Raw ..... tons..	69, 644	5, 976
Yarn ..... do ..	11, 521	562
Wool ..... do...	19, 699	13, 407
Woolen yarn ..... do...	3, 676	1, 315
Flax, hemp, and jute ..... do ..	32, 223	6, 668
Linen yarn ..... do...	3, 530	7, 691
Silk, raw ..... do...	1, 328	1, 020
Total value, florins	142, 118, 281	51, 264, 000

It would appear, therefore, that the products of the Austrian spindles and looms are consumed almost entirely in the empire, as the importation of textiles and clothing for 1880 surpassed the exports, viz, being 56,947,685 florins of imports against 55,522,160 florins of exports. As one-third of the imports of Hungary are clothing and textiles, it may be inferred that nearly all her supplies are drawn from Austria, and as her total imports, including those from Austria, aggregate about 300,000,000 florins value, it will be seen that the quantity of textiles and clothing going from Austria into Hungary must approximate 100,000,000 florins. During the statistical year 1880–'81 the value of Austrian textiles exported to the United States was $803,179, half of which was linen and cotton goods. The manufacture of woolens is chiefly carried on at Brünn, in Moravia.

OTHER LEADING AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactured articles of Austria that are exported to other countries, particularly to the United States, are porcelain, glassware, buttons, leather goods, glove leather and gloves, meerschaum pipes, and musical instruments, each of which furnishes employment to a large number of employés. In several of these it might seem that their manufacture could be introduced into the United States, but there is generally some potential preventing causes, such as cost of labor, lack of proper material or skilled labor, which prevent it; for example, the pearl-button trade of Vienna is carried on by small manufacturers, who pay the lowest possible wages to their workmen, and as the shells cannot be successfully cut by machinery, the monopoly is left in the hands of the Vienna poor. The same may be said of the manufacture of meerschaum and other pipes, while for the other industries the additional element of skilled labor comes in, so that in such articles as cannot be manufactured by machinery, but must be turned, carved, and manipulated by hand, the questions of skill and cost of labor are vital elements which turn as yet strongly in favor of the Austrian manufacturer and give him the monopoly.

V.—SEA FISHERIES OF AUSTRIA.

The total number of boats engaged in the sea fisheries of Austria during the year ending April 22, 1880, was 2,671, valued at 772,607 florins. The material, such as nets, tackle, &c., was valued at 1,098,743 florins, and the number of fishermen employed was 10,496, of whom

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1,071 were Italians. The catch during the year amounted to 7,175,423 fish, having a weight of 7,838,958 kilograms, valued at 1,764,975 florins.

The following table gives the quantities for the several maritime districts, the amounts in tons, and the value in florins:

Districts.	Boats.		Value of material.	Number of men employed.	Catch.	
	Number.	Value.			Tons.	Value.
Trieste	757	224,480	405,697	2,490	161,547	220,222
Rovigno	186	116,710	70,889	1,052	47,600	120,915
Pola	181	77,150	91,437	574	26,374	106,276
Lussinpiccolo	199	40,235	59,413	681	29,988	55,054
Zara	324	80,730	163,770	1,120	265,470	703,412
Spalato	678	162,256	192,200	3,348	195,675	417,932
Ragusa	309	66,406	103,075	1,058	49,737	109,444
Megline	37	4,640	12,262	173	7,505	31,720
Totals	2,671	772,607	1,098,743	10,496	783,896	1,764,975

VI.—FINANCES.

Public debt.—The public debt of Austria-Hungary is threefold: first, that common to both countries, second, that of Austria proper, and third, that of the Hungarian monarchy.

The amount of debt common to both countries on the 30th of June was as follows:

	Florins.
Consolidated irredeemable debt	2,354,019,289
Consolidated redeemable debt	418,920,577
Floating debt	321,133,339
Total public common debt	3,094,073,205

The changes of these items during the last five years will be seen from the following table, given in millions of florins:

Date.	Irredeemable.	Redeemable.	Floating.	Total.
December 31, 1877	2,379	571	346	3,296
December 31, 1878	2,465	536	364	3,365
December 31, 1879	2,324	439	313	3,076
December 31, 1880	2,339	416	328	3,083
June 30, 1881	2,354	419	321	3,094

The Austrian public debt on the 30th of June, 1881, was as follows:

	Florins.
Land indemnification bonds	166,497,985
Gold rentes, irredeemable	327,027,960
Paper rentes, redeemable	103,884,964
Floating debt	11,504,145
Total Austrian public debt in florins	608,915,054

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The changes in the Austrian debt during the last five years are as follows:

Year.	Redeemable.	Rentes.	Floating.	Indemnified.	Total.
1876	23	32	25	199	279
1877	23	106	25	192	346
1878	24	172	01	184	411
1879	104	257	32	178	571
1880	104	273	32	170	579

The public debt of Hungary cannot be given for a later period than the commencement of the year 1880, not being yet officially published. The Almanac de Gotha for 1882 gives the following totals for January 1, 1880:

	Florins.
Gold rentes, 6 per cent.	385,000,000
Various silver loans	75,968,160
Lottery loan of 1870, without interest	27,000,000
Railway loans	169,869,750
Other debts	94,668,915
Total	752,506,825
Redemption of land	229,496,276
Redemption of wine titles	19,327,255
Grand total	1,001,330,356

In addition to her own special debt Hungary provides for the 30 per cent. of the charge for the common debt. During the present year she has undertaken, with great success, the conversion of her 6 per cent. gold rentes into 4 per cents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CREDIT.

The general paper rentes and the silver rentes of the empire pay nominally 5 per cent. interest, but actually only 4.2 after deducting an income tax of 16 per cent. The paper rentes, however, appreciated from 73.95 florins on July 1, 1880, to 77.20 florins on June 30, 1881, while for the same period the silver rentes appreciated from 74.60 to 78 florins on a bond of 100 florins. The Austria 4 per cent. gold rentes appreciated from 89.30 to 93.70, and the Hungarian 6 per cent. gold rentes appreciated from 111.55 to 117.50 during the same period. On the 30th of September, 1881, the 5 per cent. paper rentes of the whole empire of Austria and of Hungary were quoted at 76.90, 94.45, and 90.10, respectively, which gives an interest, after omitting the income tax on the first, of 5.46, 5.29, and 5.55 per cent. per annum. During the year ending June 30, 1881, the average gold course on the Vienna Exchange was 116.81; the maximum and minimum during the year being 118 on September 22, 1880, and 115.56 on April 1, 1881.

BUDGETS OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The general expenses of the empire being divided between Austria and Hungary at the rate of 70 and 30 per cent. respectively, the budgets of Austria and Hungary must include each their respective part of the general budget, which, for 1881, was 108,761,769 florins against 99,731,832 florins in 1880.

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The budgets of Austria for the last three years were as follows, showing an average deficit of 52,412,692 florins per annum:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficits.
1881	409, 645, 994	463, 112, 304	53, 466, 310
1880	398, 277, 756	423, 451, 018	25, 173, 262
1879	392, 565, 144	471, 163, 650	78, 598, 506
Average	400, 162, 965	452, 575, 657	52, 412, 692

The budgets of Hungary for the last three years were as follows, showing an average expenditure of 268,351,562 florins and deficit of 26,290,215 florins per annum:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficits.
1881	264, 392, 284	289, 118, 899	24, 726, 615
1880	239, 583, 157	259, 499, 408	19, 916, 251
1879	222, 208, 602	256, 436, 380	34, 227, 778
Average	242, 928, 014	268, 351, 562	26, 290, 215

It should be remarked that both Austria and Hungary devote annually many millions to internal improvement, and purchase and construction of railways, so that their present financial position is not as bad as it would otherwise appear, since these investments must shortly become a source of considerable income to the state.

EMISSION OF NEW GOVERNMENT LOANS IN 1881.

Omitting all issues for the conversion of old loans, the following government securities have been placed upon the market during the present year: Austro-Hungarian paper rentes, at the rate of 72.68, to the amount of 14,500,000; Austrian paper rentes, at the rate of 92, to the amount of 50,000,000; Hungarian paper rentes, at various rates from 78 to 87, to the amount of 64,400,000; and Hungarian theiss loans to the amount of 17,000,000—making a total of 145,900,000.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

The currency of the empire is paper, silver, and gold; but as gold is only bought and sold as an article of commerce at a premium of about 17 per cent., and although coined to a limited extent in this country is never used in domestic commercial transaction, it should be eliminated from consideration when making an estimate of the amount of money in circulation.

The paper and silver currency are at par and interchangeable. The notes of certain denominations are issued by the state, and certain others are issued by the Austro-Hungarian Bank.

The following table gives the quantity of each in circulation at the period of time mentioned, viz:

Date.	Bank notes.	States notes.	Total.
December 31, 1878	288, 799, 000	364, 002, 389	652, 801, 389
December 31, 1870	316, 759, 400	313, 020, 526	629, 779, 926
December 31, 1880	328, 622, 890	327, 737, 769	656, 360, 659
October 31, 1881	366, 108, 650	327, 090, 282	693, 198, 932

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COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The total amount of money coined from precious metals during the year 1880 in Austria-Hungary was 17,311,483 florins, against 72,205,808 florins in 1879, as follows:

Character of coins.	Vienna.	Kremnitz.	Total.
One-florin pieces, silver	6,504,624	3,814,618	10,318,242
Two-florin pieces, silver	165,402	.....	165,402
Ten-kreuzer pieces, amalgam	1,583,686	.....	1,583,686
Levantin thaler pieces, silver	140,756	.....	140,756
Ducats, single, gold	1,636,378	24,360	1,660,738
Ducats, quadruplicate, gold	441,638	.....	441,638
Eight-florin pieces, gold	498,660	2,441,518	2,940,178
Four-florin, pieces, gold	9,032	50,811	59,843
Total value in 1880	10,980,176	6,331,307	17,311,483
Total value in 1879	43,805,730	28,400,078	72,205,808
Decrease	32,825,554	22,068,771	54,894,325

REVENUE OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The revenues of both parts of the empire are derived from much the same sources, consisting of direct taxes, excise duties, revenue stamp tax, monopolies, and receipts from public works and domains. Generally, however, the total receipts are given, which in some cases are nearly or entirely consumed by the expenditures of the same department.

The following table gives the total gross estimated receipts of Austria and Hungary as appear in the budgets for 1881 and 1880, given in millions of florins:

Sources of revenue.	1881.		1880.	
	Austria.	Hungary.	Austria.	Hungary.
Land taxes	35.5	37.2	36.5	37.2
Building taxes	25.0	8.5	24.9	8.9
Income taxes	21.0	9.6	19.8	9.5
Trade taxes	9.1	17.2	9.1	18.0
Other direct taxes	0.9	15.7	0.9	15.0
Entry duty on imports	27.9	0.5	27.3	0.5
Excise duties on distilled liquors	7.7	7.0	8.0	7.0
Excise duties on wine and must	4.0	3.4	3.9	3.3
Excise duties on beer	21.0	1.0	21.7	1.0
Excise duties on sugar	30.8	2.0	25.0	1.8
Excise duties on meats	4.7	2.4	4.7	2.5
Salt monopoly	19.3	14.3	19.4	14.2
Tobacco monopoly	62.4	30.5	59.4	29.3
Stamp taxes	48.6	21.2	48.3	20.9
Lotteries	20.2	3.7	20.2	4.0
Post-offices	17.4	7.0	17.4	.....
Mines	6.0	14.9	5.2	8.0
Telegraphs	3.6	1.4	3.3	1.4
Railways	2.6	6.9	2.3	3.5
Forests and domains	3.9	6.0	3.9	6.0
All other sources	38.0	44.1	37.1	46.3
Totals	409.6	254.5	398.3	237.2

VII.—IMPORTATIONS.

The total imports of Austria-Hungary in 1880, omitting precious metals and money coined therefrom, were, as per accompanying table marked A, 4,595,089 tons, of 1,000 kilograms each, valued at 613,461,269 florins

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in silver,* upon which were collected duties to the amount of 26,069,625 florins in gold,* showing when compared with 1879 an increase of 468,800 tons or 11.36 per cent. in weight, 56,877,174 florins or 10.22 per cent. in value, and 5,227,509 florins or 25.06 per cent. in duties.

During 1880 the importation of fuel, timber, and building material was nearly 57 per cent. and of grain, flour, and field produce 24 per cent., or for both categories nearly 81 per cent. of the total weight imported. The largest increase for the year over 1879 were, grain, flour, and field produce, 381,600 tons; mineral oils, chiefly American petroleum, 21,160 tons; wood, 18,466 tons; iron and steel, 17,300 tons; pottery, 16,549 tons, and coffee, 12,383 tons, while the only important decreases are coal, 31,202 tons, and animals for food, 26,673 tons.

It should be remarked that the increase of several of the foregoing articles is only apparent, resulting from an unusual decrease in 1879, brought about by the new tariff law going into effect January 1, 1879, from which the imports of coffee, petroleum, and some other articles fell off more than one-half of their usual quantity for 1879. The large imports of grain, &c., were brought about by the poor harvests of 1879, necessitating large imports during the first half of 1880 to supply the deficiency.

The value and change of the principal articles of importation during the last four years will be seen in the following table, given in millions of florins:

Articles.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Grain	65.2	37.1	38.0	44.4
Textiles, cotton, woolen, and silk	43.8	40.0	42.5	34.7
Cotton, raw	42.7	40.8	34.1	33.2
Wool	36.6	34.8	32.4	34.6
Yarn, cotton, and woolen	31.6	39.9	32.6	31.5
Coffee	27.8	17.4	37.9	37.2
Tobacco	27.7	22.0	21.9	21.3
Hides and skins	22.2	23.7	12.7	14.0
Leather	17.3	22.2	18.4	14.6
Silk, raw	15.6	16.5	14.0	12.8
Chemicals	12.5	11.4	11.8	10.7
Fancy articles	12.4	14.4	10.9	9.5
Colors and dyes	11.9	15.4	12.2	11.7
Flour, meal, and bran	11.1	8.1	7.8	8.2
Animals for food	11.0	19.7	25.1	41.6
Machinery	10.9	9.4	8.3	6.9
Mineral oils	10.3	8.3	17.5	17.2
Flax	10.1	11.8	9.1	11.5
All others	192.8	173.7	164.8	159.4
Total million florins	613.5	556.6	552.0	555.0

Import duties.—Since January 1, 1879, all duties have been collected in gold coin, or in silver, with the gold premium added. The average monthly premium was 16¼ per cent. in 1879, and 17¼ per cent. in 1880. In 1878 the total duties collected were 22,327,000 florins in silver. If the duties for 1879 and 1880 be estimated in silver there would be 24,229,000 florins for 1879 and 30,567,000 florins for 1880, showing an increase of 26 per cent. in 1880. The actual moneys paid during the year were 7,684,555 florins gold, 22,247,732 florins silver, and 164,559 florins bank notes, making a total of 30,096,846 florins.

* The average value of the silver or paper florin of Austria-Hungary in 1880 was 41.11 cents, while the value of the gold florin was 48¼ cents United States currency.

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The following table gives the amounts of duties collected on the principal imports during the last three years in thousands of florins:

Articles.	1880.	1879.	1878.
	Gold coin.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.
Coffee	7,582	4,634	6,386
Mineral oils	3,196	2,639	1,579
Woolen textiles	1,844	1,732	2,029
Cotton yarns	1,375	1,341	1,307
Tropical fruits	988	905	1,365
Cotton textiles	800	632	891
Machinery	757	635	569
Silk textiles	746	676	608
Iron and rough castings	744	615	622
Leather, and manufactures of	684	726	532
Fat	588	162	318
Animals for food	570	1,118	763
Spices	578	243	673
Hardware	469	366	375
Rice	411	276	159
Chemicals and dyes	407	313	292
Wine	357	377	334
Drugs	314	299	325
Woolen yarn	274	273	167
Liquors	269	179	296
Oils	259	270	254
All others	2,858	2,431	3,563
Total thousand florins	26,070	20,842	22,327

It appears, therefore, that the entry duties on refined petroleum, viz, 3 florins per 100 kilograms, is about 37 per cent. ad valorem; on coffee, 24 florins gold per 100 kilograms, about 32 per cent.; on tropical fruits, 17 per cent.; on textiles, 15 per cent.; while the total duties collected in 1880 is about 5 per cent of the total value of the merchandise imported in that year. Should, however, the scheme of increasing the duty on refined petroleum to 8 florins gold per 100 kilograms succeed, the entry duty on this American article would actually amount to about 100 per cent. of the value of the article after arriving in this country.

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS.

The customs declarations and reports embrace only the country from which or through which the imports enter this empire, and not the country of origin or production. Consequently, for the imports we can only state by what frontier of the surrounding nations the several articles entered, as shown in Table A, which gives the amounts generally in tons arriving from each country in the order of magnitude.

The following table presents in a succinct form the value arriving from the several adjacent countries, also the amount arriving through Austrian and Hungarian custom-houses, for 1880 and 1879:

Whence.	1880.		1879.	
	Florins.	Per cent.	Florins.	Per cent.
Southern Germany	131,569,245	21.44	117,997,561	21.39
Saxony	163,789,574	26.70	152,599,703	27.43
Prussia	80,594,285	13.14	93,676,378	16.83
German Empire	375,953,104	61.28	364,264,642	65.45
Russia	35,986,792	5.87	27,575,210	4.96
Roumania	41,244,431	6.72	30,737,576	5.52
Servia	10,501,760	1.71	11,409,386	2.05
Turkey and Montenegro	41,604	0.01	1,859,364	0.33
Italy	25,804,576	4.16	24,941,247	4.48

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Whence.	1880.		1879.	
	Florins.	Per cent.	Florins.	Per cent.
Switzerland	3,673,054	0.60	3,506,781	0.63
Trieste	82,990,030	13.53	75,342,421	13.54
Fiume and other ports	37,565,918	6.12	16,937,468	3.04
Totals	613,461,269	100.00	556,574,095	100.00
Austrian custom-houses	534,549,151	87.14	495,211,387	88.97
Hungarian custom-houses	78,912,118	12.86	61,362,708	11.03

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

It is impossible to give even an approximation of the amounts of the various products of the United States imported by way of Germany, Switzerland, and the free ports of Trieste and Fiume into this empire. The chief articles imported directly to Trieste in 1880 were 1,224 tons of pork, lard, and butter; 600 tons tallow; 35 tons salted and smoked meats (hams); 38,422 tons refined petroleum; 5,508 tons resin; 527 tons cotton; 676 tons wood; 344 tons dyewoods; 20 tons sole-leather; 13 tons hides and skins; 29 tons tobacco; 3,158 tons cotton oil; 1,574 tons maize; 227 tons spirits; 111 tons acid, not specified; 130 tons coal, and various other articles, valued at 6,340,000 florins, equal to $2,605,740. But just what portion of these imports are consumed in Trieste or forwarded from there into the customs district of Austria-Hungary is not known. But the amount of petroleum sent in from Trieste in 1880 was 42,460 tons, exceeding the amount received during the year at that port, the balance being probably in stock from 1879. The amount received via Germany for 1880 was 57,417 tons. The amount of cotton arrlving via Trieste was 32,693 tons, while the amount arriving via Germany was 35,955 tons, but the origin of these cottons for statistical purposes is lost; but if the data for Trieste are correct, it would appear that only about one-sixth of the cottons arriving from Trieste are of American origin; but as the quantities arriving via Germany are received from Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Havre, and are received from the large European cotton ports drawing their principal supplies from the United States, it would seem just to suppose that at least the major part came originally from the United States. The same may be remarked of the tallow, resin, lard, and meats, woods, hides and skins, and the other chief American products arriving in Austria-Hungary. Besides, the quantity of machinery imported for agricultural and for domestic purposes is great and possibly increasing. But the return of better times in the United States has so increased the prices of many articles that competition with European production grows less favorable to our manufacturers. During the past and present year, however, great efforts have been made to introduce certain articles with satisfactory success, such as clocks, bent wood chair-seats, leather and cotton belting, &c., but the special effort to introduce certain other articles, such as rubber hose and enameled leather, have failed or proven so far unprofitable on account of carelessness in filling orders or in packing goods; but those most deeply engaged in introducing American manufactures upon these markets are not discouraged, but have gone to the United States to explain in person the demands of the trade, and to remove, as far as possible, the hinderances to success.

The prohibition against American swine products still continues, without much hope of immediate change, and even the rendered lard is now attacked by certain parties in Pesth, who hope to be able to exclude it also on sanitary grounds.

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IMPORTATION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The amounts of precious metals imported during 1880 and 1879, were as follows:

Description.	1880.		1879.	
	Quantity in kilograms.	Value in florins.	Quantity in kilograms.	Value in florins.
Gold:				
Bar, dust, &c	1,322	240,143	713	855,600
Coined	15,698	21,977,200	15,018	20,274,300
Silver:				
Bar, dust, &c	60,033	5,195,526	430,073	36,134,421
Coined	26,972	2,103,816	69,794	5,224,550
Platina	15	10,050	6	4,020
Totals	104,040	29,350,735	515,604	62,492,891
Gold and silver coins	.....	2,847,854	.....	1,201,408
Total value	.....	32,198,589	.....	63,694,299

VIII.—EXPORTS.

The total quantity and value of the exports in 1880, omitting precious metals and coined money, were, as per accompanying table marked B, 8,116,967 tons of 1,000 kilograms each, and 675,994,438 florins in silver, being, when compared with 1879, an increase of 426,726 tons, or 5.55 per cent., in weight, and a decrease of 8,024,106 florins, or 1.17 per cent., in value.

The exports of fuel, timber, and building materials for 1880 equaled nearly 75 per cent., and field and garden produce equaled 13 per cent. of the total weight of all exports. In the former there was an increase 696,000, and in the latter a decrease of 430,000, tons. The other principal articles manifesting increase are metals and hardware, 45,000; beverages and eatables, 44,000; beat sugar, 23,000; and stone, wooden and glass ware, 14,000 tons.

The following table contains the chief articles of export, showing the variations during the last four years in millions of florins:

Articles.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Grain	75.7	94.8	95.8	115.2
Sugar	58.4	57.0	43.0	41.5
Textiles	45.4	48.0	45.2	41.8
Wood	44.8	42.0	38.0	41.0
Animals for food	35.8	33.0	46.3	73.6
Fancy articles	34.6	38.8	47.0	35.5
Wool	26.5	15.2	16.9	25.3
Flour and bran	24.6	47.8	50.9	39.1
Wood and bone ware	19.0	16.6	16.5	14.4
Glass, and manufactures of	18.1	15.3	12.6	13.7
Hardware	18.3	15.6	15.0	12.0
Leather, and manufactures of	17.3	15.1	19.5	16.3
Wines	15.5	7.1	5.1	4.2
Animals, draught	13.0	11.1	6.4	6.5
Coal and coke	12.4	10.1	9.0	10.6
Hides and skins	12.1	9.6	5.0	6.6
Drugs and chemicals	12.5	12.1	10.9	10.1
Fats	10.8	9.3	7.7	8.0
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total million florins	676.0	684.6	654.7	668.6

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The decrease in the exports of grain and animals for food, and the increase in the exports of beet sugar, are worthy of note; the former caused doubtless by the heavy competition felt in the markets of Europe from American wheat and pork, and the latter the result of an unhealthy encouragement in beet-sugar production and export by means of heavy government export premiums.

The value of the precious metals and coins exported in 1880 was 22,537,376 florins, being an increase of 13,068,830 florins, when compared with the exports of 1879, as may be seen from the following table:

Description.	1880.		1879.	
	Quantity in kilograms.	Value in florins.	Quantity in kilograms.	Value in florins.
Gold:				
In bar, dust, &c	2,564	128,144	2,230	113,022
Coined	2,134	3,094,300	2,114	2,959,600
Silver:				
In bar, dust, &c	34,548	854,528	31,558	994,090
Coined	187,148	14,597,544	53,040	3,978,000
Platina			44	22,000
Totals	226,394	18,674,516	88,986	8,066,712
Gold and silver coins		3,862,860		1,401,834
Total value		22,537,376		9,468,546

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire is an exception among the European nations, in that she exports more than she imports. The balance in her favor in 1880, viz, 62,533,169 florins, was, however, greatly inferior to that of 1879, when the balance was 127,444,452 florins. The following table gives the total imports, exports, and balances during the last five years, viz:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
1880	613,461,269	675,994,438	62,533,169
1879	556,574,095	684,018,547	127,444,452
1878	552,100,730	654,693,688	102,592,958
1877	555,262,365	666,601,879	111,339,514
1876	534,278,326	595,228,072	60,949,746
1876–'80	2,811,676,785	3,276,536,624	464,859,839
Average	562,335,357	655,307,325	92,971,968

The value of the imports and exports of coin and precious metals during the last five years was as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
1880	32,198,589	22,537,376	9,661,213
1879	63,694,299	9,468,546	54,225,753
1878	52,697,282	15,644,714	37,052,568
1877	39,497,420	15,550,120	23,947,300
1876	35,329,388	30,929,233	4,400,155
1876–'80	223,416,978	94,129,989	129,286,989
Average	44,683,396	18,825,998	25,857,398

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DUTY ON EXPORTS.

In 1853 this duty amounted to 1,215,423 florins, collected from hides and skins, rags and animal refuse, but it has been gradually removed, until rags and paper stock are the only articles on which export duty is collected, amounting in 1880 to 62,596 florins.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.

The final destination of the exports cannot be given, but only the quantities and value passing the frontier of each bordering country, as will be found in the last column of table B. The following tabulated statement shows further the total value of exports passing the boundary lines of each country, and also the quantities passing out through Austrian and Hungarian custom houses for 1880 and 1879:

Countries.	1880.		1879.	
	Florins.	*Per cent.*	*Florins.*	*Per cent.*
Southern Germany	164, 217, 073	24. 29	180, 137, 067	26. 34
Saxony	161, 257, 867	23. 86	139, 487, 760	20. 39
Prussia	84, 842, 697	12. 55	92, 883, 274	13. 58
German Empire	410, 317, 637	60. 70	412, 508, 101	60. 31
Russia	36, 919, 815	5. 46	33, 078, 397	4. 83
Roumania	52, 183, 960	7. 72	51, 719, 833	7. 56
Servia	11, 868, 961	1. 76	13, 263, 539	1. 94
Turkey and Montenegro	54, 814	0. 01	6, 679, 626	0 96
Italy	43, 992, 892	6. 51	39, 276, 069	5. 74
Switzerland	4, 168, 169	0. 61	3, 267, 117	0. 48
Trieste	92, 041, 796	13. 62	97, 389, 690	14. 24
Fiume and other ports	24, 426, 394	3. 61	26, 846, 155	3, 92
Totals	675, 994, 438	100. 00	684, 018, 547	100. 00
Austrian custom-house	619, 953, 598	91. 71	611, 367, 366	89. 38
Hungarian custom house	56, 040, 840	8. 29	72, 651, 181	10. 62

DECLARED EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The digest of invoice-books showing the declared exports from the several consulates in this empire to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1881 (see table marked C), shows a total value of $6,633,017, being a decrease of $673,479, or 9.22 per cent. when compared with 1879. The chief articles are glass, 21 per cent.; dried fruits, mostly prunes, 15 per cent.; buttons, 13 per cent.; textiles, 12 per cent.; fancy goods, 5 per cent.; drugs and chemicals, 4 per cent.; gum, smokers' articles, and glove-leather each 3½ per cent., and pottery 3 per cent. The value and changes of these articles during the last three years are given in the following table:

Articles.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Glass	$1, 411, 471	$1, 316, 429	$697, 839
Dried fruits	1, 019, 694	1, 243 017	750, 494
Buttons	883, 281	1, 166, 880	1, 026, 304
Textiles	802, 579	745 674	411, 375
Fancy articles	350, 679	289, 185	167, 798
Drugs and chemicals	275, 431	259, 480	203, 263
Gum	236, 654	254, 779	187 653
Smokers' articles	233, 171	169, 791	95, 490
Glove leather	227, 286	301, 635	126, 281
Pottery	175, 831	113, 339	13, 712
All others	1, 016, 940	1, 466, 906	581, 963
Totals	6, 633, 017	7, 306, 497	4, 076, 682

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TRANSIT TRADE.

It will be seen from the table that the transits come principally from Germany, Russia, and Italy, and go almost entirely to Germany and Switzerland, as to these two countries in 1880 went 333,000 tons, or 74 per cent. of the whole. It should be remarked that while the transits for the west show large gains, the sea-ports show a marked decrease both in the arrivals and departures. The traffic with Russia also shows a decrease, resulting principally in the grain traffic, whose entries fell off from 32,053 tons in 1879 to 7,378 tons in 1880.

The following table embraces the principal articles whose transits show an increase in 1880 compared with 1879:

Articles.	1880.	1879.	Increase.
Cotton ..... tons..	13,232	8,255	4,977
Beer ..... do..	4,673	2,060	2,613
Iron and steel ..... do..	13,747	10,461	3,286
Machinery ..... do..	10,005	7,210	2,795
Draught and slaughter animals ..... do..	108,896	86,681	22,215
Wine ..... do..	17,138	9,676	7,462
Woolen goods ..... do..	3,538	3,072	466

On the contrary, however, grain, cotton yarn, flax, hemp, salt, leather, flour, fat, oils, and tropical fruits, show a large decrease.

MERCHANDISE IN TRANSIT.

The amount of goods passing through Austria-Hungary in transit in 1880, not reckoned in the imports or exports, was 449,900 tons, being an increase of 29,800 tons or 7.1 per cent. in weight when compared with 1879. The value of these goods was estimated at 341,500,000 florins, against 318,800,000 florins in 1879, being an increase of 22,700,000 florins, or over 7 per cent. When compared with 1855, the transit traffic shows an increase of 124 per cent. in value, and 462 per cent. in weight. During this period certain articles manifest enormous increase, viz: Animals and their products, 2,060 per cent.; machinery, 3,233 per cent.; wine, 1,800 per cent.; metals and hardware, 1,658 per cent.; fuel and timber, 676 per cent.; and grain, 454 per cent. The transits for 1880 compared with 1879, given in tons, were as follows:

To and from—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Germany	161,200	140,900	244,900	224,400
Switzerland	9,600	7,500	87,800	75,400
Italy	87,300	77,400	40,000	30,000
Seaports	38,900	41,200	27,400	33,500
Russia	113,806	113,100	19,800	24,800
Roumania	12,200	15,500	12,300	11,800
Servia	17,600	21,300	9,600	7,800
Turkey	9,306	3,200	8,100	12,400
Totals	449,900	420,100	449,900	420,100

COMMERCE FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1881.

The data for the foregoing period are derived from official sources, but the values are subject to revision and change in making up the totals for the year, but as approximations they are reliable and valuable.

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The total quantity and value of the imports and exports during the first nine months of the last five years were as follows, given in millions of kilograms and florins:

Years.	Quantity in million kilograms.			Value in million florins.		
	Import.	Export.	Balance.	Import.	Export.	Balance.
1877	23.2	51.3	28.1	405.2	444.9	39.7
1878	24.3	50.2	25.9	401.9	454.3	52.4
1879	26.9	54.0	27.1	389.4	520.2	130.8
1880	29.7	60.3	30.6	440.0	473.7	33.7
1881	32.1	62.0	29.9	455.4	511.7	56.3
Total	136.2	277.8	141.6	2,091.9	2,404.8	312.9
Average	27.24	55.56	28.32	418.38	480.96	62.58

The quantities and changes during the first nine months of 1881, of the principal articles of import and export, will be seen from the following tables grouping together the raw materials, manufactured articles, and articles of consumption:

Imports of raw material.

Articles.		1881.	1880.	Increase.
Cotton	tons	57,388	49,795	7,593
Flax	do	23,621	16,210	7,411
Jute	do	4,553	2,494	2,059
Iron, pig and scrap	do	20,024	17,138	2,886
Copper	do	4,106	2,981	1,125
Iron ore	do	18,073	3,257	14,816
Indigo	do	1,020	600	420
Resin	do	7,453	4,380	3,073
Palm and cocoa oil	do	4,736	2,643	2,093
Mineral oils	do	82,751	62,097	20,654
Industrial salt	do	12,460	10,595	1,865

Imports of manufactured articles.

Articles.		1881.	1880.	Difference.
Cotton:				
Yarn	tons	8,234	8,187	47
Textiles	do	1,070	1,007	63
Woolen:				
Yarn	tons	2,754	2,752	2
Textiles	do	2,732	2,577	155
Linen, jute, yarn	do	2,683	2,685	— 2
Jute textiles	do	5,819	2,631	2,188
Silk textiles	do	284	274	10
Glass and glassware	do	1,384	859	525
Machinery:				
Agricultural	tons	6,209	4,279	1,930
Others	do	17,969	15,442	2,527

Imports of articles of consumption.

Articles.		1881.	1880.	Difference.
Coffee, raw	tons	26,544	22,069	4,475
Lemons and oranges	do	5,874	3,894	1,980
Rice	do	32,265	28,512	3,753
Potatoes	do	12,342	8,769	3,573
Herring	do	2,984	2,343	641
Flour and meal	do	41,632	65,933	—24,301
Lard and salt pork	do	877	4,206	— 2,329
Oxen	head	33,214	18,282	5,245
Swine	do	287,619	159,305	19,314
Sheep	do	45,438	82,027	25,285

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The principal changes in the exports are as follows:

I.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Articles.		1881.	1880.	Difference.
Sugar	tons	193,206	119,969	72,297
Spirits	do	15,594	13,271	2,323
Beer	do	25,754	24,349	1,405
Linen yarn	do	6,300	5,013	1,287
Linen textiles	do	3,618	2,807	811
Cotton	do	2,616	2,097	519
Woolen	do	3,791	3,301	490
Paper, and manufactures of	do	18,551	17,297	1,254
Glass ware	do	24,262	22,686	1,576
Flour	do	81,869	86,442	— 4,573
Wine, in barrels	do	29,616	69,651	—40,035
Pottery, ordinary	do	1,842	4,286	— 2,444
Iron, pig and scrap	do	11,750	24,732	—12,982
Iron rails	do	379	23,351	—22,872

II.—RAW MATERIALS.

Swine	head	256,863	148,745	108,118
Sheep	do	319,057	224,879	94,178
Rapes	tons	67,742	26,281	41,461
Clove-seed	do	8,855	6,156	2,699
Syrup	do	1,595	16,089	—6,911
Fresh fruit	do	8,982	8,506	—7,107
Butter	do	4,413	5,797	—1,384
Wool, raw	do	6,816	9,330	—2,514
Coal	do	2,581,723	2,813,569	—231,846
Wood	do	1,529,736	1,676,638	—146,902

VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The values of the imports and exports grouped into classes, according to the tariff classification noted in tables A and B, during the first nine months of 1881, compared with 1880, and given in millions of florins, were as follows:

Tariff class.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1881.	1880.	Difference.	1881.	1880.	Difference.
First	29.1	24.7	+4.4	45.9	34.8	+11.1
Second	16.3	14.8	+1.5	4.8	6.5	— 1.7
Third	57,8	80.9	—23.1	94.8	89.1	+ 5.7
Fourth	47.2	29.1	+18.1	81.8	48.8	+33.0
Fifth	10.6	12.9	—2.3	9.2	12.4	— 3.2
Sixth	2.9	2.6	+0.3	13.5	21.7	+ 8.2
Seventh	18.5	13.6	+4.9	46.4	32.6	+13.8
Ninth	116.7	117.9	—1.2	38.0	40.3	— 2.3
Tenth	35.4	29.2	+6.2	47.8	40.8	+ 7.0
Eleventh	3.9	4.8	—0.9	6.9	9.7	— 2.8
Thirteenth	12.3	11.4	+0.9	28.6	25.3	+ 3.3
Fourteenth	17.1	22.2	—5.1	12.4	32.4	—20.0
Fifteenth	0.7	0.2	+0.5	5.5	6.4	— 0.9
Sixteenth	22.5	19.5	+3.0	29.2	34.8	— 5.6
Eighteenth	10.9	8.7	+2.2	7.2	5.8	+ 1.4
Nineteenth	2.5	1.2	+1.3	4.9	2.6	+ 2.3
Eighth, twelfth, seventeenth	51.0	47.1	+3.9	34.8	29.7	+ 5.1
Totals	455.4	440.0	+15.4	511.7	473.7	+38.0

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DUTIES COLLECTED.

The amount of duties collected during the first nine months of 1881 was 23,331,915 florins, being an increase of 2,504,798 florins, or 12 per cent., when compared with like period of 1880. The increase was as follows: raw coffee, 1,073,808 florins; mineral oils, 619,620 florins; swine, 256,628 florins; tea, 51,750 florins; others, 513,042.

The character of money paid for the duties was as follows:

Description.	1881.		1880.	
	Florins.	*Per cent.*	*Florins.*	*Per cent.*
Gold	7,431,377	31.8	4,587,349	22.9
Silver	15,781,810	67.7	16,104,270	77.3
Bank notes	118,728	0.5	135,498	0.7
Total	23,331,915	100.0	20,827,117	100.0

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The value of the imports of gold and gold coins in the first nine months of 1881 was 10,868,250 florins, in place of 15,203,200 florins in like period of 1880, while the exports of the same were 1,711,300 florins in 1881, in place of 2,353,950 florins in 1880, leaving a clear import of 9,156,950 florins for 1881, in place of 12,849,250 florins in 1880. The imports of silver for the nine months of 1881 were 11,541,374 florins against an export of 294,688 florins, leaving a surplus or clear import of 11,246,686 florins, while for same period of 1880 the imports were 3,218,592 florins, against exports to amount of 14,050,361 florins, leaving a deficit or clear export of 10,831,769 florins; or in other words, while the clear imports of gold for the nine months of 1881 show a decrease of 3,692,300 florins when compared with 1880, the clear imports of silver show an increase of 22,078,455 florins for the same period of time.

COMMERCE OF HUNGARY WITH AUSTRIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE SIX MONTHS, MAY TO OCTOBER, 1881.

Previous to the passage of the law requiring declaration of all merchandise passing between Hungary and Austria, it was difficult to estimate the actual condition of Hungary's commerce, but since May 1, the operation of the law has given valuable data, published monthly, from which the following items are abstracted, which show that for the six months of 1881, May to October, the balance of trade in favor of Hungary was 42,338,795 florins, as follows:

Period.	Value of imports	Value of exports.	Balance.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
May	17,166,672	21,950,838	4,783,166
June	18,050,176	23,343,614	5,293,438
July	22,806,057	28,389,773	5,491,716
August	26,493,419	34,291,961	7,798,542
September	29,414,945	39,696,293	10,281,348
October	26,700,726	35,381,311	8,680,585
Total	140,723,995	183,062,790	42,338,795

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The table giving the countries whence received and whither sent for the month of October shows that much the largest part of her commercial traffic is with Austria, viz, 77 per cent. of the imports and 62 per cent. of the exports, Servia, Roumania, Germany, and England being the only countries sending goods to over 1,000,000 florins in value during the month; while of the exports Germany received 6,000,000 and France, Servia, and Roumania each 1,000,000, as follows:

Countries to and from.	Imports.	Exports.	Difference.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
Austria	20,477,560	21,818,235	+1,440,675
Germany	1,234,224	6,167,734	+4,933,510
Switzerland	27,923	759,396	+ 732,473
Italy	241,710	898,750	+ 657,040
France	39,415	1,294,785	+1,255,370
Belgium and Holland	12,966	380,768	+ 367,772
Great Britain	1,025,831	944,552	— 81,279
Russia	13,248	131,809	+ 118,561
Bosnia and Herzegovina	114,883	258,822	+ 144,239
Roumania	1,259,521	1,018,911	— 230,610
Servia	1,291,895	1,177,267	— 114,628
Turkey in Europe	79,342	417,889	+ 338,547
Other countries	882,478	112,393	— 770,058
Total	26,700,726	35,381,311	+8,680,585

The character of the imports and exports will be seen from the following table for the month of October, classified according to the tariff of entry duties, as indicated in the accompanying general tables of imports and exports, marked A and B. It may be seen also that, while the exports of Hungary are principally agricultural products, her chief imports are manufactures, principally textiles and clothing, metals and hardware, colonial products, fancy articles, machinery, and drugs, as follows:

Tariff class.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
First	1,998,099	878,291	— 1,119,808
Second	741,671	2,152,662	+ 1,400,991
Third	2,065,511	14,648,269	+12,582,758
Fifth	550,094	781,429	+ 231,435
Sixth	527,678	2,110,309	+ 1,582,631
Seventh	545,435	1,841,010	+ 1,295,575
Eighth	1,077,070	433,403	— 643,667
Ninth	918,314	1,241,767	+ 323,453
Tenth	8,936,107	1,115,374	— 7,820,733
Eleventh	397,864	207,822	— 190,042
Twelfth	1,506,613	309,786	— 1,196,827
Thirteenth	915,487	375,124	— 540,263
Fourteenth	2,281,096	1,140,894	— 1,140,202
Fifteenth	14,620	15,738	+ 1,118
Sixteenth	1,123,006	267,356	— 855,650
Seventeenth	992,904	977,069	— 15,835
Eighteenth	160,690	59,949	— 110,741
Nineteenth	32,767	501,718	+ 468,951
Total	26,700,726	35,381,311	+ 8,680,585

IX.—NAVIGATION.

In the Austrian Empire alone, omitting the Hungarian monarchy, there are one hundred and one ports of entry, all on the Adriatic Sea. These are divided into seven districts, viz, Trieste, Rovigno, Pola, Lussinpiccolo, Zara, Spalato, and Ragusa. The latest complete statistics

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are for 1879, for which year the arrivals and departures of sea-going vessels at all the ports aggregated as follows:

Description.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels	31,216	1,097,879	31,051	1,088,251
Steamers	17,488	4,395,403	17,493	4,402,166
Total for 1879	48,704	5,493,282	48,544	5,490,417
Total for 1878	50,032	4,991,822	50,134	4,998,019

Of the arrivals, the following changes are observed in 1879, compared with 1878, viz, that while the number of sailing vessels decreased 3,776, the tonnage increased 60,362 tons; that the steamers increased from 15,040 to 17,488, or 2,448 steamers, and the steam tonnage 441,098 tons, making a total of 1,328 vessels less, but an increased tonnage of 501,460 tons, or about 10 per cent. increase of tonnage.

The following table gives all the ports in Austria, arranged in order of importance, having in 1879 an entry tonnage of over 100,000 tons:

Ports.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Trieste	6,288	344,970	1,536	757,100	7,824	1,102,070
Zara	1,050	30,115	617	243,617	1,669	273,732
Spalato	1,135	33,339	672	201,510	1,807	234,849
Lussinpiccolo	512	47,089	429	185,409	941	232,498
Gravosa	421	26,773	607	205,086	1,028	231,859
Pola	949	29,354	836	201,420	1,785	230,774
Curzola	432	14,779	393	168,346	825	183,125
Fasano	277	7,488	835	173,763	1,112	181,251
Sebenico	470	16,036	566	142,750	1,036	158,786
Rovigno	758	18,212	971	124,800	1,729	142,012
Pirano	1,353	22,577	1,254	120,169	2,607	143,746
Catarro	217	6,247	245	124,273	462	130,520
Cusiste	218	18,698	196	108,866	414	127,564
Lesina	492	21,941	211	99,029	703	120,970
Pareazo	504	13,238	941	102,671	1,445	115,909
Megline	226	20,712	162	93,693	388	114,405
All others	15,914	426,311	7,017	1,342,901	22,929	1,769,212
Total	31,216	1,097,879	17,488	4,395,403	48,704	5,493,282

NATIONALITY OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

By an examination of the accompanying table, marked D, showing the nationality of the arrivals in 1879, it will be seen that of the total tonnage the Austro-Hungarian vessels had 4,731,498 tons, or over 86 per cent. of the whole; while of the steamers the same nationality had 4,068,751 tons, or over 92 per cent. of the whole. The only other nations having a part in the steam navigation of the Austrian ports of any importance whatever were England and Italy, having, respectively, about 4 per cent. and 3 per cent.

Of the sailing vessels Austria-Hungary had 60 per cent.; Italy, 27 per per cent.; France, 6 per cent.; Holland, 2 per cent.; and Sweden and Norway 2 per cent. The arrivals of sailing vessels carrying the United States flag were six, aggregating 2,647 tons, or about the fourth of 1 per cent. of the whole.

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NAVIGATION OF THE PORT OF TRIESTE IN 1880.

The total tonnage of arrivals at Trieste in 1880, as may be seen from the accompanying table marked E, was 1,111,931, an increase of 9,861 tons when compared with 1879, but a decrease of 55,846 tons when compared with 1878. Of the total tonnage in 1880 the steamers were 790,066, or nearly 72 per cent. Of these 61,452 entered in ballast, against 57,682 tons in 1879. Of the sailing vessels 246,577 tons were laden and 75,288 tons in ballast, against 272,639 tons laden and 72,331 tons in ballast in 1879. The entry cargoes, particularly for sailing vessels, manifest, therefore, a marked decrease during 1880. The departures were not so bad, being for the sailing vessels 295,472 tons laden and 35,355 tons in ballast during 1880, against 298,781 tons laden and 44,524 tons in ballast in 1879. In regard to the nationality of the vessels trading with the port of Trieste, somewhat the same proportions are maintained as for the whole empire, as shown above, though the Austro-Hungarian vessels do not absorb quite so large a share of the trade, being, in 1880, of the steamers 61 per cent., and of the sailing vessels 53 per cent. The value of the inward cargoes in 1880 was 135,033,299 florins, and of the outward 117,194,636 florins, showing a decrease of 9,538,574 florins, and an increase of 561,195 when compared with 1879.

NAVIGATION OF THE PORT OF FIUME IN 1880.

The total arrivals in Fiume in 1880 were 2,682 vessels of 342,643 tons burden, of which 874 were steamers, with a tonnage of 256,172 tons burden. The nationality of the arrivals was as follows:



Nationality.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Austro-Hungarian	780	172,257	1,015	54,181	1,795	226,438
French	1	258	1	100	2	358
German			3	882	3	882
Greek	1	729	23	2,657	24	3,386
English	85	79,949			85	79,949
Italian	7	2,979	762	27,917	769	30,896
Norwegian			1	438	1	438
			1	152	1	152
Turkish			2	144	2	144
Total	874	256,172	1,808	86,471	2,682	342,643

The departures, comprising very much the same vessels, were 2,660 vessels of 339,287 tons burden, of which 874 were steamers with 256,416 tons burden. The total navigation inward and outward for 1880 was, therefore, 5,342 vessels, with 681,930 tons burden, being an increase of 105 vessels and 30,630 tons.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE MARITIME COMMERCE OF FIUME IN 1880.

The quantity of imports by sea in 1880 was 66,773 tons, valued at 7,851,655 florins, and of the exports by sea 218,954 tons, valued at 19,362,498 florins. The foreign commerce, omitting those amounts received from and sent to Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia, was as follows:

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Importations.

Arrived from.	1880.		Compared with 1879.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		Florins.		*Florins.*
United States	1,315	223,924	+ 705	+ 96,696
Great Britain	8,401	1,665,994	— 396	+ 287,753
Greece	909	38,278	+ 840	+ 25,248
France and Algeria	788	191,518	— 242	+ 151,738
Italy	10,904	993,547	+ 2,028	+ 647,586
Roumania	1,740	147,800	+ 877	+ 90,300
Black Sea	10,717	952,600	— 5,257	— 640,400
Spain	150	24,000	+ 150	+ 24,000
Turkey	955	577,995	+ 516	+ 221,028
Total	35,879	4,815,656	— 779	+1,003,749

Exportations.

Whither exported.	1880.		Compared with 1879.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		Florins.		*Florins.*
Belgium	640	193,027	— 9,365	— 529,636
France and Algeria	61,010	2,735,705	— 8,690	+1,232,653
Great Britain	44,802	8,402,250	—12,161	—2,062,152
Greece	7,746	247,778	— 3,548	— 104,345
Italy	56,889	1,571,645	+ 7,881	— 33,113
	2,300	223,065	— 3,107	— 228,065
Spain	1,252	186,483	+ 1,252	+ 186,483
Turkey	438	132,060	— 1,399	— 156,431
Total	175,077	13,692,613	—11,757	—2,191,366

COMMERCIAL MARINE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN 1880.

The whole number of vessels engaged in commercial traffic at the close of 1880, as per accompanying table marked F, was 8,192, aggregating a tonnage of 331,438 tons burden, of which 536 vessels of 283,464 tons burden were seagoing vessels; of these last, 75 were steamers, having a tonnage of 62,101 tons burden. Hungary does not possess any steamers, but of the total sailing-vessels, viz, 461, with a tonnage of 221,365 tons burden, 147 vessels of 66,535 tons burden are Hungarian. Compared with 1879 the totals of Austro-Hungarian vessels manifest a decrease of 34 vessels and an increase of 766 tons.

TRAFFIC OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN VESSELS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The accompanying table marked G shows the foreign countries with which Austro-Hungarian vessels carried on their sea traffic in 1879. The total arrivals in all foreign countries aggregated 4,963,210 tons; of the total tonnage the steamers had 3,844,865 tons, or over 77 per cent., of which 42 per cent. was with Turkey and 25 per cent. with Greece. The traffic with the United States is put down at 279 sailing vessels of 165,905 tons burden. It should be understood that this trade was not necessarily direct to the United States, or even between this empire and the United States, or any of the countries named, as the table shows simply the arrivals of Austro-Hungarian vessels without regard from whence they came.

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AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

his well-known steamship line, established in 1836, has now a capital ver 16,000,000 florins, on which for the last three years dividends of 1, 9.52, and 8 per cent. were paid. At the end of 1880 the number teamers was 72, of 17,100 horse-power and 92,685 tons burden, and eamers in process of construction. Their steamers run from Trieste Fiume to every important sea-port of the Mediterranean and Black s, also to Calcutta and Hong-Kong. The different lines amount to comprising a distance of 23,682 German miles. It is contemplated pen up at an early day a line from Trieste to New York, touching everal Mediterranean and Continental Atlantic ports.

DANUBE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

his line was established in 1830, being a pioneer steamship line and resent the only one of importance on the Danube. At the close of), their capital stock was over 42,000,000 florins, on which they paid ing the last three years 10, 7, and 5 per cent. They possessed 185 mers, of 16,679 horse-power, also 719 iron and 31 wooden tugboats 5 dredges, of 89 horse-power. The line confines its traffic to the ube from Regensburg through the Sulina mouth as far as Odessa, a part of the Drave, the Theiss and the Save, aggregating a distance ,430 kilometers.

IGATION THROUGH THE SULINA MOUTH OF THE DANUBE IN THE YEAR 1880.

he total number of ships passing out in 1880 was 1,813, with a tonge of 658,063 tons burden, being a decrease of 449 vessels and 139,491 when compared with 1879. The percentage of the tonnage of the mers for both years was 71 per cent. of the whole. The quantity of n cargoes amounted to 4,251,331 quarters, being a decrease of 3,398 quarters in comparison with 1879. The receipts, including t and light dues, amounted to 1,800,000 francs or a decrease of 353 francs when compared with 1879. The decrease was caused erally by the unfavorable harvests of 1879.

he following table gives the nationality of the departures in 1880 pared with 1879:

Flags.	1880. Steamers. No.	1880. Steamers. Tonnage.	1880. Total vessels. No.	1880. Total vessels. Tonnage.	1879. Steamers. No.	1879. Steamers. Tonnage.	1879. Total vessels. No.	1879. Total vessels. Tonnage.
ish	362	329,715	371	332,258	479	408,492	494	412,706
	47	38,003	722	156,757	43	34,741	848	182,480
o-Hungarian	76	40,260	111	49,151	88	46,145	142	61,110
h	58	45,091	58	45,091	49	37,221	49	37,221
ish			398	37,509			545	47,613
n			49	13,918	1	457	49	13,594
an	28	3,412	62	8,803	38	15,566	88	24,049
egian	4	4,045	7	5,366	4	4,038	4	4,038
an	4	3,152	5	3,493	9	7,485	10	7,658
anian			19	1,644			7	864
an	2	1,880	2	1,880				
	1	1,030	1	1,030			1	175
an	1	601	1	601	3	1,803	3	1,803
t			7	562			15	1,208
ish					7	3,080	7	3,080
Total	583	467,189	1,813	658,063	721	559,028	2,262	797,554

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X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroads.—The total number and length of railroads, in kilometers, in Austria-Hungary on the 31st day of October, 1881, compared with the same on the 30th day of June, 1880, were as follows:

Lines.	October 31, 1881.		June, 1880.
	No.	Length.	
Austro-Hungarian	5	5,273	5,318
Austrian	55	8,740	8,641
Hungarian	11	4,440	4,348
Total	71	18,453	18,307

The number of passengers carried by these lines during the first ten months of 1881, compared with like period of 1880, was as follows:

Lines.	1881.	1880.	Increase in percentage.
Austro-Hungarian	11,589,572	10,286,419	12.2
Austrian	17,696,255	16,854,711	4.9
Hungarian	5,075,367	4,601,811	10.3
Total	34,311,194	31,742,841	8.1

The freight, in tons, carried during the same periods was:

Lines.	1881.	1880.	Increase in percentage.
Austro-Hungarian	9,984,543	9,180,351	8.2
Austrian	27,424,777	25,008,081	9.6
Hungarian	5,195,818	4,565,801	12.8
Total	42,555,138	38,754,233	9.8

The total receipts and the amount per kilometer of line for the same periods of time were as follows:

Lines.	First ten months of 1881.		First ten months of 1880.		Increase in per centage.	
	Total receipts.	Per kilometer.	Total receipts.	Per kilometer.	Total.	Per kilometer.
Austro-Hungarian	63,417,028	12,027	60,687,054	11,455	4.5	5.0
Austrian	90,022,143	10,299	87,077,077	10,073	3.4	2.2
Hungarian	22,511,693	5,070	21,033,236	4,800	7.0	5.6
Total	175,950,864	9,535	168,797,367	9,211	4.2	3.5

THE ARLBERG TUNNEL.

The piercing of the Arlberg progresses satisfactorily. The distance reached on the 1st of October last was on the east side 1,405 meters, and on

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west side, 1,062 meters, making an average daily advance of 4.58 me- on the east side, and 3.03 meters on the west side. This tunnel when pleted will be over 10,000 meters long, and will open up to the Tyrol the western part of Austria an outlet through Switzerland and nce to the Northern European seaboard. The railway extending ı Innsbruck to Bludenz, is being built by the Austrian Government. estimated that from five to six years will be required to complete it.

POST-OFFICES.

ıe letter department comprises letters, correspondence cards, printed er, and samples, of which the numbers carried by the post-offices ıstria and Hungary during the year 1880 were as follows, showing ′erage of 12.76 letters and 3.4 papers to every inhabitant of Aus- and 5.6 letters and 2.3 newspapers to every inhabitant of Hungary:

Matter carried.	Austr. ia	Hungary.
:		
paid	207, 191, 600	55, 446, 814
aid	5, 478, 700	1, 843, 142
ə	25, 836, 750	16, 929, 174
tal letters	238, 507, 050	74, 219, 130
ondence cards	43, 933, 800	13, 633, 442
matter	35, 349, 500	8, 892, 316
	6, 553, 550	1, 976, 422
ers	75, 282, 900	35, 023, 976
tal number	399, 626, 800	134, 745, 286
international	87, 409, 700	6, 324, 460
registered	19, 164. 439	5, 932, 884

onnection with the post-offices is carried on additionally a pack- st, which reported during the year 1880 the following traffic, viz:

Matter forwarded.	Austria.	Hungary.
packages:		
er	5, 433, 720	1, 081, 602
ams	16, 665, 400	4, 983, 208
money and valuables:		
er	24, 213, 030	6, 960, 876
	4, 456, 846, 600	1, 004, 860, 905
ber of packages	29, 646, 750	8, 042, 478
ıal traffic:		
ges	5, 795, 250	412, 916
	726, 094, 400	74, 292, 372

umber of post-offices, employés, and the receipts and expendi- r Austria and Hungary for 1880 were as follows:

	Austria.	Hungary.
post-offices	4, 025	2, 301
meters to each office	75	141
nhabitants to each office	5, 498	6, 821
mployés	13, 690	4, 986
ts, florins	16, 607, 880	6, 356, 009
litures, florins	14, 774, 800	5, 249, 363
s of receipts	1, 833, 080	1, 106, 646

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TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraphic service for the empire for 1880 compared with 1879 increased 300,687 pay dispatches, and the receipts show a surplus over expenditures of 40,417 florins in 1880 against a deficit of 653,528 florins in 1879, which last result was partly owing, it is affirmed, to the recent establishment of the word-tariff and "urgent" telegrams.

The following table gives certain interesting statistics relative to the telegraphs of Austria and Hungary during the year 1880:

Details.	Austria.	Hungary.
Length of lines:		
State.....kilometers..	23,068	13,614
Railway and private.....do....	11,960	955
Length of wire:		
State.....do....	62,262	35,805
Railway and private.....do....	29,451	16,332
Stations:		
State.....number..	1,147	499
Railway and private.....do....	1,407	585
Instruments.....do....	3,692	1,459
Employés.....do....	2,597	1,346
Pay dispatches:		
Interior.....do....	3,206,943	2,614,223
International.....do....	1,999,372	403,691
Free and service dispatches.....do....	446,984	132,717
Total dispatches.....do....	5,743,299	2,550,631
Total receipts.....florins..	3,620,411	1,353,930
Total expenditures.....do....	3,343,117	1,590,897
Total surplus or deficit.....do....	277,294	236,877

Austria, therefore, had in 1880 one telegraphic station for every 116 square kilometers and 8,670 inhabitants, and 225 dispatches for every 1,000 inhabitants, while these data for Hungary were 179, 15,790, and 157 respectively. Of the telegraphic instruments used in Austria, 3,623 were Morse, 64 Hughes, and 6 multiplex instruments.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

Apart from the regular army, each country has in time of peace its own organization of home guards, which in case of war are combined under one command. In August, 1880, the state of the army, regulars and reserves, on a peace and war footing was as follows:

Arm or corps.	Peace footing.		War footing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Infantry	6,880	141,440	10,001	536,349
Cavalry	1,722	42,271	2,337	61,582
Artillery	1,422	27,333	2,201	84,394
Sharpshooters	902	19,217	1,310	69,177
Engineers	291	5,296	571	16,946
Pioneers	124	2,672	190	9,049
Trains	237	2,190	800	33,109
Medical corps	69	2,498	279	15,794
All others	4,407	14,575	8,653	23,787
Total active army	16,054	257,492	26,342	841,672
Austrian militia	572	2,782	2,916	118,628
Hungarian militia	1,045	7,540	3,028	127,234
Grand total	17,671	267,814	32,286	1,086,953

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The approximate expenses of the army, as appears from the budgets of 1881 and 1880, omitting military pensions, were as follows:

Description of force.	1881.	1880.
	Florins.	*Florins.*
Austro-Hungarian active army	93, 881, 413	99, 075, 198
Austrian militia	9, 532, 407	8, 347, 917
Hungarian militia	6, 746, 884	6, 453, 242
Total	110, 160, 704	104, 876, 357

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NAVY.

The navy department is attached to the ministry of war for the whole empire, whose minister is also commander-in-chief of the navy in peace and in war. The number of officers and cadets in time of peace is 533 and in time of war 757. The number of seamen is 5,836 in peace and 11,532 in time of war. They are recruited for three years of active service and remain seven years in reserve.

The Austro-Hungarian navy in June, 1881, consisted of iron-clads, line-of-battle ships, school-ships, hulks, and tenders, as follows:

Character of vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.	Guns.	Sailors.
Casemated vessels, iron-clad	8	42, 930	6, 750	108	3, 974
Frigates, iron-clad	3	13, 390	2, 100	50	1, 350
Frigates	2	6, 860	1, 200	30	688
Corvettes	9	15, 960	2, 750	63	1, 568
Gunboats	9	5, 520	1, 365	24	983
Steamers	6	6, 480	1, 550	15	684
Transports	4	5, 400	900	8	343
Monitors	2	620	160	4	98
Total line-of-battle ships	43	97, 160	16, 775	302	9, 688
School-ships and hulks	16	25, 800	399	18	.....
Tenders and tugs	6	1, 240	351	.....	207
Grand total	65	124, 200	17, 525	320	9, 895

The expenses of the navy as provided in the budget of 1881 were 7,807,865 florins against 7,454,552 florins in 1880.

XXI.—GENERAL CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The data contained in the foregoing report warrant the conclusion that notwithstanding certain drawbacks which, inherent to her geographical position, traditions, and very existence, press heavily upon her, Austria-Hungary enjoys, however, considerable prosperity in nearly every department, whether financial, industrial, or commercial. Omitting as far as possible every political complication in which this empire is of necessity involved, the problems of a domestic, financial, and commercial nature demanding solution are sufficiently numerous and important to engage for years to come the gravest consideration of her statesmen and political economists. The inherent difficulties of combining various antagonistic peoples and languages into one homogeneous political union are so great that perfect success can hardly be expected, for it would require an amount of political wisdom and statesmanship rarely if ever possessed by mortals to combine the Czechs, Poles,

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Hungarians, and Germans, who in the main compose this great empire, into a single power, possessing sufficient homogeneity or adhesiveness to work out the various political, industrial, and social problems which come up in rapid succession for solution in this country.

The greatest national danger at present threatening this empire is, however, the enormous expense attending the armed peace which the government is compelled to maintain, at an annual cost of over $50,000,000. In order to sustain this tremendous burden, every ingenuity is exhausted to procure the necessary revenue, and yet the annual deficit amounts to over $32,000,000, which naturally goes to augment the present large public debt of the empire, and to handicap still more heavily the industries of the coming generation. This burden is particularly felt now at a moment when foreign competition threatens the prosperity of their domestic industry and trade. Enormous capital seeking employment, aided by telegraph and steam, has completely transformed the question of transportation, and also of necessity at the same time that of production, so that the producers of wheat in the large fertile plains of Hungary are compelled to practice the cheapest methods of wheat and cattle raising, and the manufacturers of Austria must exercise an energy, perfection, and economy, heretofore unknown, if they do not surrender the markets of the world to those who, favored by more fortunate circumstances, are able to produce an equally good article at a less price. As the three elements of material, labor, and transportation determine or should determine the price of every article, it is plain that any nations which is taxed in time of peace with an annual outlay of $50,000,000, and a levy of nearly 300,000 of its finest young men for purposes of military defense must find itself almost fatally handicapped in the race with other nations comparatively free from these impeding weights.

In many products this country is very abundant. Hungary possesses rich, producing soil, and Austria mountains of iron, coal, and other valuable metals and minerals, and forests filled with trees of every description; labor also is abundant and fairly skilled, consequently relatively cheap; but the cheapest clothing and the poorest fare are taxed, house-rent, trade, income, in fact every act and breath of life is taxed to support a soldier, so that the advantage gained in material and wages is counterbalanced and more than counterbalanced by taxes. But doubtless the greatest disparity between Austria-Hungary and the United States is seen in the question of transportation, otherwise the competition experienced here in grain, meat, and petroleum would not be so great. This disparity is seen alike in every description of freights, whether railway or steamer, since it costs more to lay down in England and France a ton of grain or bacon from Trieste than from New York, and more to transport a barrel of petroleum from Galicia to Trieste than from New York to Trieste. Austria and Europe possess grand trunk lines and through freights, but they cannot be compared in cheapness with those of the United States, and on this one fact, perhaps, more than all others, depends the wonderful success attending American trade.

However, the trade of Austria is fairly prosperous, her exports surpass her imports every year with large and more favorable balances. Her products and manufactures increase also in magnitude, the letters and telegrams sent in 1880 surpassed the number in 1879, showing greater commercial activity, but the dividends of the various industrial commercial, and transportation companies diminish from year to year, so that the whole conflict may be denominated one of *margins*. But the decrease of dividends is not confined to this empire, but has become the

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le the world over. Proof of this, if needed, is found in the effort made present in Austria to introduce foreign capital. During the past year e Lander Bank, with a capital of 40,000,000 francs, has been opened in is city with French capital, and in addition to the city gas-works, the eneral Omnibus Company, and General Transportation Company are w carried on by English capital, and even some of the gold mines of e Tyrol are operated by American capital, and negotiations are in prog-ss for certain of those in Bohemia.

It should not be inferred from what precedes that Austria is not enly alive to the situation. On the contrary, the central government, rporations, societies, and individual capitalists are neglecting no ele-ent of the problem how to meet foreign competition. Unfortunately, metimes unfair methods are employed and disparagement and prohi-tion are resorted to, but more generally it takes the form of a renewed ort to so diminish the cost of an article and so enhance its finish and ility and furnish the means of placing it on the distant markets of the orld that when driven from one market they may be able to enter nother. During the past and present year special efforts have been ade in this direction. Agents have been selected by a union formed manufacturers and exporters, and sent with a selected stock of goods various ports in the East Indies, Russia, Australia, Persia, and frica, which have not been without success. It will therefore be seen r our American manufacturers that the introduction of their goods n the Austrian markets, with the exception of certain specialties, in hich there can be no competition here, on account of their construc-on or model, will require great patience and serious consideration. uring the present year many efforts have failed, either through oughtlessness or criminal neglect. Articles badly selected or so badly acked that their condition rendered them unsalable had to be returned, hile others had to be disposed of at a serious loss, so that it is very uestionable if the new year 1882 will open up as hopefully as did the st to those striving to place American manufactured articles on the arkets of Austria-Hungary.

JAMES RILEY WEAVER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, November 28, 1881.

ABLE A.—*Statement showing the imports into the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year ending December* 31, 1880.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value (silver).	Duties (gold).	From what countries imported.
	Tons.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	
Colonial wares and tropical fruits.	64,795	38,213,635	9,491,238	
Cocoa	379	318,780	60,720	Germany, 376.
Coffee	33,121	28,259,718	7,673,730	Germany, 25,268; Trieste, 6,081; Fiume, 458; Italy, 231; Switzerland, 171.
Spices	1,837	2,200,105	518,132	Germany, 1,372; Trieste, 426; Fiume, 23; Italy, 11.
Fruits	27,915	6,177,250	987,611	Trieste, 24,699; Italy, 1,764; Germany, 849; Fiume, 381; Roumania, 201.
Tea	344	1,031,100	171,700	Germany, 332; Russia, 6; Trieste, 5; Fiume, 5.
Sirup and sugar	1,199	226,682	79,345	Germany, 1,144; Fiume, 27; Trieste, 13; Italy, 11.
Tobacco	15,434	27,701,735	9,207	

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TABLE A.—*Statement showing the imports into the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year ending December 31, 1880—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value (silver).	Duties (gold).	From what countries imported.
	Tons.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	
Tobacco leaf	12,353	10,499,965	21	Germany, 8,973; Trieste, 1,852; Fiume, 1,528.
Cigars	2,948	16,530,150	7,297	Fiume, 2,400; Trieste, 404; Germany, 143.
Cigarettes	2	36,500	1,207	Germany, 2.
Other manufactures	131	635,120	682	Trieste, 107; Fiume, 22.
III. Garden and field produce	1,100,841	98,335,827	500,849	
Wheat	324,611	34,084,197	Free	Roumania, 131,602; Russia, 92,078; ports, 66,914; Germany, 23,400.
Rye	104,633	9,416,943	....do	Russia, 47,303; Germany, 32,987; Roumania, 16,226.
Barley	34,858	2,178,612	....do	Roumania, 13,937; Russia, 11,029; Germany, 4,968.
Malt	1,285	192,690	....do	Germany, 989; ports, 277.
Oats	17,908	1,119,231	....do	Russia, 6,385; Germany, 4,790; Roumania, 3,278.
Corn	285,690	17,141,424	... do	Roumania, 137,699; ports, 110,327; Russia, 16,824; Italy, 14,917.
Other grain	17,301	1,105,002	... do	Roumania, 7,881; Russia, 6,740; ports, 1,743; Germany, 731.
Pease and beans	12,803	2,240,577	... do	Russia, 5,221; Roumania, 3,149; ports, 2,589; Germany, 1,810.
Rice	41,265	7,396,740	410,715	Germany, 25,291; Italy, 8,584; Fiume, 3,846; Trieste, 3,497.
Flour, shorts, and bran	80,848	11,077,475	Free	Germany, 36,001; ports, 25,892; Russia, 16,066; Italy, 1,148; Switzerland, 769.
Fruits and nuts	10,638	1,740,336	39,687	Italy, 5,164; ports, 1,658; Roumania, 1,275; Germany, 1,057; Servia, 896.
Oil-seeds	12,739	1,127,447	Free	Russia, 6,951; Germany, 4,206; Roumania, 1,383; ports, 234.
Clover-seed	603	385,856	....do	Germany, 3,784; Russia, 3,566; Roumania, 787; ports, 234.
Hops	774	1,547,800	38,695	Germany, 766; Russia, 6.
All others	154,885	7,580,997	11,752	Germany, 86,448; ports, 25,727; Russia, 18,461; Italy, 8,691; Roumania, 1,892.
IV. Animals and their products.	69,056	49,350,938	928,867	
Fish and water animals	10,776	3,851,655	256,361	Germany, 6,237; Russia, 1,47[illegible]; ports, 1,585; Roumania, 946; Italy, 427.
Slaughter animals...head	345,055	10,978,109	570,039	Servia, 121,250; Roumania, 108,891; Germany, 45,696; Russia, 39,6[illegible]; Italy, 16,745.
Draught animals....head	7,727	2,092,920	130	Russia, 3,154; Germany, 2,27[illegible]; Roumania, 1,289; Italy, 615; ports, 262.
Skins and hides, raw	14,944	22,184,850	Free	Ports, 5,883; Germany, 5,195; Servia, 1,748; Roumania, 1,481.
Feathers and hair	1,762	5,632,952	....do	Russia, 932; Germany, 561; Roumania, 131; Servia, 72; Italy, 46.
Meat	311	191,190	9,306	Germany, 169; ports, 63; Roumania, 53; Italy, 14.
Sausages	91	109,800	14,712	Germany, 55; Italy, 22; ports, 12.
Wax	115	137,640	5,735	Germany, 93; ports, 13; Italy, 5.
Cheese	1,645	1,300,960	69,684	Germany, 981; Roumania, 2[illegible]; Italy, 294; ports, 120.
Eggs	2,480	446,480	Free	Russia, 2,046; Italy, 222; Germany 153, ports, 22.
Poultry and game	2,074	1,074,496	... do	Italy, 951,075 pieces; Russia, 54,531 pieces; Germany, 48,414 pieces.
Milk and cream	1,095	131,460	.. do	Germany, 1,019; Roumania, 41; Russia, 35.
Honey	81	26,631	....do	Germany, 38; ports, 24; Roumania, 12.
Sponges	58	406,000	2,900	Ports, 53; Germany, 3.
Others, n. o. s	546	785,795	Free	Ports, 199; Germany, 181; Russia, 62; Roumania, 54; Servia, 24.
V. Fats and oils	37,480	15,273,840	846,481	
Butter and tallow	151	136,350	6,300	Ports, 77; Switzerland, 28; Germany, 25.
Lard and grease	6,070	3,035,000	485,600	Germany, 4,205; ports, 1,[illegible]; Switzerland, 69; Italy, 10.
Stearine, paraffine, &c	1,432	730,467	42,957	Germany, 1,328; ports, 98.

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LE A.—*Statement showing the imports into the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year ending December* 31, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value (silver).	Duties (gold).	From what countries imported.
	Tons.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	
allow, unrendered	3,696	1,552,530	Free	Germany, 1,958; ports, 1,677; Switzerland, 28; Roumania, 16; Italy, 13.
ther fats, n. o. s.	2,145	643,410	21,447	Germany, 1,876; ports, 166; Italy, 91; Switzerland, 6.
ish oil	3,158	820,976	31,576	Germany, 2,858; ports, 169; Russia, 83; Roumania, 29.
ard oil	48	36,000	4,800	Ports, 22, Germany, 19; Italy, 6.
ive oil	8,995	4,005,881	135,120	Ports, 7,727; Italy, 582; Germany, 522; Switzerland, 61.
alm and cocoanut oil	3,967	1,507,384	Free	Germany, 2,893; ports, 1,065.
nseed oil	5,156	1,650,048	77,346	Germany, 4,685; ports, 415; Italy, 39; Switzerland, 17.
her oils, n. o. s.	2,662	1,155,794	41,335	Germany, 1,219; ports, 1,045; Italy, 286; Switzerland, 71.
everages and eatables	12,921	4,714,849	862,521	
er and mead	1,034	172,640	31,445	Germany, 567; ports, 466.
ine and cider	3,291	1,236,816	356,881	Germany, 1,842; ports, 512; Roumania, 498; Italy, 425.
quors	1,088	1,136,030	268,760	Germany, 1,028; ports, 48; Italy, 9.
negar	311	29,347	9,734	Ports, 200; Germany, 90; Switzerland, 10.
ead and hard-tack	5,059	657,722	Free	Germany, 4,287; ports, 591; Servia, 75; Switzerland, 89.
rmiceHi	1,379	482,545	13,787	Ports, 1,254; Switzerland, 45; Germany, 43; Italy, 36.
alt-extract and condensed milk.	123	400,200	9,338	Germany, 129; ports, 3.
ocolate	74	117,760	25,760	Germany, 69; ports, 3.
others, n. o. s.	552	481,789	146,816	Germany, 419; ports, 103; Italy, 21; Switzerland, 3.
uel, building, and turners' material.	2,601,610	25,753,558	Free	
l	2,196,341	9,004,998	Free	Germany, 2,125,620; ports, 61,341; Switzerland, 8,109; Servia, 797.
ke, peat, turf, and charcoal.	46,484	361,009	....do	Germany, 42,249; ports, 4,861; Italy, 238; Russia, 206.
od for fuel	69,388	312,245	....do	Germany, 26,229; Russia, 22,251; Roumania, 17,176; Italy, 1,990; ports, 1,663.
ber	103,334	1,989,060	....do	Germany, 55,143; ports, 30,367; Russia, 9,349; Roumania, 3,473; Servia, 1,038.
e	42,437	416,991	....do	Germany, 30,001; Switzerland, 3,961; ports, 2,968; Servia, 2,836; Italy, 1,194.
ent	31,342	1,096,980	....do	Germany, 27,063; ports, 3,914; Switzerland, 229; Italy, 62.
	7,636	610,872	....do	Germany, 7,557; Trieste, 66; Switzerland, 13.
r mineral materials	89,550	2,918,343	....do	Germany, 78,150; ports, 7,004; Switzerland, 4,122; Italy, 4,898.
er	54	1,635,000	....do	Germany, 53; Trieste, 1.
schaum	275	824,700	....do	Trieste, 269; Germany, 5; Italy, 1.
er of pearl	1,506	2,710,620	.. do	Trieste, 534; Germany, 918; Fiume, 17; Italy, 16.
turners' materials	13,263	3,872,740	....do	Germany, 8,931; ports, 2,695; Roumania, 1,241; Italy, 220.
ugs and chemicals	170,750	26,642,856	3,282,445	
fines and perfumery	211	742,390	13,740	Germany, 103; ports, 94; Italy, 11.
	727	5,451,000	Free	Germany, 412; ports, 298; Italy, 16.
ks and their hulls	11,951	2,509,626	....do	Trieste, 11,870; Italy, 68; Germany, 6; Servia, 6.
colors and dyewoods	19,658	3,926,992	68,637	Germany, 10,493; ports, 5,734; Servia, 1,035; Roumania, 772; Italy, 463.
cum, refined	102,974	9,525,104	3,089,223	Germany, 57,417; ports, 43,540; Italy, 1,001; Roumania, 818; Switzerland, 196.
al oils and tar	12,471	729,379	106,811	Germany, 5,385; Roumania, 6,867; ports, 68; Italy, 10.
turpentine, asphalt	22,758	3,758,365	4,034	Germany, 77,797; ports, 50,581; Roumania, 7,766; Italy, 1,155.
ing materials and rs.	141,622	142,118,281	1,760,568	
	69,645	42,736,251	3,065	Germany, 35,955; ports, 32,758; Italy, 603; Switzerland, 326.

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TABLE A.—*Statement showing the imports into the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year ending December* 31, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity	Value (silver).	Duties (gold).	From what countries imported.
	Tons.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	
Flax, hemp, and jute	32,223	12,521,627	Free	Germany, 17,816; Russia, 9,579; ports, 4,221; Italy, 611.
Wool	19,699	36,572,510	do	Germany, 12,427; Russia, 3,750; Roumania, 2,851; ports, 411.
Silk	1,328	15,599,930	42,020	Italy, 704; Germany, 445; ports, 162; Switzerland, 15.
Cotton yarn	11,521	17,896,696	1,375,354	Germany, 10,747; Switzerland, 480; ports, 288.
Linen yarn	3,530	3,099,252	65,677	Germany, 3,360; Italy, 96; ports, 43; Russia, 21; Switzerland, 10.
Woolen yarn	3,676	13,692,105	274,452	Germany, 3,672; ports, 2; Switzerland, 2.
X. Textiles, clothing, and millinery.	11,775	56,947,685	3,856,577	
Cotton fabrics	1,281	6,645,718	800,428	Germany, 1,119; ports, 116; Switzerland, 40.
Linen goods	6,602	4,156,515	224,825	Germany, 5,375; ports, 51; Italy, 25.
Woolen goods	3,310	21,043,015	1,844,074	Germany, 3,166; ports, 96; Italy, 18; Servia, 12; Russia, 9.
Silk goods	350	16,214,600	746,300	Germany, 328; Italy, 16; ports, 4.
Clothing and millinery	232	8,887,837	240,950	Germany, 213; ports, 12; Servia, 6.
XI. Bristles, bark, fiber, and paper goods.	8,036	6,062,114	161,615	
Brushes and sieves	207	421,640	7,648	Germany, 115; Italy, 54; ports, 38.
Mats and brooms	1,150	2,575,760	16,921	Italy, 559; Germany, 430; ports, 151
Paper and paper wares	6,679	3,064,714	137,046	Germany, 5,810; ports, 459; Italy 377.
XII. Gutta-percha, leather goods, and furs.	9,084	26,922,239	809,373	
Gutta-percha goods	752	3,531,712	90,241	Germany, 746; Italy, 2; ports, 2.
Oilcloth goods	223	576,810	22,236	Germany, 218; ports, 5.
Leather	7,352	17,271,195	614,758	Germany, 6,045; ports, 941; Italy, 173; Roumania, 95; Russia, 68.
Leather goods	338	2,199,650	69,124	Germany, 310; ports, 17; Switzerland, 4; Italy, 3.
Furs	419	3,342,872	13,014	Germany, 388; Roumania, 18; Russia, 6.
XIII. Wood, bone, glass, stone, and clay goods.	78,560	17,062,821	391,697	
Wooden and bone wares	16,004	7,301,665	113,190	Germany, 10,368; ports, 4,769 Italy, 675; Roumania, 83.
Glass and glassware	4,426	1,718,304	169,594	Germany, 3,828; ports, 493; Italy 62; Switzerland, 36.
Stoneware	10,478	6,156,821	27,861	Germany, 7,365; ports, 735; Italy, 2,162; Switzerland, 106.
Pottery	47,652	1,886,031	81,052	Germany, 35,780; ports, 9,365. Italy, 1,951; Switzerland, 447.
XIV. Metals and hardware	115,904	20,532,035	1,397,016	
Iron, raw and scrap	77,133	2,815,351	385,663	Germany, 73,882; ports, 1,889; Roumania, 1,098; Switzerland, 101.
Other iron and steel	11,137	1,522,025	324,694	Germany, 10,412; ports, 573; Switzerland, 127; Italy, 11.
Iron and steel wares	9,858	7,206,508	501,957	Germany, 9,224; ports, 465; Switzerland, 133; Italy, 56; Roumania, 19.
Metals, not precious	16,894	7,242,151	74,349	Germany, 16,104; ports, 572; Servia, 102; Roumania, 84.
Hardware	882	1,746,000	110,353	Germany, 823; ports, 30; Italy, 19; Russia, 7.
XV. Vehicles of transportation, number.	487	192,440	10,160	
Wagons and sleighs...No.	419	100,775	8,988	Germany, 272; Roumania, 36; ports, 28; Italy, 26; Switzerland, 19.
Ships.....do	68	91,665	1,172	Germany, 1,522 tons burden; Servia, 483 tons burden.
XVI. Instruments, machinery, and fancy articles.	26,338	24,330,568	970,454	
Chirurgical and musical instruments.	255	1,078,250	19,520	Germany, 238; ports, 10; Italy, 5; Switzerland, 2.
Machinery	25,833	10,896,002	756,596	Germany, 24,158; Switzerland, 1,124; ports, 417; Russia, 57.
Fancy articles	250	12,361,316	194,338	Germany, 239; ports, 6; Italy, 2 Switzerland, 1.
XVII. Salt, chemicals, drugs, dyes, and explosives.	86,214	13,976,134	790,557	

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TABLE A.—*Statement showing the imports into the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year ending December* 31, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value (silver).	Duties (gold).	From what countries imported.
	Tons.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	
Salt	30,144	301,673	109	Germany, 16,845; ports, 13,299.
Chemicals	47,166	6,046,556	314,352	Germany, 35,818; ports, 9,155; Italy, 1,552; Switzerland, 527.
Medicines and dyes, prepared.	6,396	6,504,130	406,962	Germany, 5,961; ports, 219; Switzerland, 130; Italy, 62.
Candles	196	204,150	15,088	Germany, 89; ports, 87; Italy, 16.
Soap	1,461	460,387	36,783	Ports, 650; Germany, 555; Italy, 179; Switzerland, 65.
Matches and explosives	851	459,238	17,763	Germany, 677; ports, 154; Italy, 12; Switzerland, 5.
XVIII. Objects of art and literature.	3,148	16,235,070	Free	
Books and newspapers	2,594	8,626,480	Free	Germany, 2,494; Russia, 40; ports, 32; Italy, 18.
Engravings, maps, and music.	345	3,907,300	....do	Germany, 237; ports, 7; Italy, 1.
Paintings and statuary	209	3,701,290	....do	Germany, 142; ports, 50; Italy, 12; Russia, 4.
XIX. Refuse	40,500	3,095,144	Free	Germany, 22,122; ports, 12,779; Roumania, 1,517; Russia, 1,266; Servia, 762; Switzerland, 564; Italy, 490.
Total of merchandise	4,595,089	613,461,269	26,069,625	
Total of precious metals	133	32,198,589	Free	
Grand totals for 1880	4,595,222	645,659,858	26,069,625	
Total merchandise in 1880	4,595,089	613,461,269	26,069,625	
Total merchandise in 1879	4,128,894	556,574,095	20,842,116	
Amount in United States currency in 1880.	.....	252,193,925*	12,578,594†	
Amount in United States currency in 1879.	.....	230,588,648*	10,056,321†	

* The average value of the paper or silver florin of Austria was equal to 41.11 cents in 1880, and 41.43 cents in 1879.
† The value of the Austro-Hungarian gold florin is equal to 48¼ cents United States currency.

TABLE B.—*Statement showing the exports from the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year ending December* 31, 1880.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value (silver).	Countries to which or through which exported.
	Tons.	*Florins.*	
I. Colonial wares and tropical fruits	248,936	58,653,736	
Cocoa and coffee	216	73,992	Germany, 85; ports, 79; Roumania, 35; Servia, 8.
Spices	43	43,100	Servia, 21; Germany, 17; Roumania, 3.
Fruits	541	101,773	Germany, 373; Italy, 72; ports, 51; Russia, 34; Roumania, 6.
Tea	5	15,500	Roumania, 4; ports, 1.
Sugar, raw	162,996	35,141,974	Germany, 149,295; Italy, 13,431; ports, 264.
Sugar, refined	71,238	22,582,382	Ports, 42,369; Germany, 10,977; Italy, 8,078; Roumania, 6,646.
Sirup	13,897	695,015	Germany, 13,333; ports, 484; Italy, 65; Roumania, 11.
II. Tobacco	7,185	7,320,698	
Tobacco leaf	5,727	1,489,098	Italy, 2,686; Germany, 1,726; ports, 1,057; Roumania, 26.
Tobacco fabrics	1,458	5,831,600	Ports, 1,394; Germany, 64.
III. Garden and field produce	1,049,695	133,549,988	
Wheat	201,559	26,202,644	Germany, 193,636; ports, 5,815; Italy, 1,117; Russia, 332.
Rye	64,218	6,903,446	Germany, 63,672; ports, 274; Russia, 186.
Barley	223,175	22,875,396	Germany, 218,688; ports, 1,924; Italy, 1,730; Servia, 501; Russia, 300.

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TABLE B.—*Statement showing the exports from the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year ending December* 31, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value (silver).	Countries to which or through which exported.
	Tons.	*Florins.*	
Malt	65, 887	9,553,644	Germany, 64,039; Italy, 1,020; ports, 654; Switzerland, 124.
Oats	71, 105	5, 155, 083	Germany, 62,638; ports, 4,269; Italy, 3,016; Russia, 1,104.
Corn	52, 037	4, 293, 052	Germany, 32,769; Italy, 6,348; ports, 5,856; Servia, 6,146.
Other grain	8, 972	721, 692	Germany, 8,307; Russia, 432.
Peas and beans	47, 409	6, 637, 274	Germany, 37,139; ports, 7,267; Italy, 2,110; Russia, 480; Roumania, 229.
Rice	121	16, 884	Italy, 84; Germany, 24.
Flour, shorts, and bran	133, 141	24, 570, 738	Ports, 72,826; Germany, 54,199; Roumania, 2,776; Italy, 1,491.
Fruits	45, 948	4, 752, 329	Germany, 37,961; ports, 5,553; Russia, 1,592.
Oil seeds	47, 460	5, 716, 011	Germany, 45,636; ports, 576; Russia, 535; Italy, 501.
Clover seed	9, 648	4, 968, 668	Germany, 9,482; Russia, 87; Switzerland, 71.
Hops	3, 071	5, 527, 620	Germany, 2,942; Russia, 68; Roumania, 19; Servia, 19.
All others	75, 944	5, 655, 507	Ports, 33,306; Germany, 30,113; Switzerland, 5,311; Roumania, 2,509.
IV. Animals and their products	106, 440	81, 996, 749	
Fish and water animals	2, 104	1, 396, 271	Ports, 1,464; Germany, 362; Russia, 151; Italy, 60.
Slaughter animals ..... head	743, 348	35, 840, 015	Germany, 564,176; ports, 61,444; Italy, 31,675; Roumania, 50,672.
Draught animals ..... do	38, 804	13, 042, 966	Germany, 14,026; Italy, 11,564; Russia, 5,344; Roumania, 3,515.
Poultry and game ..... pieces	1, 239, 258	1, 535, 778	Germany, 929,003; ports, 295,670; Servia, 6,400; Switzerland, 5,994.
Other animals ..... number	23, 927	207, 512	Germany, 22,101; Russia, 465; Italy, 408.
Skins and hides, raw	6, 563	12, 093, 995	Germany, 5,102; ports, 548; Russia, 369; Italy, 350; Servia, 164.
Feathers and hairs	3, 836	9, 025, 856	Germany, 3,763; ports, 32; Russia, 26; Italy, 8.
Meat	1, 485	906, 110	Ports, 1,174; Germany, 287; Switzerland, 15; Italy, 5.
Sausages	152	151, 500	Ports, 68; Roumania, 44; Germany, 32.
Wax	224	302, 670	Germany, 127; Russia, 36; ports, 20; Roumania, 21; Italy, 10.
Sponges	12	85, 400	Roumania, 5; Germany, 5; ports, 2.
Cheese	973	583, 800	Italy, 464; Germany, 311; ports, 79; Roumania, 77.
Eggs	27, 263	5, 452, 560	Germany, 26,726; ports, 426; Italy, 93; Switzerland, 12.
Milk and cream	897	107, 688	Ports, 801; Germany, 89; Roumania, 4; Servia, 3.
Honey	593	213, 408	Germany, 432; Italy, 118; ports, 32; Russia 7; Switzerland, 3.
All others	688	1, 051, 220	Germany, 538; Italy, 104; ports, 32; Russia, 2.
V. Fats and oils	21, 436	12, 926, 218	
Butter and lard	7, 595	5, 683, 395	Germany, 6,656; ports, 613; Italy, 174; Switzerland, 107.
Stearine, paraffine, &c	6, 886	4, 359, 655	Germany, 4,278; Russia, 1,936; ports, 320; Roumania, 240.
Tallow (animal)	959	422, 004	Germany, 417; ports, 407; Italy, 105; Russia, 23.
Other fats	834	314, 259	Germany, 509; ports, 197; Roumania, 55; Russia, 31.
Olive and palm oil	1, 463	801, 295	Germany, 717; ports, 566; Servia, 74; Russia, 63; Roumania, 30.
Rape and linseed oil	2, 935	998, 853	Germany, 2,346; Roumania, 284; ports, 199; Italy, 74.
Other oils	764	346, 757	Germany, 484; Roumania, 180; ports, 44.
VI. Beverages and eatables	142, 911	26, 484, 800	
Beer	30, 686	3, 885, 969	Germany, 14,513; ports, 8,081; Italy, 6,976; Roumania, 970.
Vinegar	105	9, 324	Ports, 34; Roumania, 27; Servia, 22; Germany, 12.
Liquors	20, 466	6, 676, 722	Ports, 9,215; Italy, 5,256; Germany 5,069; Roumania, 812.

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TABLE B.—*Statement showing the exports from the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year ending December* 31, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value (silver).	Countries to which or through which exported.
	Tons.	*Florins.*	
Wine and cider	90, 584	15, 539, 957	Germany, 57,284; ports, 24,193; Italy, 5,509; Russia, 1,146.
Bread and hard-tack	514	66, 820	Germany, 255; ports, 204; Russia, 30.
Other eatables	556	306, 008	Germany, 117; ports, 93; Russia, 25.
VII. Fuel, building and turners' material, and minerals.	5, 999, 018	67, 463, 839	
Wood	1, 745, 894	44, 778, 427	Germany, 788,889; ports, 453,150; Italy, 238,342; Roumania, 149,486.
Coal and turf	3, 737, 663	12, 408, 779	Germany, 3,445,758; Russia, 136,416; ports, 102,929; Italy, 44,609.
Turners' and carvers' material, n. o. s.	2, 985	905, 054	Germany, 2,501; ports, 437; Italy, 31; Russia, 19.
Iron ore	50, 811	812, 973	Germany, 50,809.
Cement	82, 280	1, 129, 789	Germany, 28,554; ports, 1,881; Italy, 1,374; Roumania, 217.
Stone	270, 472	2, 178, 717	Germany, 147,826; ports, 78,674; Italy, 36,903; Russia, 3,842.
Other minerals	158, 913	5, 250, 100	Germany, 110,209; ports, 27,632; Roumania, 8,168; Russia, 7,440.
VIII. Drugs and chemicals	47, 163	4, 513, 646	
Medicines and perfumery	139	703, 500	Germany, 81; Roumania, 21; ports, 19.
Dyes and tanning stuffs	38, 919	2, 713, 459	Germany, 34,602; ports, 1,812; Italy, 1,322; Russia, 742; Roumania, 305.
Gums, tar, and mineral oils	8, 105	1, 096, 687	Germany, 5,385; ports, 1,247; Russia, 621; Italy, 471; Roumania, 306.
IX. Weaving materials and yarns	35, 639	51, 264, 900	
Cotton	5, 976	3, 071, 406	Germany, 2,331; Russia, 2,681; Italy, 410; Servia, 248.
Cotton yarn	562	857, 170	Roumania, 179; ports, 111; Russia, 89; Servia, 85; Germany, 62.
Flax, hemp, sea-grass	6, 668	2, 971, 186	Germany, 6,218; ports, 256; Servia, 86; Italy, 57; Roumania, 37.
Linen thread	7, 692	6, 949, 478	Germany, 7,150; Italy, 426; ports, 37; Russia, 31; Roumania, 26.
Wool	12, 407	26, 483, 240	Germany, 11,564; Russia, 337; Italy, 265; ports, 237.
Woolen yarn	1, 315	4, 301, 415	Germany, 972; Russia, 254; Roumania, 42; ports, 34.
Silk	1, 019	6, 631, 005	Italy, 736; Germany, 202; Russia, 48; ports, 21.
X. Textiles, clothing, and millinery	14, 077	55, 522, 160	
Cotton fabrics	2, 877	7, 353, 372	Germany, 995; Roumania, 815; Servia, 424; Italy, 272; ports, 239.
Linen goods	5, 314	11, 118, 973	Germany, 1,928; Roumania, 1,808; ports, 675; Servia, 399; Russia, 317.
Woolen goods	4, 368	24, 400, 845	Ports, 1,989; Roumania, 922; Germany, 755; Servia, 282; Italy, 253.
Silk goods	102	2, 563, 200	Germany, 98; Italy, 23; ports, 20; Roumania, 14; Russia, 5.
Clothing and millinery	1, 356	10, 085, 770	Roumania, 665; Russia, 297; ports, 245; Germany, 117.
XI. Bristles, bark, fiber and paper goods.	24, 041	8, 753, 232	
Brushes and sieves	159	321, 690	Ports, 81; Servia, 36; Roumania, 27; Germany, 11.
Mats and brooms	334	664, 015	Germany, 184; Servia, 80; Russia, 37; ports, 18.
Paper and paper wares	23, 548	7, 767, 527	Germany, 10,378; ports, 7,471; Roumania, 2,728; Italy, 1,587.
XII. Gutta-percha, leather goods, and furs.	3, 108	18, 608, 050	
Gutta-percha goods	158	700, 145	Germany, 64; Roumania, 47; Italy, 17; ports, 16; Russia, 10.
Oilcloth goods	36	42, 960	Ports, 17; Roumania, 8; Servia, 6; Germany, 2.
Leather	1, 012	3, 323, 235	Germany, 375; Roumania, 214; Servia, 166; ports, 157.
Leather goods	1, 782	14, 022, 030	Germany, 704; Roumania, 675; ports, 208; Russia, 112.
Furs	120	519, 680	Germany, 72; Roumania, 26; Russia, 17; Italy, 3.
XIII. Wood, bone, glass, stone and clay goods.	113, 042	42, 319, 591	

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TABLE B.—*Statement showing the exports from the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year ending December* 31, 1880—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value (silver).	Countries to which or through which exported.
	Tons.	*Florins.*	
Wooden and bone wares	33,836	19,007,100	Germany, 14,371; porta, 10,430; Roumania, 3,430; Russia, 2,786.
Glass and glassware	31,107	18,052,317	Germany, 20,925; porta, 3,907; Roumania, 2,439; Italy, 1,755.
Stoneware	11,208	2,699,570	Porta, 5,658; Germany, 3,871; Russia, 924; Roumania, 480.
Pottery	36,891	2,560,604	Germany, 22,766; Roumania, 8,906; Russia, 2,390; porta, 1,766.
XIV. Metals and hardware	98,323	29,393,586	
Iron and steel	47,103	4,190,870	Porta, 16,942; Russia, 13,773; Germany, 6,966; Italy, 5,257.
Rails	25,817	2,065,352	Italy, 11,013; porta, 8,229; Roumania, 3,493; Russia, 2,980.
Iron and steel wares	20,528	18,357,960	Porta, 6,091; Roumania, 5,326; Russia, 4,448; Germany, 2,467.
Metals, not precious	3,479	2,318,934	Germany, 1,960; porta, 698; Italy, 569; Roumania, 139; Servia, 84.
Metal wares	1,396	2,460,470	Germany, 563; porta, 318; Roumania, 190; Russia, 146; Italy, 125.
XV. Vehicles for transportation	35,818	5,978,745	
Wagons and sleighs.....number	3,416	1,133,530	Roumania, 2,074; Russia, 628; Germany, 377; Servia, 272.
Ships.....do	2,692	4,845,215	Russia, 86,780 tons burden; Germany, 80,550 tons burden; Roumania, 6,249 tons burden.
XVI. Instruments, machinery, and fancy articles.	15,029	41,827,432	
Chirugical and musical instruments	407	2,704,185	Germany, 194; porta, 61; Roumania, 54; Russia, 51; Italy 28.
Machinery	11,701	4,529,078	Russia, 5,861; Germany, 3,629; Roumania, 1,307; porta, 445.
Fancy articles	2,921	34,594,169	Germany, 1,449; Roumania, 439; Russia, 346; porta, 341.
XVII. Salt, chemicals, drugs, dyes, and explosives.	69,015	14,884,948	
Salt	28,835	545,924	Russia, 18,278; Servia, 9,389; Montenegro, 1,124.
Chemicals	29,234	6,997,573	Germany, 21,469; Russia, 2,095; porta, 2,010; Roumania, 1,862.
Medicines and dyes, prepared	4,902	4,404,921	Germany, 2,048; Russia, 1,172; Roumania, 663; porta, 527; Servia, 260.
Candles	458	369,063	Roumania, 207; Servia, 96; porta, 79; Germany, 68.
Soap	496	183,044	Roumania, 132; porta, 130; Servia, 129; Germany, 77.
Matches and explosives	5,090	2,384,423	Porta, 1,936; Germany, 1,502; Roumania, 988; Russia, 345.
XVIII. Objects of art and literature	1,295	9,436,370	
Books and newspapers, maps, and music.	1,033	3,771,100	Germany, 780; Russia, 110; Roumania, 59; porta, 52.
Paintings, engravings, and statuary.	262	5,665,270	Germany, 187; Russia, 39; porta, 15; Roumania, 12.
XIX. Refuse	84,802	5,095,750	Germany, 71,309; Italy, 8,469; porta, 4,635; Russia, 191; Switzerland, 80.
Total of merchandise	8,116,967	675,994,438	
Total of precious metals	265	22,537,376	
Grand total for 1880	8,117,232	698,531,814	
Total merchandise exported in 1880	8,116,967	675,994,438	Florins at the rate of 41.11 cents, equal to $277,901,313.
Total merchandise exported in 1879	7,690,241	684,018,547	Florins at the rate of 41.43 cents, equal to $283,388,884.

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TABLE C.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular districts of Austria-Hungary (agencies included) to the United States of America during the year ending September 30, 1881.*

Articles.	Budapesth.	Prague.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Bed feathers		$12,684 59			$12,684 59
Books		4,935 43		$352 47	5,287 90
Buttons		54,282 01		828,998 80	883,280 81
Cloth and woolen goods		72,445 44		173,539 85	245,985 29
Dress goods and shawls				9,360 24	9,360 24
Drugs and chemicals	$2,440 73	11,152 09	$51,651 49	210,186 97	275,431 28
Fancy goods and jewelry		20,849 26		329,830 24	350,679 50
Fruits, dried	122,255 18	6,625 36	890,813 47		1,019,694 01
Furniture		2,915 32		27,436 56	30,351 88
Glassware	1,034 77	1,405,982 90		4,453 22	1,411,470 89
Gloves		5,565 67		73,230 33	78,796 00
Gum			239,653 82		239,653 82
Hair, human	119 72	21,685 33			21,805 05
Hops		14,322 34			14,322 34
Iron and steel				48,077 71	48,077 71
Insect powder			89,404 06		89,404 06
Leather, skins, and furs		48,767 56	14,852 51	163,665 68	227,285 75
Lentils				17,631 53	17,631 53
Linen and cotton goods		15,293 76		448,665 60	463,961 36
Machinery	2,083 01				2,083 01
Mineral water	42,891 44	10,412 95			53,304 39
Musical instruments		6,425 73		95,853 13	102,278 86
Oils			49,852 89		49,852 89
Pipes and pipe fixtures				233,170 54	233,170 54
Porcelain and pottery		170,197 58		5,633 16	175,830 74
Rags			5,804 81		5,804 81
Seeds			90,925 93		90,925 93
Silks and velvets				83,872 37	83,872 37
Sponges			27,418 78		27,418 78
Toys and chipped goods		20,262 63			20,262 63
Wine, beer, and liquor	14,864 80	42,086 70		12,355 50	69,307 00
Wool			91,426 60		91,426 60
Miscellaneous	7 21	9,399 23	155,512 97	17,895 12	182,314 53
Total in United States gold	185,696 86	1,956,293 88	1,707,317 33	2,783,709 02	6,633,017 09
Total for preceding year	305,890 17	1,686,352 52	2,308,464 23	3,005,789 62	7,306,496 54
Increase		369,941 36			
Decrease	120,193 31		601,146 90	222,080 60	673,479 45

The average value of the Austrian paper florin during the year was $41\frac{31}{100}$ cents.

TABLE D.—*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of sea-going vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of Austria during the year* 1879.

ARRIVALS.

Nationality.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Austro-Hungarian	22,546	662,747	17,031	4,068,751	39,577	4,731,498
Belgian			4	4,738	4	4,738
British	25	5,805	188	185,194	213	190,999
Danish	5	963			5	963
German	54	22,144	2	2,302	56	24,446
French	6	1,979	1	306	7	2,285
Greek	732	64,995			732	64,995
Italian	7,515	297,217	252	128,544	7,767	425,761
Dutch	14	2,884			14	2,884
American (United States)	6	3,647			6	3,647
Russian	6	2,443			6	2,443
Samiot	7	909			7	909
Swedish-Norwegian	53	21,176	10	5,568	63	26,744
Turkish	247	10,970			247	10,970
Totals in 1879	31,216	1,097,879	17,488	4,395,403	48,704	5,493,282
Totals in 1878	34,992	1,037,517	15,040	3,954,305	50,032	4,991,822

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TABLE D.—*Statement showing the nationality, number, &c.*—Continued.

Nationality.	DEPARTURES. Sailing vessels. No.	Sailing vessels. Tonnage.	Steamers. No.	Steamers. Tonnage.	Total. No.	Total. Tonnage.
Austro-Hungarian	22,448	665,327	17,035	4,074,427	39,483	4,739,754
Belgian	..	....	4	4,738	4	4,738
British	28	6,765	190	186,992	218	191,757
Danish	6	1,152	.....	.....	6	1,152
German	43	18,378	2	2,302	45	20,680
French	5	1,810	1	307	6	2,117
Greek	710	63,993	.....	.....	710	63,993
Italian	7,474	289,817	250	127,499	7,724	417,316
Dutch	17	3,391	.....	.....	17	3,391
American (United States)	3	1,638	.....	.....	3	1,638
Russian	7	2,540	1	216	8	2,756
Samiot	6	956	.....	.....	6	956
Swedish-Norwegian	53	21,100	10	5,685	63	26,785
Turkish	251	11,384	.....	.....	251	11,384
Totals in 1879	31,051	1,088,251	17,493	4,402,166	48,544	5,490,417
Totals in 1878	35,084	1,044,666	15,050	3,953,353	50,134	4,998,019

TABLE E.—*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of sea-going vessels arrived at and cleared from the port of Trieste during the year* 1880.

Nationality.	ARRIVALS. Sailing vessels. No.	Sailing vessels. Tonnage.	Steamers. No.	Steamers. Tonnage.	Total. No.	Total. Tonnage.
Austro-Hungarian	3,493	170,382	1,243	484,411	4,736	654,793
American (United States)	7	6,030	.....	.....	7	6,030
Belgian	.....	.....	2	2,392	2	2,392
Danish	7	2,384	.....	.....	7	2,384
French	3	363	.....	.....	3	363
German	31	12,053	3	1,963	34	14,016
Greek	161	16,748	4	1,808	165	18,556
British	23	5,776	190	179,574	213	185,350
Italian	1,724	81,674	212	117,864	1,936	199,538
Dutch	13	2,355	.....	.....	13	2,355
Turkish	41	2,249	.....	.....	41	2,249
Russian	2	825	.....	.....	2	825
Samiot	3	240	.....	.....	3	240
Swedish-Norwegian	42	20,786	4	2,054	46	22,840
Totals in 1880	5,550	321,865	1,658	790,066	7,208	1,111,831
Totals in 1879	6,288	344,970	1,536	757,100	7,824	1,102,070

Nationality.	DEPARTURES. Sailing vessels. No.	Sailing vessels. Tonnage.	Steamers. No.	Steamers. Tonnage.	Total. No.	Total. Tonnage.
Austro-Hungarian	3,393	167,763	1,283	486,441	4,676	654,204
American (United States)	11	8,864	.....	.....	11	8,864
Belgian	.....	.....	2	2,176	2	2,176
Danish	4	790	.....	.....	4	790
French	4	506	.....	.....	4	506
German	40	16,788	3	2,227	43	19,015
Greek	169	18,952	3	1,889	172	20,841
British	21	4,900	187	177,141	208	182,041
Italian	1,752	83,497	212	118,880	1,964	202,377
Dutch	14	2,635	.....	.....	14	2,635
Turkish	47	2,593	.....	.....	47	2,593
Russian	2	774	1	247	3	1,021
Samiot	3	246	.....	.....	3	246
Swedish-Norwegian	45	22,519	4	1,814	49	24,333
Totals in 1880	5,505	330,827	1,695	790,815	7,200	1,121,642
Totals in 1879	6,278	343,305	1,549	766,575	7,827	1,109,880

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TABLE F.—*Table showing the condition of the merchant marine of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the close of the year* 1880.

Class of vessels.	Sea-going vessels.			Large coasting vessels.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Ships	12	11,729	177			
Barks	296	159,836	3,176	2	821	17
Brigs	70	25,276	631			
Brigantines	30	9,117	248	2	527	16
Goelettes				1	52	4
Schooners	15	4,270	109	19	1,777	95
Schooner-brigs	38	11,135	273	21	2,833	108
Cutters						
Trabackels				20	855	73
Steamers	75	62,101	2,341	5	642	56
Totals in 1880	536	283,464	6,955	70	7,507	369
Totals in 1879	549	282,571	6,978	62	6,143	356

Class of vessels.	Small coasting vessels.			Total.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Ships				12	11,729	177
Barks				298	160,657	3,193
Brigs				70	25,276	631
Brigantines				32	9,644	264
Goelettes	2	120	9	3	172	13
Schooners	7	420	33	41	6,467	237
Schooner-brigs				59	13,968	381
Cutters	9	113	23	9	113	23
Trabackels	669	17,209	2,322	689	18,064	2,395
Brazzere	591	4,939	1,472	591	4,939	1,472
Leuti and gaeten	481	1,858	1,067	481	1,858	1,067
Fishing-boats	2,052	5,755	7,448	2,052	5,755	7,448
Lighter-boats	3,742	8,826	7,441	3,742	8,826	7,441
Steamers	38	1,227	189	113	63,970	2,586
Totals in 1880	7,586	40,467	20,004	8,192	331,438	27,328
Totals in 1879	7,615	41,958	20,092	8,226	330,672	27,426

TABLE G.—*Statement showing the carrying trade of the mercantile marine of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with foreign nations, during the year* 1879.

Countries.	ARRIVALS.					
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Egypt	53	19,683	237	272,121	290	291,804
Belgium	13	7,519			13	7,519
Brazil	3	1,162			3	1,162
Germany	4	2,144			4	2,144
France and colonies	358	151,863			358	151,863
Greece	144	31,050	1,547	1,238,711	1,691	1,269,761
Great Britain and colonies	500	246,174			500	246,174
Italy	741	126,815	281	97,274	1,022	224,089
Holland	15	7,633			15	7,633
Portugal	6	3,305			6	3,305
Roumania	55	13,677	126	73,052	181	86,729
Russia	188	72,266	84	62,734	272	135,000
Spain and colonies	24	9,128			24	9,128
Tripoli and Tunis	16	5,531			16	5,531
Turkey	738	254,490	2,244	2,100,973	2,982	2,355,463
United States	279	165,905			279	165,905
Totals in 1879	3,137	1,118,345	4,519	3,844,865	7,656	4,963,210
Totals in 1878	3,359	1,178,107	4,946	3,959,540	8,305	5,137,647

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TABLE G.—*Statement showing the carrying trade, &c.*—Continued.

Countries.	DEPARTURES.					
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Egypt	56	20,828	238	273,823	294	294,651
Belgium	13	6,928	.....	.....	13	6,928
Brazil	3	1,162	.....	.....	3	1,162
Germany	5	2,614	.....	.....	5	2,614
France and colonies	358	150,141	.....	.....	358	150,141
Greece	143	31,121	1,548	1,238,784	1,691	1,269,905
Great Britain and colonies	502	246,648	1	35	503	247,153
Italy	729	121,664	280	96,950	1,009	218,614
Holland	15	7,633	.....	.....	15	7,633
Portugal	6	3,213	.....	.....	6	3,213
Roumania	55	13,677	126	73,052	181	86,729
Russia	194	74,248	85	64,194	279	138,442
Spain and colonies	25	9,525	.....	.....	25	9,525
Tripoli and Tunis	16	5,531	.....	.....	16	5,531
Turkey	752	260,002	2,242	2,099,155	2,994	2,359,157
United States	258	153,312	.....	.....	258	153,312
Totals in 1879	3,130	1,108,247	4,520	3,845,993	7,650	4,954,240
Totals in 1878	3,366	1,185,638	4,950	3,961,085	8,316	5,146,723

GREECE.

Annual report by Consul Hancock, of Patras.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Patras, February 28, 1882.

The year 1881 proved generally one of the best ever experienced by growers of currants (the principal produce of this country); not only was the crop the largest ever grown, and quality on the whole fine, but prices ruled high, consequent on the low stocks that existed in the markets of consumption when the new fruit became ready, the still increasing demand from France for wine making, and I may add from unwarranted speculation on the part of traders, which will cause some of them to have anything but pleasant recollections of the past year.

The crop of currants has not yet all been shipped off, but it is certain that it will sum up to about 120,000 tons, against 92,337 tons in 1880, and about 20,000 tons more than any crop of currants ever produced.

The shipments from the crop to date, as compared to last year's, are:

Countries.	1881.	1880.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
United Kingdom	58,506	47,243
United States	7,858	6,535
Canada	1,447	1,084
France	23,501	17,676
North of Europe	9,215	8,378
Trieste	2,003	1,981
Russia	558	618
Australia	626	.....
Orders	1,142	.....
Total	105,636	83,467

The average prices have been 24*s.* to 28*s.* per cwt. f. o. b. for the best, 22*s.* to 24*s.* for medium, and 18*s.* to 22*s.* for the ordinary grades. The total value of the crop may be estimated at $11,250,000. The carrying trade has been principally under the British flag, the clearances from this port alone being 131 vessels, of 115,564 tons and 3,428 crew, of which

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114 were steamers and the remainder sailing vessels. Freights have averaged about 27*s.* 6*d.* for United Kingdom, 30*s.* for United States, 25*s.* for north of France, and 27*s.* 6*d.* for Hamburg and Antwerp per ton for currants in barrels and cases, with, in each case, 10 per cent. primage, and for south of France 17 to 20 francs, and 5 per cent. for currants in bulk and bags.

The grape crop, which ripens after the currant crop, suffered severely from excessive heat in the latter part of August, in many vineyards it was hardly worth gathering, and growers that had a third and half crop were considered fortunate.

The exports of wine from this port were of the value of about $40,000, and went chiefly to Germany.

The olive-oil and grain crops were also short, the former in continental Greece being little more than required for local consumption, and is selling at equal to about $245 per tun. That the grain crops were short is nothing uncommon, as the peasants, particularly in this part of Greece, are chiefly employed in the cultivation of currants and pay little attention to other crops; therefore about two-thirds of the grain required for consumption is imported from the Black Sea. Prices have been about $15 per imperial quarter for wheat, $8.25 for Indian corn, $6 65 for barley, and $5 for oats.

The crop of valonea has been large and quality fine, say about 10,500 tons, against 2,650 tons in 1880 and 7,500 in 1879. Prices have been moderate, about $40 to $50 per ton f. o. b., according to quality. About two-thirds of the crop has gone to England and one-third to Italy and Trieste.

The port of Nauplia exported last year tobacco to the value of about $60,000, and Sultana raisins of the value of $38,000, and other articles, such as cheese, dyes, brooms, &c., not including currants, of the value of about $56,000.

At Calamata the crop of figs was good, and estimated to be worth about $500,000; price averaged about 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. f. o. b. The cocoons produced there were worth about $55,000, wine about $350,000, olive oil about $100,000, grain about $175,000, and other produce (not including currants), lamb skins, dye, valonea, sesame seed, &c., worth about $35,000.

The produce of Acarnania and Etolia, consisting of valonea, tobacco, licorice root, oats, Indian corn, wool, cattle, &c., is estimated at about $600,000.

The import trade at this port was brisk during the past year, but returns have not yet been made at the custom-house; if I can obtain them later on they will be sent.

The trade between the United States and Greece shows a fair increase.

Imports.—Petroleum is the only article of any importance, as I have mentioned in previous reports, that comes direct from the United States, and of which it is possible to obtain any correct statistical information. In 1880 the trade was very insignificant, owing to a higher duty having been imposed, an abundant crop of olives, and other causes, but during the past year, notwithstanding that the high duty still continues, the receipts have been quite up to previous year; the figures, according to the landing debentures, have been as follows:

	Cases.
At Piræus	113,659
At Corfus	67,344
At Patras	5,500
At Syra	3,600
In all	190,103

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against 18,876 cases in 1880, 180,154 cases in 1879, 160,907 cases in 1878, and 132,060 cases in 1877.

Exports.—These consist solely of currants, and havebeen as follows:

Whence.	Tons.	Value.
From Patras	6,693	$617,569 94
From Zante	2,254	199,887 88
From Cephalonia	1,396	125,012 40
Total	10,343	942,470 20

The quantity is about 1,200 tons more than ever shipped direct to the United States in one year. The average price ($91.12 per ton) is high, for reasons given at commencement of this report. Four steamers cleared direct for New York; the remainder of the fruit was transshipped in London and Liverpool, with the exception of a few tons that were sent via Montreal.

What follows may not be considered to appertain to a report of this description, but I add it on the principle that "when found, make a note of"; it is translated from an economical review published by Mr. A. Economo, at Athens:

According to the last census of 1879, the total population of the Kingdom of Greece amounted then to 1,654,072, divided into 13 provinces, 59 counties, and 356 municipalties, containing 108 towns and 3,577 villages and hamlets. The annual revenue of the treasury amounts to 51,481,260 drachmas and the municipal revenue to 6,795,905 drachmas. The following will give a more detailed information:

Political and geographical division and municipal revenue.

Provinces.	Counties.	Municipalities.	Towns.	Villages and hamlets.	Population.	Municipal revenue.
Attica and Bœtia	5	28	8	152	135,264	1,068,000
Eubœa	4	23	10	226	95,136	297,700
Phthiotis and Phocis	4	36	17	294	128,440	383,710
Acarnania and Etolia	6	34	4	367	138,444	338,462
Achaia and Elis	4	30	14	467	181,632	913,300
Arcadia	4	33	9	311	148,905	309,770
Laconia	4	28	6	419	121,116	267,618
Messenia	5	31	10	391	155,760	582,525
Argolis and Corinthia	6	32	7	232	136,081	578,951
Cyclades (islands)	7	39	17	173	132,020	1,062,635
Corcyra (Corfu)	5	23	2	256	106,109	511,291
Cephalonia	4	19	3	222	80,543	284,251
Zakynthus (Zante)	1	10	1	67	44,522	189,568
Total	59	366	108	3,577	1,654,072	6,795,905

THE NEW GREEK PROVINCES.

The total extent of the territory ceded to Greece by the Berlin Congress is 14,000 square kilometers, and the population is about 330,000, of which 295,000 belong to Thessaly and 35,000 to Epirus.

Thessalia was anciently divided into seven independent kingdoms, whose denominations, no doubt, the Greek Government will not change, viz, Pelasgiotis, Estiacotis, Thessaliotis, Phthiotis, Maguesia, Perraebia, and Dolopia. During the first years of the Byzantine Empire the whole country was called Thessalia. During the empire of the Comnenos the name was changed into Megalooallachia, owing to the settlement of a barbarous tribe of Wallachs in the country between Mounts Olympus and Pindus. During the Turkish occupation the whole province was called Tricala Santzak, taking the name from the capital, Tricala, which name was kept, though Larissa became the capital afterwards.

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The population of Thessaly ceded to Greece, according to the official statements, is divided as follows: Greek, 245,000; Ottomans, 35,000; Wallachs, 10,000; and Jews, 5,000. All the above, excepting Wallachs, who are nomads, live together in the principal towns, say Larissa, Tricala, Volo, Carditza, Farsala, Domoco, and Almyro.

Larissa, the capital of Thessaly, is inhabited by 18,000, of which 10,000 are Ottomans, 6,000 Greeks, and 2,000 Jews. Tricala has 10,000 inhabitants, of which 8,000 are Greeks, 2,500 Ottomans, and 500 Jews.

Volos, the sea-port of Thessaly, has 5,000, of which 4,000 are Greeks, 700 Ottomans, and 300 Jews. Carditza has 6,000 inhabitants, of which 4,000 are Greeks and 2,000 Ottomans. Farsala has 1,200 Greek inhabitants, and 1,300 Ottomans. Domoco is inhabited by 1,800 Greeks and 400 Ottomans, and Almyro by 1,700 Greeks and 900 Ottomans. The agriculture and cultivation of Thessaly is principally done by the Greek population, who are also occupied in the cattle trade, which gives annually a considerable number of sheep, cows, horses, pigs, and mules for exportation. There are, also, 20,000 Mussulman peasants called Coniars.

West of Thessaly is the small territory of Epirus, ceded to Greece, which, owing to the mountainous position and limited extension, is not worth mentioning. The only town of some importance is Arta, not far from the sea, in the Gulf of Brevesa. This town is inhabited principally by Greeks and a few Jews, in all 6,000. The Ottomans living there before the territory passed to Greece have removed, principally to Jannina

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Athens University.—Consisting of four so-called schools or branches, say, (1 Legal school, having 22 professors and 908 students. (2.) Medical school, having 38 professors and 728 students. (3.) Philosophical school, having 43 professors and 345 students. (4.) Theological school, having 9 professors and 49 students.

Gymnasia.—In all the kingdom exist 24 gymnasia, of which 18 belong to the government and 6 are private. These together have 162 professors and 3,524 students; they contain four classes each.

Grammar schools.—There are also 89 grammar schools, of which 79 are kept by government, having 58 masters and 846 scholars, and have one to three classes; and 10 are private or municipal, having 26 masters and 445 scholars, and have one to three classes.

Elementary schools.—Besides the above there are 1,171 municipal schools, of which 1,032 are for males and 139 for females, having 1,117 masters and mistresses and 67,415 boys and 12,229 girls. The total expense of the municipalities to keep up these schools amounts to 1,331,090 drachmas, and 129,670 drachmas are given by the government to the poorer municipalities having no means to keep a school.

Besides the above there are 290 private elementary schools, of which 183 are for boys and 116 for girls, having 7,463 boys and 4,703 girls.

I subjoin, also, the following, published in September last, but which has only lately come to my cognizance:

Tables showing the date of issue, amount, and paid up capital of Greek natio al debts up to 31st July, 1881.

Amount of loans and debts.	Date of issue.	Original capital of loans in drachmas, old	Balance capital on the 31st December, 1880.	Shares paid by lottery drawings.	Balance due 31st July, 1881.
		Drachmas.	*Drachmas.*	*Drachmas.*	*Drachmas.*
6,000,000 drachmas	1863	6,000,000	4,180,900	.....	4,180,900.00
28,000,000 drachmas	1867	28,000,000	21,464,840	401,240	21,063,600.00
4,000,000 drachmas	1871	4,480,000	3,905,720	45,360	3,860,360.00
26,000,000 drachmas	1874	29,120,000	28,087,360	104,160	27,983,200.00
10,000,000 drachmas	1876	8,336,160	8,146,880	26,320	8,120,560.00
60,000,000 drachmas	1879	67,200,000	66,673,600	336,000	66,337,600.00
Old debts of 1824-'25 renewed	1879	28,091,880	26,462,326	923,742	25,538,584.00
Old debts, 60,000,000, including interest	1832	115,000,000	.....	.....	115,000,000.00
Francs, 120,000,000	1881	134,600,000	.....	.....	134,600,000.00
Total loans		420,828,040	158,921,626	1,836,822	406,684,804.00
Debt to National Bank		.....	.....	.....	75,142,658.36
Debt to Ionian Bank against forced paper currency		.....	.....	.....	4,687,350.72
Sundry, by promissory notes, with interest		.....	.....	.....	4,000,000.00
Total		420,828,040	158,921,626	1,836,822	490,514,813.08

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Table showing the amounts yearly paid for interests and sinking capital of loans, pensions, &c.

Description.		Interest and sinking capital on loans.	Pensions.	Sundries.	Total.
Loans of—	*Drachmas.*	*Drachmas.*	*Drachmas.*	*Drachmas.*	*Drachmas.*
1862	6, 000, 000. 00	480, 000			
1867	28, 000, 000, 00	2, 632, 566			
1871	4, 480, 000. 00	403, 200			
1874	29, 120, 000. 00	1, 892, 800			
1876	8, 336, 160. 00	541, 851			
1879	67, 200, 000. 00	4, 468, 800			
1824–'25	28, 091, 880. 00	2, 250, 000			
1832	115, 000, 000. 00	1, 044, 000			
1881	134, 600, 000. 00	7, 403, 000			21, 125, 217. 00
Debt to National Bank	75, 142, 658. 36			751, 426. 58	
Debt to Ionian Bank	4, 687, 350. 72			63, 872. 74	
Promissory notes, with interest	4, 000, 000. 00			400, 000. 00	
Payment of internal debt				276, 710. 00	
Yearly payment to late King Otho				228, 000. 00	
Difference in exchange				280, 000. 00	1, 980, 009. 32
Pensions:					
Military			1, 570, 370		
Naval			394, 000		
Political			139, 000		
Clergy			10, 800		
Ionian Islands			325, 790		
Political clerks			1, 450, 000		3, 889, 960. 00
Total		21, 125, 217	3, 889, 960	1, 980, 009. 32	26, 995, 186. 32

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREECE DURING THE YEAR 1880.

Imports.—I regret to have to state that there is a considerable decrease in the direct imports of petroleum from the United States during the past year. It is true a certain quantity is received via Genoa and other ports, which is almost impossible to ascertain even approximately, but landing certificates for only 18,878 cases have been granted by the different offices attached to the consulate, against 180,154 cases in 1879, 160,909 cases in 1878, and 132,060 cases in 1877. No doubt this decrease is greatly to be attributed to the short-sighted policy of the Greek Government, in having last year increased the import dues from 22 to 35 leptas per oke, in the hope of increasing the revenue; but I think also, to a certain extent, it may be caused by the quality of the petroleum being inferior to what was received in former years. Whether the increase of the duty causes this, by merchants having to supply a cheaper quality, I cannot say, but certain it is that the petroleum now to be bought here no longer gives the bright clear light it formerly did, and consumers are falling back on their old moderator lamps in which they burn olive oil. Of course the latter is more expensive, but people put up with this rather than have a dull light; and I can foresee that, unless merchants in the United States send here none but the best quality of petroleum, the trade will soon entirely cease.

Any statistics relating to other articles coming from the United States it is impossible to ascertain, as they are imported indirectly through Liverpool and other places; but the trade is insignificant and will not be developed until a regular line of steamers be established between our eastern ports and the Mediterranean.

I have read with much interest Minister Noyes's report of March last on this subject, and, as far as my experience goes, fully concur in all he says; indeed, as far back as my report for 1878, I pointed out the advisibility of such a line.

Exports.—In these, also, there is a falling off, which is easily accounted for through the principal article of export (currants) having been se-

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riously damaged by rain while exposed on the drying grounds, making, of course, the portion secured in merchantable condition considerably dearer. The invoices certified during the past year were—

From Patras	$402,441 89
From Zante	64,613 76
From Cephalonia	3,869 00
From Corfu	937 50
From Syra	142 00
	472,004 15

Consisting of—	
Currants, 5,972 tons	$468,806 79
Wine	202 62
Soap, 27,650 pounds	1,514 88
Oil, 5,776 pounds	400 36
Albanian goat-skins	937 50
Tobacco	142 00
	472,004 15

against a total value last year of $693,088.98, and 9,112 tons currants. The average cost of currants taken last year for the United States, it will be seen, comes to $78.50 per ton. Considering the circumstances, not only of the rain, but an increased demand for wine-making in France (on which I will remark further on), this is a low average, and it would have been well had merchants secured sufficient for consumption until the new crop will be ready in the autumn; but this they did not do, and are now consequently obliged to buy at enhanced rates; say equal to about $91.50 per ton f. o. b., at about which price some 2,000 tons have been shipped, and are preparing for shipment since the beginning of the year.

Shipping.—I have to report this year, as I did last, that no American vessel has either brought or taken cargo from this country; the export trade has been entirely under the British flag. Eight steamers have taken currants from this for New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, but only one of them had full cargo; the others went to Sicily and Spain to fill up; the fruit that was not taken by these vessels went either to Liverpool or London, where it was transshipped. The rate of freight to the United States ruled principally at 25*s.* and 10 per cent. per ton gross, but some fruit was shipped as low as 22*s.* 6*d.* and 10 per cent.; one steamer only got 20*s.* and 10 per cent. per ton.

I am pleased to report that the custom-house of the Island of Zante has set the example of publishing a record showing the movement there during the past year, which I trust will be continued, and I hope other custom-houses in Greece may follow the example; it is the more useful, from being published very shortly after the termination of the year. The following are some particulars extracted from it:

Exports of currants.

Whither.	Zante growth.	Morea growth.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
To United Kingdom	4,925,340	4,851,438
To Germany	2,785,644	.....
To Holland	688,242	.....
To France	295,436	11,759
To United States	.....	953,621
To Austria	.....	83,612
To Russia	.....	281,383
	8,694,662	6,181,813
		8,694,662
Total	.....	14,876,475

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(The quantity given as shipped to the United States does not agree with that of the consular agent, which arises, no doubt, from custom-house knowing only of the direct shipments, and not of those sent elsewhere for transshipment.)

Local produce exported and in transit.

Olive oil	barrels..	4,972
Soap	okes..	914,165
Wine	barrels..	415
Crushings oil	okes..	138,126

(About 2.82 drachmas to the oke.)

Value of imports from different countries.

	Drachmas.
Austria	1,057,875
United Kingdom	713,414
Italy	317,527
Turkey	146,106
France	77,022
Russia	1,481,478
America	196,105
	3,989,527

Principal articles locally consumed during the year.

Wheat	chiloe..	187,964
Indian corn	do...	7,060
Barley	do...	4,777
Petroleum	okes..	81,231
Sugar	do...	163,478
Coffee	do...	41,596
Cotton twist	do...	20,142
Rice	do...	91,080
Salted provisions	do...	186,813
Cotton goods, of value of drachmas		590,043

Dues encashed by the custom-house.

	Drachmas.
Public dues	1,041,443
Communal dues	93,012
Port dues	62,400
District dues	42,345
Road dues	68,729
	1,307,929

N. B.—The imports from America probably include goods from South America and West Indies.

GENERAL TRADE.

On the whole the past year has been favorable to agriculture and commerce, although the weather was unusual for this climate. In the spring, particularly, severe frosts injured the currant vines, which commence to bud earlier than the grapevines, so that a portion of the crop was destroyed, and instead of a considerable increase on the previous growth there was only realized about the same crop as that of 1879. The numerous plantations which are yearly coming into fuller bearing would most likely have given an increase of 20,000 tons, but the frost caused much injury to vegetation. The cold spring, on the other hand, seems to have cleared the vineyards of the malady called anthracnose, which did considerable injury to the previous crop. There was no sign of phylloxera, and less oidium than usual; sulphur, however, was used to combat the latter disease. Heavy rain fell at the commencement of the drying season, early in August, which damaged a portion of the crop, but subsequently, the weather having held up, the damaged fruit was partly mixed, and was quite fit for shipment for immediate use, and for wine-making in France.

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The shipments to France of the previous season's crop reached over 16,000 tons, mostly used for distilling purposes; and about 20,000 tons will probably be sent from the last crop. The large export of currants to France naturally diminishes the quantity sent to other countries. The following are the shipments from last season's crop to date, compared with those of the previous season:

Whither.	Crop of 1878.	Crop of 1879.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
To United States	5,644	8,162
To United Kingdom	45,433	55,870
To France	17,015	10,990
To North of Europe	8,150	5,962
To Trieste	1,981	1,569
To Canada	1,033	277
To Russia	621	195
To orders, United Kingdom	230	.....
Total	80,107	82,965

There now remain for shipment altogether about 10,000 tons, of which 4,000 tons are held for shipment to the United States and France; the remaining 6,000 tons will probably be equally divided between the different markets of consumption, unless some special excitement be developed in England or France. The total crops of currants for the past ten years have been as follows:

	Tons.
In 1871	80,976
In 1872	70,766
In 1873	71,222
In 1874	76,210
In 1875	72,916
In 1876	86,947
In 1877	92,181
In 1878	100,004
In 1879	92,311
In 1880 (estimated at)	90,200

The following are about the average range of prices of the various qualities of last season's currants, per cwt. f. o. b.:

	s. d.	*s. d.*
Vostizza	21. 0	to 25. 0
Gulf	19. 0	to 22. 0
Patras	19. 0	to 22. 6
Pirgos	14. 0	to 19. 0
Filiatra	16. 0	to 20. 0
Calamata	15. 0	to 19. 0
Other provincial	15. 0	to 18. 6
Zante	20. 3	to 22. 0
Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Santa Maura	16. 0	to 19. 0

Early in the season some badly damaged currants (by rain) were sold at 14*s.* per cwt., but this quality was subsequently mixed with the sound.

The total value of last season's crop of currants may be estimated at about $7,850,000.

The crop of valonea was very much damaged by the cold during the spring, so that the crop was unusually small, say—

Description.	Crop of 1878.	Crop of 1879.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Acarnania and Etolia	600	4,500
Cape Papas	650	1,000
Maina	1,400	2,000
Total	2,650	7,500

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In consequence of the short crop the prices demanded are so high that scarcely any of it has yet been shipped; some of the last crop also still remains to be shipped.

The crop of olives has been abundant in many places, and is estimated to yield about 23,500 tuns oil, valued at about $165 per tun f. o. b.; as yet but a small quantity has been exported, chiefly for England.

By a law passed during the administration of Mr. Tricoupi, in April last, the government abolished the dimes or tithe on all grain grown in Greece, on account of the extreme difficulty and expense in collecting the tax, and also to do away with the tyranny over the peasantry practiced by the purchasers of the tax. The collectors, generally speaking, interfered with the thrashing of the grain, which sometimes got damaged by waiting for them, and besides often taking more than they had a right to. To such an extent was this carried on in some parts that rather than be subject to it they did not cultivate at all. Instead of the dime tax a duty of so much per head on cattle used for plowing has been substituted, say 5 drachmas, or about five-sixths of a dollar; but where the produce of land exceeds 50 bushels per stremma (1,000 square meters), an additional tax of 1 drachma is leviable for every 10 bushels produced over and above the said 50 bushels, and so on up to 15 drachmas, or about $2.50, which is the highest limit. Steam plows are also subject to this tax, in accordance with their steam power.

The crops of grain of all kinds were fairly abundant; a smaller quantity than usual has been imported from Russia and Turkey. The average prices of grain have been as follows:

	Per Imperial quarter.
Wheat	$14 00
Barley	6 65
Oats	8 10
Maize	5 00

The cocoons produced at Calamata weighed 96,250 pounds, valued at $50,000; part were shipped to France, and the remainder wound off and used on the spot.

The quantity of wine exported from Patras by the Achaia Wine Company reached 22,890 gallons, of the value of about $1 per gallon; small quantities were exported from Patras, Corinth, and other parts of the Morea, of about $7,500. The shipments by the Achaia Wine Company were for Hamburg. The quality of the wines now made in Greece is gradually improving, and as the quantity of grapes growing in the Morea is very large, there is no reason why the trade in wine should not be much extended.

PRICES OF EXPORTS.

The following are about the prices that were paid for produce exported:

Tobacco	per cwt.	$8 25
Valonea:		
Grossa	per ton	48 40
Camata	do	63 00
Fustic	do	24 00
Cotton	per pound	14
Currants:		
Finest	per cwt.	6 00
Second quality	do	4 85
Damaged	do	3 40
Figs	do	3 85
Olive oil	per tun	165 00
Wool	per pound	09½
Sultana raisins	per cwt.	8 00

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PRICES OF IMPORTS.

For goods imported prices ranged about:

Madapolams, 40 yards	per piece..	$4 10
Prints, 28 yards	do....	2 40
Cotton, water-twist, No. 18	per 10-pound bundle..	2 90
Gray T cloth, 24 yards	per piece of 6 pounds..	1 95
Gray T cloth, 24 yards	per piece of 7¼ pounds..	2 40
Lead	per cwt..	6 00
Sugar	do....	10 30
Coffee	do....	24 20
Pepper	do....	13 30
Alum	do....	2 90
Sulphur	do....	1 70
Iron:		
Bars	per cwt..	2 75
Swedish	do....	4 00
Hoops	do....	2 75
Sheets	do....	4 40
Tin bars	do....	24 20
Tin-plates, I C	per box..	5 85
Dry hides	per cwt..	29 00
Codfish	do....	3 65
Red herrings	per barrel..	4 85
Coals	per ton..	7 70
Petroleum	per case..	4 25
Rice	per cwt..	4 25
Salmon, in pickle	per tierce..	40 00
Rum	per gallon..	75

The import trade with England has been fairly active during the past year, notwithstanding the very high import duty exacted, to which are to be added municipal dues, road tax, and mole dues.

The following have been the rates of exchange on London for bills at three months' date. It may be well to mention that 28 drachmas are equal to 25 francs in paper:

	Drachmas.		Drachmas.
January	29 00	July	28 50
February	29 05	August	28 50
March	28 00	September	28 30
April	28 50	October	28 60
May	28 00	November	29 00
June	28 10	December	29 30

The Greek Government having had occasion to raise large loans for war purposes, especially from the national bank, it has been impossible, to do away with the forced currency; indeed, the only wonder is that the paper is not more depreciated in value than it is.

Of course the unsettled state of the country has a considerable prejudicial influence on trade, but not so much so as might be expected, considering that according to current reports war may break out at any time. Although people talk very glibely about war, I think most of them are convinced that something will turn up to prevent it. The Greeks are too sharp not to know that they would be at an immense disadvantage if they had to cope solely with the Turks, and I cannot believe the government will ever arrive at the point of formally declaring war, but they will sail so close to the wind that there is always the fear that they may overshoot the mark. Their finances are in a wretched state, and daily becoming worse; the loan of 120,000,000, of which it was reported that 25,000,000 had at once been taken up by wealthy Greek bankers abroad, I fear will prove to be without foundation, the report having been circulated to induce capitalists to subscribe. A fur-

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ther loan, however, they must raise, and the only way I can see of their doing so is by going again to the banks and allowing them to have a still larger forced currency, or by the government issuing forced paper of its own.

I append a translation of a short history of the Laurium mines, taken from a local paper, the Parateretes, which states that the account is taken from European papers, but which have not come under my observation. It may prove readable to persons interested in such matters.

E. HANCOCK,
United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Patras, February 28, 1882.

[Inclosure in foregoing report of Consul Hancock.]

THE MINES OF LAURIUM.

The name of Laurium means the region that forms the southern portion of Attica, in which are situated the mines of the ancient Greeks. About the year 1863 some foreigners visiting the spot, and making tests on the scoriæ and the remains of the ancient smelting places, found that they still contained some metals. These plots of land were the private property of the inhabitants of those parts. There was then formed a small company, which bought and hired these lands. They erected furnaces, foundries, and from the smelting of the ancient scoriæ and the refuse there resulted large profits on account of the argentiferous lead which they contained.

The brilliant result of the above-named company having become known throughout Greece, the Greek press commenced irritating the public opinion against the company, showing plainly that they ought to take from the hands of strangers the millions which the ancient Greeks bequeathed to their descendants. Hence arose disputes and oppositions of every kind, and the question went as far as diplomatic negotiations, and finally, about the year 1873, a Greek company bought all their rights, their buildings, their tramways, and the mechanical works of this Franco-Italian company for the sum of 14,000,000 drachmas. This new company acquired the right of working the old scoriæ and the "ekvolades"; that is to say, the earthy remains lying in heaps, originating from the metal existing in the hills and from the mines, the amount of metal therein contained not having been considered by the ancient Greeks as enough to be worth submitting to the melting process. Since then the formerly existing Franco-Italian company has been formed anew, with a capital of 12,000,000 francs, and a concession for working the principal mine, called the mine of Laurium.

Both the companies are working now, one against the other, and not without constant disputes between them. The Greek company, as we mentioned before, took upon itself the smelting of the ancient scoriæ, and besides this they tried to reap a profit from the "ekvolades." But, however, after four or five years of work the bulk of the quantity of the scoriæ was exhausted, and the company was obliged for the continuation of its existence to depend only on smelting the "ekvolades." But these do not contain as much metal as was contained in the scoriæ, and before being smelted they must be cleared from the earth and from the sand, an operation which occasions fresh expenses and requires movable and immovable washing machinery, which it found itself obliged to buy. This machinery, not movable, is put in motion by two steam-engines of 320 horse-power, the establishing of which cost 2,800,000 francs. The stones are transported from the neighboring places by a tramway, and are thrown into large boxes having iron grates, and are washed, and, so cleared, are crushed into pieces of equal size and are placed in the smelting ovens, and the sand that it contains and earth that comes out from the washing fall into the basin constructed on purpose, and from which bricks are afterwards made.

The necessary water for the washing is conducted by channels through the means of steam-pumps, which furnish 15 cubic measures per minute. Each month there is washed a quantity of rough matter corresponding to 2,200 tons, which yield 14 per cent. of lead and 1,000 to 1,500 grains of silver from each ton.

There are twelve smelting ovens, of which eight are at work, and four are substitutes; it is proper, however, to state that they are of great power, because the broken materials only contain 75 to 80 per cent. of metal, whilst the old scoriæ contained 16 to 18 per cent.

In various neighboring places there are at work about twenty washing-machines,

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but notwithstanding all the inquiries about them, it has not been postively ascertained what quantity of raw material they yield.

According to asseveration of persons well informed, they give daily about 20 to 22 tons of lead. The expense required for each ton is 35 drachmas. Five hundred and fifty work-people are engaged at the ovens and at the immovable machines; 880 collect in the neighborhood the "ekvolades," and superintend their washing and transport to the ovens. The greatest part of the work-people are Greeks from the islands, Italians, and Maltese, and the wages are about 1½ to 3 drachmas per day.

It is to be observed that "ekvolades" are to be found in large quantities in mounds, and look like hills; it is calculated that they can furnish materials to last for sixty years.

Besides these there exists a smaller quantity of another sort of scoriæ containing 4½ per cent. of brass, 1½ per cent. nickel, and 50 per cent. iron; all the ekvolades contain a certain dose of arsenic, which was apparent from the effects on some of the work-people.

The number of people employed by the company, superintendents, engineers, machine-workers, and work-people, amount to 3,000. The other company, called "Companie Francaise des mines a Laurion," digs up the ore of the new mines and of the old, and carries out its operations with cleverness and specialty, having always the necessary means complete; however, no one can deny that it was favored by fortune in the selection of the bed of the mines, from which the favorable operations rendered it able to give, in 1878, a clear profit of 1,800,000 francs.

The above-named company is especially occupied in extracting zinc and brass, which is submitted to the smelting operation by simple evaporation, and is sent in an unfinished condition abroad. Besides the lead is melted, which contains 3,500 grains of silver in each ton. The foundries and the smelting ovens are the same as those of the Greek company, but rather more favorably and suitably placed; the number of work-people and employés is 2,900. It is remarkable the mines worked by the ancients were only 50 centimeters high, and the same width, so that it is not at all unlikely, that the slaves who then worked in such a narrow space were not able to observe and make use of the veins of rich minerals. At present all these mines are widened, and greater height is given to them; they yield monthly raw material about 8,000 tons, which contains 50 to 55 per cent. of metal. Some of these mines extend to the distance of a mile. In the passage there are placed metal rails leading to the principal pit, to which the material is transported by steam-engines, and where it is drawn to the surface.

It is asserted by persons who are good judges that there exist such rich beds of metal that they insure to the French company large gains for many years.

During the past year 22,000 tons zinc, lead, and brass were shipped by English vessels, and 18,000 tons by French.

Further small mines belonging to small companies have been sold to the Greek, and some to the French company, but if things continue as at present this latter company will swallow up all the others, they naturally not being able to compete with it.

The wonderful progress of this company will necessarily open the eyes of the natives so that they may consider that it is a work of folly to let such an undertaking slip through their hands, enriching strangers at their expense.

ROUMANIA.

Annual commercial report by Consul-General Schuyler.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Bucharest, September 30, 1881.

AGRICULTURE.

One of the great difficulties of the agriculturist in Roumania has been that it was difficult for him to borrow money, not only because until recently he was obliged to pay a high rate of interest, but also because by the civil code the owner of the land had a prior claim upon the stock and crops belonging to the farmer, and in the provinces of Great and Little Wallachia the lands are chiefly farmed. A law was promulgated on the 8th (20th) of June, 1881, which obviates these de-

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fects in the civil code, and at the same time establishes in each district an agricultural credit company, from which agriculturists can borrow money on the security of their stock and crops. The capital of each company will be from $30,000 to $60,000. The feeling against foreigners, and especially against the Jews, which has unfortunately become so widely spread in Roumania, is shown in two provisions of this law. By one the shares of these companies can be bought only by Roumanians engaged in agriculture or industry, and by the other the benefits of the law are given only to agriculturists who are Roumanian citizens born or naturalized. The Roumanian laws do not yet give Roumanian citizenship to persons born in the country unless they are the children of Roumanian citizens. No matter how long their families may have lived in the country, if not of Roumanian origin they must be naturalized by a special law—a provision particularly directed against the Jews, but affecting also the Greeks. The Jews are seldom agriculturists in Roumania, but a very large and important proportion of the farmers are foreigners—Greeks, Bulgarians, and Armenians—and have done no less than others for the increase of agricultural production.

Unfortunately for the country, the harvests have not been good. It is estimated that in the agricultural year of 1880–'81 there were sown as follows:

	Acres.
Wheat	2,717,240
Rye	368,520
Maize	4,423,800
Barley	2,325,656
Millet	273,925
Colza	201,780
Spelt	4,990
Buckwheat	30,230
Oats	297,630
Hemp	41,620
Flax	23,295
Total	10,708,155

Tobacco, potatoes, beans, lentils, anise seed, and hops were cultivated to the extent of 259,915 acres.

The production some time ago was estimated to be as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	24,046,425
Rye	3,530,719
Maize	43,444,267
Barley	26,663,879
Oats	4,990,661
Millet	1,643,565
Colza	716,870
Buckwheat	346,379
Hemp	861,459
Flax	387,068
Total	106,631,292

The production of alcohol was estimated at 794,244 gallons. Tobacco, potatoes, beans, lentils, pease, anise seed, and hops were estimated to give a production of 156,554,822 pounds.

The above estimates are taken from information published in the Curierul Financiar of July 17, 1881, and purport to be derived from authentic sources.

Owing to bad weather, these estimates must be very greatly reduced. There were great rains and floods in the summer, and the grain harvest came at the same time as the second hoeing of the maize. This crop

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has also suffered much. According to the reports of the Austro-Hungarian consuls and merchants inclosed in my dispatch No. 31, of September 6, 1881, the crops must be taken at much less than the average. Other Roumanian authorities put the yield of wheat at 60 per cent. of an average harvest in Wallachia, and in Moldavia wheat at 100, rye at 105, barley 90, and oats 90.

The immense exportation of grain from the United States has caused alarm here, and it is seen that some improvements must be made, or Roumania will lose a market for her chief article of trade. In order to diminish the cost of the transport of cereals, it has at last been decided to build some grain elevators, and a concession for forty years has been given for the port of Galatz. The buildings must be finished within three years, and the maximum tax for loading, cleaning, &c., is 2 francs per chila (about 3½ cents per bushel). The company must deposit $200 a year as a guarantee that the buildings will be delivered to the city in good condition at the end of the concession. A similar concession has been granted at Braila.

The Dobrudja.—Unfortunately for the agriculture of the country, the question of landed property in the Dobrudja is as yet unsettled. It was arranged by the government that the old Turkish proprietors and others claiming lands in that province should, before October 23, 1881, present the evidence of their titles to local commissions, which would then be reviewed by a central commission at Bucharest. It was expected that before that time a law would be passed which would regulate the possession of property. Much irregularity has taken place. Many Turks with claims have arrived in the Dobrudja only to find that the local commissions were not in session, and it is asserted that many perfect titles have been disregarded by the Roumanian authorities, who are thought to be anxious, under the conflicting Mussulman jurisprudence about landed property, to quash as many private titles as possible and claim the greater part of the lands as belonging to the state. It is understood that a prolongation of the term will be granted, but meanwhile very rich tracts of land remain uncultivated, and the hard-working, industrious Tartars who chiefly inhabit the province are emigrating. As the Roumanian constitution does not allow colonization except by men of Latin race, the government will be at a loss to find fresh inhabitants.

Tobacco.—Up to 1865 the culture of tobacco in Roumania was free. Since that time a tobacco monopoly has been introduced, which, although it may serve the interests of the treasury, is detrimental to the general interests of the country. The monopoly is now in its third phase. In 1879 it was taken from the company which worked it, and is now in the hands of the state, and managed by a council of administration. The introduction of the monopoly has not only put a stop to the exportation of tobacco, but it has greatly restricted its cultivation. To cultivate tobacco it is necessary to have a permission from the administration, which buys up the entire crop, and therefore limits the permission to a certain number of acres, according to its own wants. The seeds have to be renewed every two years. The finer qualities of native tobacco are called Turkish seed. The importation of foreign tobacco is forbidden to private persons, but the monopoly is obliged to purchase a considerable quantity.

The monopoly by the state began operation on the 6th (18th) of April, 1879, and, according to the official statements, the sales of tobacco during the remainder of the year 1879 amounted to $3,006,461.26. The expenses of the administration for the purchase of tobacco, manufacture

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of cigars, management, &c., amounted in the same time to $1,254,374.24; *i. e.*, they were 42.72 per cent. of the receipts. The total profit for 1879 was therefore $1,752,087.02.

For the budgetary period of January, February, and March, 1880, the receipts of the monopoly were $1,184,449.31, showing an increase of 32.76 per cent. on the same months of the previous year. The expenses for the same period were $400,051.71; *i. e.*, only 33.77½ per cent. of the revenue, instead of 41.72 per cent., as it was in 1879. The total profit in this period was therefore $784,397.60. From the 1st of April to the 31st of December, 1880, the revenue was $3,616,637,30—an increase of 17.91 per cent. on the same period of the previous year. The expenses were $1,241,727.53, or 34.33 per cent. of the revenues, as compared with 41.72 per cent. of the same period of the previous year. The total profit was therefore $2,374,909.77. The result of the state management up to the end of 1880 was an increase of about $1,600,000 over what the state would have received had the contract with the company been continued.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Roumania, as I remarked in my last annual report, are still in their infancy. An effort, however, is being made to increase and extend them.

Sugar.—There exist in Roumania two factories of beet-root sugar, with privileges from the government; one at Chitila, a few miles from Bucharest, belonging to Prince Nicholas Bibesco; another at Sascut, in Moldavia, owned by French capitalists. On account of disputes with the government relative to the exact carrying out of the regulations, the manufacture has been greatly impeded, and the factory of Sascut some time since stopped operations.

A law was proposed in the chamber and given urgency by which, in place of the existing law of 1873, a bonus is guaranteed by the state of 20 centimes per kilogram (or 1¾ cents per pound) on all sugar made in the country by existing factories or those which shall be established within twenty years, and it is proposed also that the two factories of Chitila and Sascut shall have the advantage of this bonus for all the sugar produced since they have been at work. The law was not passed, and awaits action at the autumn session.

It is probably in order to avail itself of this law that the Sascut company, which was formed in Paris in 1875, has now asked for and obtained permission to work in Roumania. It is given a privilege of twenty years, and its capital has been raised from $200,000 to $220,000.

It is said that the production of sugar at Chitila in 1880 was superior to that of preceding years. According to indirect information obtained by the Italian legation, 1,235 acres were planted with beet root at Chitila in 1880. The average product was 17,800 pounds per acre, which would give 21,983,000 pounds for the whole, and from every ten million pounds of root about 500,000 pounds of sugar were obtained. The Chitila factory sells its products in Bucharest free of carriage and octroi at 1.10 francs a kilogram (9.7 cents per pound). The octroi duty included in this is 16 centimes per kilogram (1⅞ cents per pound). It is stated that at Sascut there could be raised annually more than 25,000,000 pounds of beet root, giving 836,000 pounds of refined sugar, which on the spot could be sold at an average of 95 centimes a kilogram (8⅛ cents per pound). The production of beet root in the locality is estimated at 9,240 pounds per acre. One difficulty is that beet root is not grown in large quantities, and only for the immediate purpose of the factories.

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Farmers in general have thus far refused to give up the advantageous culture of grain for something they do not feel so sure of.

Paper.—A law of January 17, 1881, in order to favor the manufacture of paper, authorized the government to give an exclusive privilege and freedom from any kind of taxation for twelve years to the first company which would found such a manufactory, together with 25 acres of land for the works, and to give orders for paper to the amount of 440,000 pounds yearly. A company has now been established with a capital of $300,000, for manufacturing paper.

Glass.—A glass factory has recently been established in the Carpathian Mountains, near the railway station of Predeal.

Matches.—There are two match factories in Bucharest and another in Moldavia. Only one of these is of any importance, and is capable of producing ten million matches daily, but in order to meet demands has never produced more than two and a half millions daily. Eighty thousand dollars have already been involved in this enterprise, which has now failed for the second time. One of the difficulties it has to contend with is that it is obliged to pay duties on the chemicals employed, as well as on the boxes and the material of which they are made, whereas foreign matches pay the same low duty, whether in packages or in boxes.

MINES.

With the exception of salt and petroleum, the mineral resources of Roumania are almost untouched. All the metals and metallic objects used are imported. These amounted in 1880 to the value of about $9,500,000. The annual importations for the use of the government railways amount to a large sum. A law is before the chambers for the working and regulation of mines. An unfortunate provision is that concessions for working mines can be granted only to Roumanian citizens.

Copper.—A company has been formed with a capital of $2,000,000 to work the copper mines on the estate of Prince Nicholas Bibesco, at Baia-de-Aramă, near the western extremity of Roumania. These mines were formerly worked by the Austrians, but were abandoned in the eighteenth century. It is maintained that the average analyses of ore give 12 per cent. of pure copper.

Coal.—The coal and lignite mines near Buzeŭ have proved a failure. The quality was good enough for railway fuel and gas, but the veins which were accessible without too great expense have given out. The minister of agriculture and public works has been authorized to spend $5,000 to begin the systematic working of the coal mines in the district of Mehedintsi.

Petroleum.—I have little to add to what I said in my last report, except that there is some prospect of introducing American methods and machinery into the working of the mines. The petroleum districts were visited during the summer by Mr. Frank Dale, now engaged in petroleum mining in the Carpathian district of Hungary, near Ungvar. He thinks that the wells might be made to yield much more than they do at present, and that it would be easy to improve the refining process. At present a considerable quantity of raw petroleum is sent across the Carpathians to Transylvania, there refined, and reimported into Roumania. As there are no duties imposed, this is an easy matter. At the station of Monteoru, near some of the largest wells, the raw petroleum is sold at 10 francs per 100 kilograms (87½ cents per 100 pounds), and the rectified from 20 to 25 francs per 100 kilograms ($1.75 to $2.20 per

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100 pounds). The native petroleum is sold at retail in the chief cities of Roumania at from 70 to 80 centimes per *oka;* that is, from 4½ to 5 cents per pound. At wholesale it is very much cheaper. The railway administration, which consumes annually from 112,000 to 113,000 kilograms (246,000 to 248,000 pounds), buys it delivered free at the station at 24 centimes per kilogram (about $48 per ton).

Salt.—By a law of March 31, 1881, the management of the salines has been taken from the ministry of public works and given to the administration of the tobacco monopoly. It is hoped that this will produce better results.

The price for internal consumption is fixed at the mines at Slanic-Prahova at 8 francs per 100 kilograms (70 cents per 100 pounds), at Telega and Tergu-Ocna at 7 francs per 100 kilograms (61 cents per 100 pounds), and at Ocna-Mare at 7 francs (61 cents). At the depots the prices are as follows: Salt of Slanic, 11.50 francs per 100 kilograms ($1 per 100 pounds); salt of Telega, Tergu-Ocna, and Ocna-Mare, 10.50 francs per 100 kilograms (92 cents per 100 pounds).

According to a regulation published on April 22, 1881, the prices fixed for salt for exportation are as follows:

1. For Serbia, delivered at Verciorova: Slanic salt, 70 francs ($13.50) per ton; Doftana salt, 60 francs ($11.58) per ton.

2. For Bulgaria, delivered at Giurgiu, Braila, and Galatz: Slanic salt, 80 francs ($15.44) per ton; Doftana salt, 70 francs ($13.50) per ton.

3. For Russia, delivered at Jassy, Galatz, and Braila: Slanic salt at Jassy, 80 francs ($15.44) per ton; Slanic salt at Galatz, Braila, 70 francs ($13.50) per ton; Doftana salt at Jassy, 70 francs ($13.50) per ton; Doftana salt at Galatz, Braila, 60 francs ($11.58) per ton.

A reduction of 8 per cent. on salt sold for Russia, and of 5 per cent. on that sold for Bulgaria, is offered to exporters who agree to take a larger quantity than eight million kilograms (17,600,000 pounds).

The quality of the salt in the four mines that are worked in Roumania is as follows: The salt of the great salines contains cloride of sodium 95 per cent. to 99.5 per cent.; that of Doftana 97 per cent. to 99.5 per cent.; of Slanic, 98.5 per cent. to 100 per cent.; of Torgu-Ocna, 97 per cent. to 99.5 per cent. It is claimed that the salt is purer than that of Wieliczka, near Cracow. Of the two qualities produced, one is very white and pure; the other is gray, with a mixture of clay, but is saltier to the taste.

According to official figures, in the year 1880 the revenue from salt was $997,087, being less than the estimates by $32,913. For the previous year (1879) the result was as follows:

Receipts from salt sold for internal consumption	$816,599
Receipts from salt sold for external consumption	190,613
Extraordinary revenues	16,353
	1,023,353

The estimate was only $912,000; consequently there was an excess of $111,565, or 12.23 per cent. above the estimate. The increase was in the internal consumption. There was a deficit in the export of $20,000. The chief reasons for this are the loss of a market by the prohibition of foreign salt in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order that it may not compete with Austrian salt, and the imposition of a duty on imported salt in Bulgaria.

Salt depots are to be re-established at the river ports and in the districts, and owing to this and the diminution of duties in Russia it is expected that there will be a larger revenue. For the financial year of

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1881–'82, the revenue is therefore estimated at $1,227,000. This includes $10,000 from the sea-salt works in the Dobrudja. Railways now in course of construction to the salt mines will materially diminish the cost of transport.

The following tables, taken from the report on the state of the treasury, presented to the Chambers at their last session, show the amount of salt sold and the revenue therefrom for seven years:

Salt sold.

Year.	Interior consumption.	For exportation.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1873	87,729,628	57,311,465	145,041,093
1874	84,650,808	56,140,788	140,791,596
1875	78,798,104	43,763,126	122,561,230
1876	91,722,455	47,951,790	139,674,245
1877	121,283,360	42,654,678	163,938,038
1878	98,327,680	55,053,328	153,381,008
1879	113,172,290	45,261,920	158,434,210
	675,684,325	348,137,095	1,023,821,420

Receipts from sale of salt.

Year.	From internal consumption.	From exportation.	From sea-salt, export guarantees, &c.	Total.
1873	$502,457	$244,119	$118,457	$865,083
1874	484,818	249,396	20,925	755,139
1875	573,077	194,058	27,155	794,290
1876	667,072	225,737	52,575	945,384
1877	882,060	173,848	46,529	1,102,437
1878	715,110	246,436	9,983	971,529
1879	816,599	190,613	16,353	1,023,565
	4,647,505	1,517,894	291,977	6,457,377

Thus, except in 1877, when the sale of salt, on account of the war, reached the sum of $1,102,437, the sale in 1879 was superior to that of preceding years. The expense of working as compared with the total sale was $1.72 per ton, or nearly 20 cents more than in 1878. This was due in part to the large number of bags (200,000) bought in 1879 and to the increase of machines and other works.

FISHERIES.

Although much fish is consumed in Roumania, and the Danube and the lakes along it produce immense quantities, yet this branch of industry has not yet received its due development. Although fishing in running streams is free to all, yet the fisheries in the lakes belong in either to private persons or to the government. Some of them, as, for instance, the Bratish lake, near Galatz, rent for large sums. The government fisheries in the Dobrudja rented in 1879 for $50,553, and in 1880 for $49,820. In spite of the unlimited supply of both fish and caviar, Roumania imported in 1879 fresh, salted, smoked, and canned oysters, lobsters, and fish to the amount of about $318,000, while it exported only about $160,000. In my last report I said that the internal commerce of fish was estimated at $1,480,000, but the Italian vice-consul

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at Braila, in more recent researches published in the report of the Italian minister, calculates that the Danube fisheries give an annual product of about $5,000,000.

FORESTS.

At last, by a law of June 19, 1881, a forest code has been established to regulate the cutting and management of the forests, and it is to be hoped that it will be strictly enforced, as the consequences of indiscriminate and wasteful cutting are already beginning to manifest themselves in a way disastrous to the country. To this code are subjected the forests belonging to the state domains, to the communes, to public established communities and churches, and to those in which the state or any other juridical person enters as coproprietor with a private person.

The revenue from the forests owned by the government for the last two years has been as follows:

Year.	Estimated.	Found due.	Received.
1879	$380,000 00	$468,248 58	$445,300 96
1880	535,000 00		416,589 91

During 1880, 561 forests, covering 7,429 acres, were being cut, which should produce $418,158.71. Of this sum $352,270.44 were taken in up to September 30, 1880.

The exportation of wood and manufactures thereof from Roumania in 1880 amounted to $1,015,000, while the importation came to $2,542,000. A good portion of this must be considered simply as transit trade, for of the timber which is floated in rafts down the Bistritsa and other rivers by the Seret to Galatz, about a third comes from Hungary, and much is intended for re-exportation. There is a large, well-managed steam saw-mill at Galatz which produces a very large quantity of sawn timber, which is exported chiefly to Turkey and Egypt. In this last summer a Canadian vessel, laden with petroleum from the United States, arrived at Galatz and took a cargo of timber to the Panama Canal. There were exported from Galatz and Braila via Sulina in 1880 567,933 planks. 19,262 beams, 4,003,590 boards, and 814,577 cubic feet of wood for building purposes.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The Roumanian commercial statistics cannot in some respects be depended upon. Wherever a certificate of origin is absent, and it is not obligatory in Roumania, the merchandise is classed as belonging to the country to which the vessel belongs, or from which it last arrives, or in the case of merchandise imported by land it is credited to the last place on the way-bill. In this way much which comes by sea is wrongly credited to Turkey, and much which comes by land, to Germany and Austria-Hungary. In addition to this the transit trade is not separated from the regular imports and exports.

Imports and exports.—The imports and exports of Roumania for the last three years (the statistics for 1878 are just published for the first time) have been as follows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1878	$61,316,460	$43,406,345
1879	50,899,000	47,730,000
1880	51,067,000	43,783,000

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Customs revenue.—The customs revenues for 1879 and 1880 were as follows:

Years.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Accessory and accidental.	Total.
1879	$2,036,546	$405,699	$63,623	$2,505,868
1880	2,025,503	354,071	46,000	2,425,574

Trade by countries.—Arranged according to countries, the foreign trade of Roumania in 1879 and 1880 was as follows:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Austria-Hungary	$24,951,000	$25,280,000	$13,773,000	$16,592,000
Belgium	303,000	666,000	50,000	500
Bulgaria	.....	839,000	.....	2,476,000
England	10,116,000	11,472,000	7,579,000	11,283,000
France	3,090,000	3,676,000	3,555,000	5,552,000
Germany	3,692,000	4,786,000	315,000	144,500
Greece	.....	721,000	.....	829,000
Holland	.....	7,500	.....	406,000
Italy	295,000	308,000	1,543,000	584,000
Russia	2,102,000	1,182,000	1,207,000	973,000
Serbia	108,000	116,500	1,180,000	323,000
Turkey*	4,181,000	1,704,000	9,300,000	4,618,000
Other states	2,060,000	309,000	8,728,000	2,000
	50,898,000	51,067,000	47,730,000	43,783,000

* In 1879 Bulgaria is included under Turkey.

Imports and exports by articles.—Arranged according to categories, the imports and exports of Roumania in 1879 and 1880 were as follows:

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
I. Live animals	$3,604,000	$707,000	$3,988,000	$2,430,000
II. Alimentary animal products	531,000	539,000	940,000	1,536,000
III. Grain, flour, and cereals	1,141,000	875,000	36,660,000	33,560,000
IV. Fruits, vegetables, and their products	110,000	202,000	1,780,000	861,000
V. Colonial products	3,327,000	2,614,000	32,000	6,800
VI. Liquors, wines, &c	643,000	553,000	250,000	153,000
VII. Alimentary conserves, &c	532,000	482,000	38,000	6,000
VIII. Vegetables, juices, and medicines	421,000	368,000	34,000	18,000
IX. Perfumery	108,000	107,000	200	200
X. Chemical products	370,000	429,000	5,000	11,000
XI. Dyes and dyestuffs	339,000	335,000	45,000	67,000
XII. Oils, fats, wax, &c	1,356,000	1,417,000	8,000	10,000
XIII. Other animal products (except skins)	14,000	11,000	152,000	166,000
XIV. Skins, furs, and leather	6,572,000	6,052,000	1,061,000	1,073,000
XV. India rubber and gutta-percha	193,000	186,000	200	1,000
XVI. Textile and textile materials	15,456,000	18,381,000	1,074,000	1,720,000
XVII. Paper, books, &c	2,116,000	1,160,000	34,000	39,000
XVIII. Woods, and manufactures thereof	2,031,000	2,542,000	667,000	1,015,000
XIX. Petroleum, bitumen, &c	503,000	607,000	375,000	592,000
XX. Minerals, glass, pottery, &c	1,469,000	1,496,000	33,000	53,000
XXI. Metals, wrought and unwrought	8,151,000	9,505,000	164,000	156,000
XXII. Carriages, &c	506,000	406,000	64,000	22,000
XXIII. Miscellaneous	3,805,000	1,593,000	325,000	287,000
Total	50,898,000	51,067,000	47,730,000	43,783,000

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It is impossible to analyze the foreign trade of Roumania until more detailed returns are published. I shall, however, call attention to the fact that, while the importation in 1880 is somewhat greater than in 1879, the exportation has diminished owing to the bad harvests. The year 1878 is not to be taken as normal, because, on account of the war, the imports that year were exceptionally great.

It is to be noticed that there has been a great falling off both in the importation and the exportation of live animals, the importation falling from $3,604,000 in 1879 to $707,000 in 1880, and the exportation falling from $3,988,000 to $2,430,000 in 1880. The importation of colonial products was also diminished by $713,000. The importation of class XIV, skins, furs, leather, and their products, has fallen off $520,000. The exportation has slightly increased. Under this head the exports consist almost entirely of raw skins and hides, while the imports are chiefly prepared skins and hides, boots and shoes. In textiles and textile materials there is an increase of imports amounting to nearly $3,000,000. The exports under this class consist almost entirely of raw wool, the imports, of manufactured goods. Under class XVIII, woods and manufactures thereof, the exportation, as has been previously remarked, is to be considered chiefly as transit trade. An increase both in the importation and exportation of petroleum is noticeable. This is partly an increase in the importation of coal, and partly owing to crude petroleum being sent to Austria-Hungary and returned in a refined state. The importation of metals, wrought and unwrought, amounts to $1,354,000.

With regard to the importation of cotton goods into Roumania the following passages from the report of the Italian minister at Bucharest, just published in the Italian Bolletino Consolare for September, 1881, may be of use to our manufacturers and merchants:

Among the cotton tissues consumed in Roumania an important place is held by those used for furniture. English and German *cretonnes*, the striped Austrian *coutils*, and various tissues for window curtains find in Roumania a very considerable sale proportionate to certain habits of elegance which are common in the dwellings even of the less easy class.

Two qualities of *cretonne* are chiefly imported from England, one that costs at the factory 3½*d.* per yard, and is sold here at 55 centimes per yard, and another that costs at the factory 5½*d.* per yard, and is sold here at 83 centimes. The first is transported in bales for about 12 francs, the second in boxes at 15 francs per 100 kilograms.

Of the finer qualities of *cretonne* which come here from Germany, and are sold chiefly in Bucharest by the house Haas, lively and strong colors are generally preferred, and the small dimensions of the houses causes preference to be given to small designs rather than large ones.

The striped *coutils* of Austria, which cost at the factories 64 kreutzers a meter, find buyers here at 1.80 francs the meter. This article is sent in bales at an expense of 20 francs per 100 kilograms. It is calculated that the consumption here is about 1,000 pieces a year.

For window curtains netted tissues are preferred. The English qualities at 10½*d.* per yard at the factories sell here for from 1.50 francs per yard, and those of 5½*d.* per yard at 85 centimes. This merchandise arrives here in bales.

For tissues used for clothing there are imported, especially from England, madapolam nansouk, heavily sized muslins, shaggy *piqué* (cotton flannel), alpaca, T-cloth, gray shirtings, Indians, printed muslins, linings, black *moiré* for linings, Orleans and cotton velvet; nankeens and cotton flannel coming from Austria. French *piqué* and Swiss muslin are also greatly sold.

English madapolam at 6*s.* a piece at the factory sells here at 11 francs the piece. The annual consumption is about 60,000 pieces. The same article at 10*s.* at the factory sells here at 18.60 francs the piece, with an annual consumption of 15,000 pieces. English nansouk at 5*s.* 8*d.* per piece of twelve yards at the factory sells here at 11 francs. The same article at 4*s.* per piece at the factory sells for 7.50 francs; that costing 3*s.* 10*d.* at the factory sells for 7 francs; that costing 2*s.* 6*d.*, sells for 5 francs; and that costing 2*s.* 3*d.* sells for 4.25 francs. This article is sent in bales, the transport costing 15 francs per 100 kilograms. Heavily sized English muslin costing 3*s.* 3*d.* the piece of 20 yards at the factory sells here at 6 francs. The baling and the transport are the same as for nansouk. English cotton flannel at 6½*d.* a yard at the factory sells here for from 1.05 francs

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a yard. The annual consumption is about 3,000,000 pieces. It is transported in boxes at 15 francs per 100 kilograms. The same article, of Austrian origin, costing 5½ florins the piece at the factory, sells here for 18 francs. The expenses of transport are calculated at 20 francs per 100 kilograms. English alpaca at 7½*d.* per yard at the factory sells here for 1.25 francs a yard; annual consumption 500 pieces; sent in cases; expense of transport 15 francs per 100 kilograms. English T-cloth at 6*s.* the piece of 24 yards at the factory sells here at 11 francs; that at 5*s.* 9*d.* the piece at 10 francs. It is calculated that the annual consumption amounts to 10,000 pieces; sent in bales, at the cost of 15 francs per 100 kilograms. English gray shirting at 7*s.* the piece of 36 yards at the factory sells here for 13 francs. English Indians at 2½*d.* per yard at the factories sell here at 45 centimes. The same article at 2-⅜*d.* sells at 40 centimes. English printed muslins at 2-⅛*d.* per yard at the factory sell here for 40 centimes. English linings at 7*s.* at the factory sell here for 13 francs; the same article at 10*s.* 5*d.* the piece for 19 francs. The piece is 38 yards. Percalines 4*d.* a yard at the factories sell here for 65 centimes per yard, and those at 4*s.* 6*d.* the piece of 12 yards at the factory for 7.50 francs per piece. These are sent in bales. English black cotton *moiré* for lining costs 4½*d.* per yard, and sells here for 75 centimes. Orleans costing from 5*d.* to 6¾*d.* per yard at the factory sells here for from 80 centimes to 1.05 francs. English cotton velvets costing 1*s.* 8*d.* a yard at the factory sell here for 3 francs. This article is sent in boxes. The transport expenses are estimated at 15 francs per 100 kilograms. The annual consumption reaches 500 pieces. The *piqué* of French manufacture costing 54 centimes per meter at the factory sells here at 75 centimes a meter. About 300 pieces are consumed annually. The transport expenses are 47 francs per 100 kilograms, in boxes. Swiss muslin costing 6.25 francs, 6, 5, 4.50, 4.40, 3.20, and 3 francs a piece of 8 *aunes* at the factory sell at 8.50, 8.25, 6.40, 5.50, 5.25, 4.50, 4.20, the same measure. Sent in bales, and the transport expenses are about 35 francs per 100 kilograms.

The conventional Roumainian tariff (and since the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Roumania this tariff is applied to goods imported from the United States) has fixed four different duties on the importation of cotton tissues, viz, 20, 25, 45, and 90 francs per 100 kilograms. The duty of 20 francs is applied only to the coarser tissues, unbleached, undyed, and unsized, to nettings, wicks, girths, bands, &c. (the so-called American cloth belongs to this category). The duty of 25 francs is applied to half fine tissues, bleached or colored, but not printed, whether sized or not. In this category are included madapolam, sized muslin, T-cloth, gray shirting, and ordinary linings. The duty of 45 francs covers fine tissues, whether printed or not, as well as velveted tissues and stuffs, *cretonne*, striped *coutil*, nankeen, French *piqué*, cotton flannel, Indians, printed muslins, and cotton velvets. The duty of 90 francs is reserved for extra fine tissues such as *tulle*, *bobinet*, and gauze, and includes also *percaline*, *nansouk*, Swiss muslin, alpaca, black *moiré*, *Orleans*, &c. The tare for all these articles is fixed at 15 per cent. in boxes, and 6 per cent. in bales.

Nettings, trimmings, cotton lace, elastic caoutchouc, give rise to an important traffic. Germany chiefly provides the first, Austria the second, and Switzerland the last.

It is to be noticed that cotton stuffs do not hold the same place, whether for dress of men or of women in Roumania as in temperate or warm countries. Even in the less easy classes the use of cotton clothing is limited to about six months of the year. In the easier middle class the taste is determined by the fashion, without any fear of eccentricity whether for color, design, or style. Among the lower classes there are noteworthy preferences for small patterns of light and brilliant colors, white grounds, and different shades of red tints. Coarse homespun linen is greatly used.

Docks.—By a law of June 15, 1881, the government is authorized to construct warehouses and docks in the cities of Galatz, Braila, Kustendjé, Bucharest, and Jassy, and in other places where the interests of commerce demand. They will be built by the administration of railways, and the government is authorized to issue for that purpose at 5 per cent. redeemable rentes up to $1,400,000. The privileges of free portsnow enjoyed by Galatz, Braila, and Kustendjé will gradually cease for each town as the warehouses are opened.

A law of June 22, 1881, regulates the use of these docks and warehouses, receipts, warrants, guarantees, &c.

It is believed that the system of free ports, while an advantage to the towns themselves, is an injury to the other parts of the country, as higher taxes have to be imposed to cover the losses sustained by the revenue in these free ports. As the warehouses will be for the use of grain to be exported as well as of goods imported, it will be a convenience to land owners and merchants, as they can raise money on the dock-warrants and warehouse-receipts.

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NAVIGATION.

In my consular dispatch No. 20, dated March 12, 1881, I inclosed returns of the navigation passing through the Sulina mouth of the Danube during 1880, and in my consular dispatch No. 18, dated March 3, 1881, I reported on the navigation of the Pruth for the same year.

It will be seen from these returns that England still keeps at the head of the steam navigation of this region, having in 1880, 362 steamers, with a total tonnage of 329,715 tons, out of a total of 583 steamers and 467,189 tons, while the greatest number of sailing vessels belongs to Greece and Turkey, Greece having 675 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 118,754 tons, and Turkey 398, with a tonnage of 37,509, out of a total of 1,230, with a tonnage of 190,874 tons. The trade in grain had so fallen off that the English steamers were 117 less than in 1879, the Austrian steamers 12 less, the Russian 10 less, while the French increased from 49 in 1879 to 58 in 1880. One reason for the constant increase of French navigation in these waters is the fact that the Fraissient Company now runs steamers at fixed dates, while the English steamers leave only when they have made up their cargo.

WAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

River routes.—For the communications on the Danube down to Braila and Galatz the chief agent is the Danube Steam Navigation Company. This company was founded in 1830, and had the exclusive privilege of navigating the rivers of Austria and Hungary. This privilege fell through in consequence of the freedom of the navigation of the Danube being guaranteed by the treaty of Paris of 1856, and the company was compensated by the government guaranteeing an income of 8 per cent. per annum up to January 1, 1869. The company in January, 1861, had 119 steamers. On the 1st of November, 1880, it possessed 186 steamers, 5 baggers, 1 elevator, 766 barges, and 237 pontoons and landing boats. The number of passengers transported in 1879 was 1,749,747; in 1880, 1,579,693, as compared with 591,643 in 1860. The ferry and local boats transported in short trips 1,533,721 passengers in 1879, and 1,536,160 in 1880. The weight of merchandise transported in 1860 was 844,727 tons; in 1879, 1,356,318 tons; and in 1880, 1,341,895 tons. The property of the company, composed of its ships and boats, its buildings, its coal mines, woods, and railways, is estimated at $3,479,429. The expenses were $4,014,759, while the receipts were $5,102,839, making a profit of $1,088,080. The capital is composed of 48,000 shares, of the nominal value of 525 florins ($213.67), making 25,200,000 florins ($10,256,400), and bonds at 6 per cent., 5 per cent., and 4 per cent., to the amount of 17,344,850 florins ($7,059,353), making altogether 42,544,850 florins ($17,315,753). In 1879 the average quotation of the shares was 560.44 florins ($228.10). The dividend was 10 per cent. in 1878, 7 per cent. in 1879, and 5 per cent. in 1880, when the season of navigation was shorter.

The total water-course over which the steamers of the company run, including the Danube, with its arms from Regensburg to the mouth, the Drave, the Theiss, the Save, the Franzens canal, the Bega canal, and the Black Sea from Sulina to Odessa, is 3,037⅞ miles, while the railways belonging to the company amount to 42½ miles. The passenger steamers of the company run on the Lower Danube to Galatz three times a week, which is quite enough for the limited traffic.

Although the exclusive privilege has been abolished, the company

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still has, practically, the monopoly of the Danube navigation. Its chief competitors on the Lower Danube are the Roumanian railways, and the 43 steamers and 128 barges belonging to different proprietors, and it is therefore still able to charge unduly high rates for transportation. Passengers' luggage costs generally more on the Danube boats than on the railways between the same points, and for small packages the freight from Galatz, via Giurgevo, to Bucharest is greater than from London to Galatz.

Efforts at competition have so far been vain. In 1867 the Hungarians, wishing to have a separate Hungarian company, gave great privileges, and started a company, with 24 steamers and 200 barges. But it never went into operation, and ended in the liquidation of the company and the sale of its material to the Austrian company.

An effort was lately made by some foreigners, under the guise of a company purporting to have a capital of $10,000,000, to obtain a concession from the Roumanian Government for establishing a line of steamers on the Danube to carry the Roumanian flag, and also to establish docks and warehouses, and to render navigable some of the principal streams flowing into the Danube. This concession was not granted, as it was feared that this was a maneuver only to get the docks and Danube ports into foreign hands.

A new company has now been formed by English merchants for the conveyance of freight, especially of grain, from Roumanian ports to the mouths of the Danube. It possesses 4 large steam screw lighters or transport barges of an aggregate tonnage of 3,050 tons, and fitted with steam winches, two tugs, and 10 iron barges carrying 1,000 tons each. These lighters are nearly new, having been built originally for the trade on the Scheldt, and were bought at a low price. It is expected that the company will do well, because the possession of steam winches enables them to dispense with much of the manual labor employed in loading and unloading lighters, and as the boats carry their own motive power they are not obliged to wait for tugs. In this way the service is managed both economically and expeditiously.

The heavy rains of the month of June, which produced floods throughout the country, carried away bridges, inundated large tracts of lands, have called renewed attention to the regulation of the water courses of Roumania. At least four rivers, the Jui, the Alt, the Arges, and the Seret, could be so regulated as to prevent inundations, and at the same time be navigable. The examples of France, Italy, Russia, Hungary, and the United States have been brought up, but as yet no action has been taken.

Railways.—In addition to the 827 miles of railway open when I made my last report, a small railway from Buzen to Marashesti of 56 miles, built by the government, has been opened during the last summer. This makes a much shorter communication between Upper Moldavia and Bucharest without the necessity of the detour by Braila. Its working, however, as that of all the railways in the eastern part of the country, has been greatly impeded by the great floods during the summer, which carried away many bridges and injured the embankments. A law has been passed authorizing the construction by the government of a railway from Ocna to Adjud, about 40 miles in length, which will bring one of the large salt mines into connection with the Danube. The government is authorized to issue $1,200,000 of rentes for its construction.

A proposition was also before the chamber, which was much discussed and which will probably be passed at the next session, for the purchase

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of the railway from Tchernavoda, on the Danube, to Kustendje, on the Black Sea, now owned by an English company, and building, to connect with it, a railway from Bucharest to Tchernavoda, with a bridge across the Danube at that point. This would greatly facilitate the carriage of grain in winter. In connection with this enterprise it is proposed also to enlarge the harbor at Kustendje, and Sir Charles Hartley, the engineer-in-chief of the Danube commission, has been employed to report on the feasibility of the scheme and to draw up plans.

The government is also authorized to construct railways from Buda to Slanic, and from Campine to Doftina, the works to be begun during 1881 and to be finished during 1882. For this they may issue 5 per cent. redeemable rente to the amount of $113,000.

The Government of Austria-Hungary has used all its influence to secure the completion of the railways to Constantinople and Salonica in connection with the Austrian lines to Pesth and Vienna. The Hungarian Government is building a line directly from Pesth to Semlin, and another in connection with it will be built from Pesth to Vienna on the southwestern side of the Danube. These two railways will belong to the state. Such pressure was brought to bear upon Servia that the government of that country finally consented to build, at the government expense, a bridge across the Danube from Semlin to Belgrade, and a railway from Belgrade to Nisch, connecting with the Constantinople line near Pirot, and with the Salonica line at Vranya on the frontier. Subsequently a conference was held at Vienna of delegates of Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Servia, and Bulgaria, and it was agreed to complete the railway from the Servian frontier at the expense of the Bulgarian Government to Bellova on the frontier of Eastern Roumelia, and from there at the expense of the Eastern Roumelian Government to join the railway already built, and in operation direct to Constantinople. More difficulty was experienced with the Turks, who were unwilling to build the branch road from Vranya to the Salonica-Mitrovitsa railway, on the ground that that branch was not contemplated by the original contract, which expected a junction with the Servian lines at a different place. The Turkish Government has evidently no desire to facilitate the approach of Austria to Salonica. One reason which influenced the Hungarian Government to choose the route via Belgrade was opposition to the Austrian state railway, which possesses the railway from Vienna to Pesth, Temesvar, and the Roumanian frontier. This company therefore took up the project of building a much shorter line through Bulgaria and portions of Roumania, which, if really completed, would be a formidable rival. It is proposed that the Roumanian Government should construct a branch line from Craiova to Simnitsa, that there a bridge should be built over the Danube, and that a road should be built through Bulgaria from Sistova, the point opposite to Simnitsa, crossing the Balkans by the Hain-Boghaz pass, and meeting the Eastern Roumelian railways at Yenizagra. This line would be much shorter and more advantageous not only for Roumania but for Bulgaria. Matters have not yet progressed sufficiently far for the project to be introduced into the Roumanian chambers. There is some opposition to it here on the ground that it would not be so advantageous for Roumania as a through line to Kustendjé. Certainly that line would pass through the whole length of Roumania, but its upholder forget that what is needed is a through railway to Constantinople, and not a through railway to the Black Sea.

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FINANCES.

The finances of Roumania are in an excellent condition. The revenues are increasing, much of the debt has been successfully converted at a lower rate of interest, the coinage has been regulated, banks and financial companies have been started and are working with profit, and the general rate of interest on loans has been reduced within a few years from 10 and 12 to 4 and 5 per cent.

Budget for financial year 1880–'81.

Description.	Expenditure.	Description.	Revenue.
Direct contributions	$5,366,000 00	Public debt	$9,553,246 00
Indirect contributions	9,197,000 00	Ministry of finance	2,214,072 63
Receipts from domains	3,844,518 00	Ministry of foreign affairs	299,390 78
Ministerial receipts	3,402,146 00	Ministry of justice	844,086 40
Sundry receipts	2,343,578 80	Ministry of worship and public instruction	2,201,547 60
		Ministry of war	5,264,422 90
		Ministry of public works	1,713,145 50
		Ministry of the interior	1,893,488 14
		Ministerial council	11,872 00
		Fund for opening special and supplementary credits	157,970 85
Total	24,153,242 80	Total	24,153,242 80

Instead of estimating on the average of the five preceding years, as previously done, the receipts during the first nine months of the financial year ending March 31, 1881, were taken into account and considerable allowance was made for increase. This was greatly criticised in Parliament at the time, and it is a grave question whether the revenue has not been exaggerated. The sources of revenue will be best seen by the following table, which gives the receipts for 1879, the receipts for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1881, that is, from April 1, 1880, to December 31, 1880, and the estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1882:

Sources of revenue.	1879.	Sums received from April 1 to December 1, 1880.	Estimates, 1881–1882.
1. Roads	$1,805,254 31	$959,831 60	$2,260,000 00
2. Patents	286,403 32	195,477 81	400,000 00
3. Land tax	994,525 34	639,737 94	1,460,000 00
4. Licenses	857,125 19	655,440 13	926,000 00
5. Other direct taxes	297,377 78	228,290 91	320,000 00
6. Customs	2,505,868 58	2,061,587 89	2,580,000 00
7. Salt	1,023,565 18	847,939 09	1,227,000 00
8. Spirits and drinks	734,505 74	717,443 31	894,000 00
9. Tobacco	2,364,815 90	1,361,067 72	3,260,000 00
10. Stamps	1,076,238 84	921,085 85	1,174,000 00
11. Judicial fines	21,170 52	54,527 90	62,000 00
12. Domanial receipts	3,304,247 88	2,463,281 01	3,844,518 00
13. Posts	413,289 39	357,892 43	440,000 00
14. Telegraphs	273,120 48	228,952 67	300,000 00
15. Printing office and "Monitor Official"	47,754 63	33,425 58	52,000 00
16. Prisoners' work	19,195 92	9,106 35	11,100 00
17. Finance ministry	275,776 62	534,512 71	782,600 00
18. Railways	1,242,359 18	1,178,818 90	1,594,641 00
19. Public works	33,980 59	26,723 68	38,955 00
20. Ministry of public worship	9,995 71	6,108 20	11,000 00
21. Ministry of justice	4 00		50 00
22. Ministry of foreign affairs	14,670 91	15,728 35	23,000 00
23. Ministry of war	142 985 26	86,139 66	148,800 00
24. Debts remaining from former budgets	2,409,159 09	2,998,838 56	2,000,000 00
25. Sundries	195,961 81	132,485 31	343,578 80
Total	20,349,352 17	16,714,334 63	24,153,242 80

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On account of the meeting of the legislative chambers during the winter, and the impossibility of passing a budget in time before the calendar year began, the fiscal year has been changed so as to begin with the 1st of April. A special fiscal period was therefore made of the first three months of 1880, and the next fiscal year extended from April 1, 1880, to March 31, 1881. In Roumania six months are always allowed after the fiscal year for making payments and receiving revenue properly chargeable to that year. This period was therefore extended to the 30th of September. The figures given in the previous table for the nine months of 1880 refer, of course, only to what was actually received during that time, and do not include the sums on account of that period which would be received in the following nine months up to September. The following table gives the result of the fiscal period of three months from January 1, 1880, to March 31, 1880:

Results of fiscal period from January 1, 1880, to March 31, 1880.

Sources of revenue.	Amount collected from January 1, to June 30, 1880.	Sums still due on June 30, 1880.	Nature of expenses.	Payments made from January 1, to June 30, 1880.	Sums still due on June 30, 1880.
1. Direct taxes	$774,786 82	$643,624 91	Public debt	$896,572 88	$177,628 67
2. Indirect taxes	1,654,587 56	153,027 29	Council of ministers	1,452 32	
3. Domanial revenue	633,858 96	280,953 16	Ministry of the interior	335,204 77	24,510 32
4. Ministry of the interior	168,710 43	120 51	Ministry of foreign affairs	62,802 09	
5. Finance ministry	63,759 72		Ministry of justice	197,095 69	300 46
6. Ministry of public works	61,131 79	4,088 62	Ministry of public instruction	463,786 30	17,016 42
7. Ministry of public instruction	2,802 15		Ministry of war	961,506 84	21,057 54
8. Ministry of justice	31 20		Ministry of public works	179,974 81	428 65
9. Ministry of foreign affairs	4,130 02		Ministry of finance	403,944 32	32,023 73
10. Ministry of war	26,205 64	18,581 68	Expenses of the Dobrudja	105,761 25	406 46
11. Revenue from the Dobrudja	76,358 48	3,182 73			
12. Unforseen revenues	14,465 48	7,196 65			
13. Sundry revenues	198,414 58				
14. Extraordinary resources	664,087 51				
	4,347,530 34	1,110,775 32		3,608,101 27	273,467 28

One thing which appears in the last tables only is the difference between the revenue due and the revenue received—that is, the unpaid taxes. Some of these are recovered subsequently, and some are never paid. Thus, in 1879 the revenue found due to the state, apart from extraordinary resources, amounted to $22,886,539.35. The amount received in the fiscal year and the additional six months—that is, during the whole budgetary period—was $20,349,352.17, leaving a sum still due of $2,537,167.18. In the period of three months, January, February, and March, 1880, the revenue due was $5,458,305.89; that paid, $4,347,530.34, leaving a balance unpaid of $1,110,775.55. According to the report of the budgetary committee last winter, the unpaid difference for the ten years from 1870 to 1879 was $16,438,795. This statement gives a false impression, because it is the sum of the amounts unpaid at the end of the respective fiscal year, and overlooks the fact that much of each deficit was subsequently received by the treasury. These deficits come chiefly from the road tax, the land tax, and the revenues from public domains,

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unpaid rent, &c., for the unpaid rents and the deficits in the domanial revenues are dependent in great measure on harvests and natural causes. It is difficult to find a remedy, except by using greater caution in letting the land. The road taxes are paid by the taxpayers to the communes, and the communes are responsible for them to the state. Of such deficits there was collected in nine months, between April 1 and December 1, 1880, the amount of $2,998,838.56, and the government hopes that by diligence it will succeed in collecting an equal sum during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1882. It is therefore included in the budget to the amount of two million dollars.

State domains.—The revenue of the state domains for four years has been as follows:

Years.	Estimate.	Found due.	Received.
1877	$3,760,641 60	$4,571,095 76	$2,967,530 60
1878	3,549,903 60	4,344,092 80	3,576,475 20
1879	2,969,200 00	3,953,088 66	3,317,081 21
1880	4,169,900 00	.....	2,880,425 30

The estates in farm on the 1st of January, 1881, were 1,120, representing an annual rent of $2,567,830. In 1879 twenty-nine estates, which formerly rented for $122,800, were worked by the state, and produced $83,986.80. Seven of these were rented during 1880 for $11,112.40, while 426 others were thrown on the hands of the government.

Lands belonging to the state were sold in 1879 to the amount of $287,537.96, and in 1880 to the amount of $243,777.86. The domanial revenues of the Dobrudja in 1879 amounted to $172,406.25, and in 1880 to $256,720.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt on January 1, 1881, was as follows:

Date contracted or issued.	Loans.	Rate of interest.	Total guaranteed; nominal value of bonds issued.	Capital sunk. Nominal value of extinguished bonds.		
				To the end of 1879.	In the year 1880.	Total.
Aug. 10, 1864	Loan Stern Brothers	7	$4,577,887 00	$2,299,387 40	$252,500 00	$2,551,887 41
Oct. 31, 1864	Iron bridges	9	2,405,457 00	2,118,781 62	286,675 37	2,405,457 00
Oct. 12, 1866	Loan Oppenheim	8	6,322,100 00	2,251,800 00	282,400 00	2,514,200 00
Feb. 1, 1868	Suceava-Jassy-Roman railway	7⅓	10,307,128 00	14,109 29	2,211 87	16,321 16
July 1, 1871	Domanial loan	8	15,600,000 00	3,744,200 00	651,400 00	4,395,600 90
June 12, 1872	Jassy-Ungheni railway	8	754,043 48	301,972 96	55,405 95	357,378 91
Mar. 16, 1872	Loan from the deposit treasury	5	1,997,064 00	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 29, 1875	Loan at 5 per cent.	5	8,920,000 00	.....	600,000 00	600,000 00
Jan. 1, 1880	State bonds of the Roman-Vercio-rova railway	6	47,500,000 00	.....	87,000 00	87,000 00
Jan. 1, 1880	Bonds, 6 per cent. of railway company (Schuldverschreibungen)	6	9,506,400 00	.....	263,050 00	263,050 00
April 18, 1880	Conversion of rural bonds	6	6,320,000 00	.....	15,200 00	15,200 00
	Total	....	114,219,079 48	10,710,251 28	2,495,843 19	13,206,094 48

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Date contracted or issued.	Loans.	Nominal capital remaining to be paid off at the 1st January, 1881.	Annual payment for interest, sinking fund, and other expenses for 1881.	Date of extinction.
Aug. 10, 1864	Loan Stern Brothers	$2,026,000 00	$414,381 60	February 19, 1888.
Oct. 31, 1864	Iron bridges			December 7, 1880.
Oct. 12, 1866	Loan Oppenheim	3,807,900 00	612,579 66	November 19, 1889.
Feb. 1, 1868	Suceava-Jassy-Roman railway	10,290,806 83	773,034 60	September 1. 1968.
July 1, 1871	Domanial loan	11,204,400 00	1,600,000 00	July 1, 1891.
June 12, 1872	Jassy-Ungheni railway	396,664 17	90,485 16	June 12, 1896.
Mar. 16, 1872	Loan from the deposit treasury	1,997,064 60	99,853 20	No date fixed.
Mar. 29, 1875	Loan at 5 per cent	8,320,000 00	446,000 00	Do.
Jan. 1, 1880	State bonds of the Roman-Verciorova railway	47,413,000 00	2,935,430 00	1923.
Jan. 1, 1880	Bonds, 6 per cent. of railway company. (Schuldwerschreibungen)	9,243,350 00	813,426 00	1899.
April 18, 1880	Conversion of rural bonds	6,304,800 00	409,578 80	April 1, 1924.
	Total	101,003,985 00	8,214,769 02	

It will be seen that the public debt is in a very different state from what it was on the 1st of January, 1880. This is owing, as stated in my last annual report, firstly, to the purchase of the Roman-Verciorova railway by the state and the issue of government bonds in exchange for stock; and, secondly, to the conversion of the 10 per cent. rural bonds into 6 per cent. bonds. The debt on the 1st of January, 1881, showed a nominal increase over the statement of January 1, 1880, of $6,345,584, but the total annual payments for interest, sinking-fund, &c., are reduced from $10,960,603 to $8,214,769. During the present year still further changes have taken place, first by the conversion of the domanial loan and treasury bonds into 5 per cent. bonds, and, second, by the exchange of government bonds for the mortage bonds of the Roman-Verciorova Railway Company. In order to convert the domanial bonds, $15,600,000, drawing interest at 8 per cent. and over, $12,000,000 of treasury bonds, issued in part for the completion of the Ploesti-Predeal railway, first, by a law of the 8–20th of April, the government issued a *rente* at 5 per cent. at the total nominal value of 148,200,000 francs ($29,640,000), the loan to be issued at 82. The interests and sinking fund payable annually amount to 8,310,000 francs ($1,662,000). This was criticised, because, as the law provided that the domanial bonds were not to draw interest after a fixed date, it was in a certain sense a forced conversion. The holders of domanial bonds were given a premium of 2 per cent. and of the treasury bonds of 1½ per cent. on the capital they converted. The result was most satisfactory. The subscription lasted from the $\frac{28\text{th April}}{10\text{th May}}$ to the $\frac{30\text{th April,}}{12\text{th May,}}$ and produced the sum of 338,752,600 francs ($67,750,520), or about two and a half times the amount desired. Nearly all of the domanial bonds were offered for exchange.

In pursuance of a law of January 2, 1880, the state issued 6 per cent. bonds in exchange for the shares of the Roman-Verciorova Railway Company. This was a German company, and the purchase of the railway by the state had been insisted upon by Prince Bismarck, and made a condition for the recognition of the independence of the country. Of the original shares existing at the time that the state took possession of the lines, 194,633,400 marks ($46,322,749), the government now possesses 189,027,000 marks ($44,988,326), and of the preference shares amounting to 38,362,500 marks ($9,130,275), it possesses 37,592,550

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marks ($8,846,026). There remain therefore unexchanged original shares to the amount of 5,626,200 marks ($1,239,035), and preference shares to the amount of 657,900 marks ($156,580). After this exchange was completed the government nominated a new board of directors and managed the railways without any reference to the previous company. A banker of Berlin, Mr. Kauffman, of the firm of Landau & Co., thinking that he had been badly treated by the Roumanian Government with reference to some propositions he had made in the matter, refused to exchange those shares which he was able to control, and subsequently brought an action in the German courts to have the whole proceedings declared null. He was twice defeated, but finally the supreme tribunal of the empire at Leipzig made a decision in his favor, ordering everything to be restored to the original condition, on the ground that the company still existed as incorporated under German laws. The only practical effect of this judgment was that it became necessary for the company, of which the Roumanian Government held more than 98 per cent. of the stock, to have its regular annual meetings at Berlin, where the seat of the company was fixed by law, or to pay all the debts of the company and dissolve it. The Chambers therefore passed a law giving the government power to make an arrangement with Berlin bankers, by which all of the mortgage bonds of the railway should be bought or exchanged for government bonds, on condition that the state should be subjected to no heavier burdens. The government took the matter in hand and managed to effect an arrangement on very advantageous terms, offering to exchange the 6 per cent. mortgage bonds for 5 per cent. government bonds. A formal meeting of the company was called at Berlin, and a very large proportion of the outstanding shares voted for the government proposition, but of 36,973,409 marks ($8,799,671) of mortgage bonds at 6 per cent. 1,691,000 marks (402,458) were bought on the 1st of September, and of the remaining 35,281,700 marks ($8,397,044) nearly all were presented for exchange with government 5 per cent. bonds, issued at 96. The payment of all the mortgage bonds has been announced for the 1st of February, 1882, and the company will then be free from debt, and the railways will be nominally as well as practically in the hands of the government. The general meeting just spoken of voted also the transfer of the seat of the company to Bucharest. Against this also Mr. Kaufman has protested, and it is probable that more litigation will follow, but it is not expected that this will have any effect on the completion of the proceedings. The result of this operation will be not only to give the Roumanian Government full control over its own property without the interference of foreign courts, but also to diminish the sums annually paid for interest and annuity.

It is difficult to ascertain the amount of the floating debt. It was intended to fund all the treasury bonds over $12,000,000 by the operation for converting the domanial loan. The report to the Chambers shows that at the end of November, 1880, there were treasury notes in circulation to the amount of $5,252,000, and in reserve $1,305,200. There was remitted to the national bank for use as bank notes, until others could be printed, the additional sum of $2,713,705.

Coinage.—In my last annual report I mentioned the difficulties caused by the circulation of foreign coins, especially of Russian rubles. In November, 1880, measures were taken for the demonetization of the ruble, by which it was first reduced in value from 3.70 francs to 3.50 francs, and ceased to have legal course at the end of the year. At the same time 7,000,000 francs, in 5-franc pieces, were put into circulation. This operation was carried through successfully, without obstruction to

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the business of the country. On the 31st of December, 1880, the demonetized rubles represented a value of 34,575,800.24 francs ($6,915,160.45), which were employed as follows: 20,516,125.99 francs for coining, 24,600,000 francs, Roumanian money, of which 20,000,000 francs were in 5-franc pieces, and 4,600,000 in pieces of 1 and 2 francs; 4,864,048.00 rubles sold for gold; total, 25,380,173.99. This would leave 9,354,718.85 francs, of which 1,815,271.60 francs belong to the national bank. The remainder, 7,539,447.35, still in the treasury, with the addition of 3,000,000 francs necessary for the purchase of pure silver, will be employed in striking 12,000,000 francs in 5-franc pieces. According to the report presented to the Chambers there were in circulation on January 1, 1881: 25,400,000 francs = $5,080,000 old small money; 4,600,000 francs = $920,000 new small money; 20,000,000 francs = $4,000,000 in 5-franc pieces; total, 50,000,000 francs = $10,000,000. With the new coinage, the total will amount to 62,000,000 francs ($12,400,000), which, taking the population of Roumania at 5,000,000, makes the circulation of silver coin about 12.04 francs ($2.41 per head). There is no Roumanian gold in circulation. The gold used here in commerce consists of French and other 20-franc pieces and Austrian ducats.

National banks.—The National Bank of Roumania went into operation on the 1st of January, 1881, with a capital of 12,000,000 francs ($2,400,000). According to the statement made at the close of the first six months the profits amounted to $270,496.05, leaving, after the amount to be distributed between the reserve and the government, a sum of $175,168, and thus, including the 6 per cent. on the capital, giving to the shareholders a profit at the rate of 14.60 per cent. per annum. The total issue of bank notes up to June 30, 1881, was 33,983,980 francs, or $6,796,796.

Savings banks.—The state savings banks in all the districts of the kingdom were authorized by a law of January 5, 1880, and were opened on the 1st (13th) April, of the present year. The total number of deposits during the first three months of their existence ending the 30th April–12th May, 1881, was 11,544, amounting to $65,919.60, or on an average of $5.71 per deposit. The total amount on deposit on August 31, 1881, was $102,102. During the month of August $18,680 were deposited and $4,545 withdrawn.

Companies.—There has been a fusion between the two great insurance companies of Roumania—the Dacia, working since 1871, and the Roumania, working since 1873. Each of the companies possessed a capital of 2,000,000 francs ($400,000), but that of the Dacia was considerably impaired by heavy losses. The new company, to be known as the Dacia-Roumania Insurance Company, will have a capital of 3,000,000 francs, ($600,000) augmented by reserve, &c., so that it now probably possesses 4,000,000 francs ($800,000). The profits will be greater on account of the absence of competition, as it will be unnecessary to have duplicate sets of agents throughout the country. It insures not only against fire, but against hail, risks of transportation, &c., and also makes insurances on life and income. The system of reassurance practiced by the different companies of insurance has now become so perfected that this company—the Dacia-Roumania—is interested, for example, in all the fires occurring in the city of San Francisco. In the same way the Home Insurance Company of New York is interested in the fires occurring at Bucharest.

Two companies of great importance for the future development of Roumania have recently been founded: the Roumanian Credit Mobilier for the development of commerce, industry, and agriculture, with a cap-

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ital of 40,000,000 francs ($8,000,000), and the Roumanian Company of Construction and Public Works, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs ($2,000,000), which are supported by many rich and influential Roumanians, and by several large banking houses abroad.

Exchanges.—A law was approved on the 1st of July, 1881, establishing regulations for exchanges and exchange brokers. By article 21 every broker, whether of money, shares, or of merchandise, must be a native or naturalized Roumanian, but this provision is not to be applied until after three years. This article has caused great discontent on the part of foreigners, and several governments claim that it is contrary to the stipulations of their treaties, by which their subjects are to be treated as to their business in all respects like Roumanians.

Octroi duties.—By a law of June 8, 1881, the city of Bucharest was empowered to levy *octroi* duties from July 1, 1881, in order to pay the annuities on a loan of 15,150,000 francs ($3,030,000) made for the purpose of improvements. These *octroi* duties were not to be imposed on forage and articles of food and drink only, as is usually the case, but upon a large number of manufactured articles as well. The attention of the government was called to the matter by several of the foreign representatives before the passage of the law, but their remarks were unheeded. Now that the law has passed the subject has been taken up by the Austro-Hungarian Government, which has strongly protested on the ground that such taxes are contrary to the letter as well as to the spirit of the commercial treaty. The Roumanian Government endeavored to defend them on the ground that the treaty premitted extra taxes to be imposed on articles imported from Austria-Hungary on condition that the same taxes are imposed on articles manufactured in the country, and tries to show that objects of the character specified are manufactured in Roumania. This is denied, and it is auderstood that the German Government has adhered to the views of Austria-Hungary in this question, and that a joint action will be taken by those powers with which treaties of commerce are in actual operation.

Finances of Bucharest.—Besides the loan of $3,030,000 just mentioned the city of Bucharest has a floating debt which on the 1st of January, 1877, was $375,505.05. By various operations during 1877 and 1878, it was slightly reduced, and on the 1st of January, 1879, it stood at $371,420.56. On the 1st of January the floating debt due to the state was $265,315.48, and that due to private persons $100,157.41. Besides this it was increased by a tax of 1 per cent. of the revenue of the commune destined for the indemnity found for cattle dead of epizooty, which had been paid by no budget since 1874, and which on January 1, 1881, amounted to $69,773.47. The total of the floating debt on January 1, 1881, was $435,246,37.

District finances.—The minister of the interior has published a statement showing the financial situation of the various districts of Roumania for 1879, as well as the budget of the general councils for 1880. These are divided into two parts, the budget for the ordinary expenses and that for the roads. From these it appears that the estimates of the total revenues of the thirty districts of Roumania for 1880 were $1,585,653.60; and from the carriage roads $736,263.80, making $2,321,917.40. The estimated expenses for 1880 were expenses of ordinary administration of the districts $1,457,257.20, and for the carriage roads $664,762.40. We find, however, that, although the budgets show a surplus, money is seldom deposited in the public treasury. There are always arrears of unpaid taxes, so that there is more frequently in reality a deficit than a surplus. Of all the districts of Roumania in 1879 that of Dimbovitsa

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was the only one which was able to deposit in the public treasury its surplus to the amount of $7,538.20. The district of Botoshani possesses a pension fund of which the revenues amount to $8,800 and the pensions at present paid to $624. The district of Niamtsa possesses a pension fund, the revenue of which is $35,640 and the present expenses $80 a year. That of Bacau possesses a school of trades, the revenues of which were $7,534.20 and the expenses $7,005.60. The district of Doljiu has a normal school, the expenses of which are $7,117, and a very well organized trades school, the revenue of which is $15,711.20 and the expenses $17,607.20. The districts of Mehedintsi and Romanatsi also have trade schools, but, while producing very little, one costs $8,000 a year and the other $5,000.

Those who are interested in the economical condition of Roumania will find important reviews of the situation of the country in the above-cited report of Count Tornielli, the Italian minister at Bucharest, published in the Italian Bollettino Consolare for September 1, 1881; in a report of Mr. Jooris, the Belgian minister, published in the Belgian Recueil Consulaire; and in the reports of the British consuls, printed in the Parliamentary Blue Books.

For the Belgian exhibition of last year a collection was made by the Belgian consuls of specimens and samples of Roumanian industry and of the products which find the best sale here. Together with these was a carefully compiled catalogue giving prices and particulars. A similar collection of samples was sent to the Milan exhibition of this year by the Italian minister at Bucharest. Such collections, if made with care and accompanied with the necessary information, may be very useful in giving manufacturers ideas of how best to extend their commerce in new countries like this.

EUGENE SCHUYLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Bucharest, September 12, 1881.

RUSSIA.

Annual report by Consul-General Stanton.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, May 27, 1882.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1880 AND 1879.

The official review of Russia's foreign commerce across the European and Asiatic frontiers, which has just been published, gives the following particulars concerning this trade.

The total trade of the empire, including that in precious metals and transit trade, was:

[Millions of rubles.]

Description.	1880.	1879.
Across the European frontier	1092.36	1177.11
Across the Finnish frontier	21.04	20.04
Across the Asiatic frontier	56.72	49.77

In 1880 the ruble averaged 50 cents; the pood is 36.4 pounds English.

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The European trade is wholly responsible for the decrease, which, in comparison with 1879, was 84,750,000 rubles, or 7.20 per cent. Excluding the trade in precious metals, the decrease was 99,470,000, or 8.60 per cent., whilst the exclusion of both precious metals and transit trade gives a decrease of 99,920,000, or 8.65 per cent., for trade in merchandise.

Of the total trade across the European frontier, 476,370,000 constituted the export and 578,330,000 the import trade, giving, as compared with 1879, a decrease of 21.44 per cent. for the export and an increase of 5.47 per cent. for the import trade.

The balance of trade, 101,960,000, or 17.62 per cent., was accordingly against Russia in 1880, whereas that of 1879 and the two preceding years was in her favor.

Across the Finnish frontier, trade shows more favorable results. The total "turn-over" was 21,040,000 of rubles, being an increase of 4.99 per cent., resulting almost exclusively from the imports from Finland, the increase herein being 24.48 per cent., whilst Russia's exports to Finland decreased 10.37 per cent.

The trade total across the Asiatic frontier, inclusive of precious metals and transit trade, amounted to 56,720,000 rubles, or 13.96 per cent. more than in 1879; 45,740,000 hereof were strictly merchandise, being an increase of 12.08 per cent. The export was 12,700,000 and the import 33,040,000. The balance of this trade also, 20,340,000, or 160.15 per cent., was in 1880 against Russia.

Trade in precious metals, as compared with 1879, shows an increase of 65.01 per cent. The total business done was 41,170,000, 35,700,000 crossing the European and 5,470,000 the Asiatic frontier. The export from Russia was 28,780,000, the import into but 12,390,000, giving an excess of exports over imports of 16,390,000, or 132.28 per cent. In comparison with 1879, trade increased 18,600,000, or 182.71 per cent., in the exports, and decreased 2,480,000, or 17.81 per cent., in the imports.

Transit trade in 1880 amounted to 7,470,000, being, as compared with 1879, an increase of 970,000, or 14.92 per cent.; 5,510,000 hereof results from trade across the Asiatic, and 1,960,000 from that across the European, frontier. The former increased 10.42 per cent., the latter 30 per cent.

Turning now to Russia's mercantile business, we find that in exact figures trade was:

A.—ACROSS THE EUROPEAN FRONTIER.

Description.	1880.	1879.
	Rubles.	*Rubles.*
Exports	476, 365, 418	606, 414, 165
Imports	578, 333, 701	548, 212, 508
Total	1, 054, 699, 119	1, 154, 626, 673

I.—EXPORTS.

Description.	1880.	1879.	1880.
	Rubles.	*Rubles.*	*Per cent.*
Alimentary articles	257, 505, 896	395, 168, 492	−43. 83
Raw materials and half manufactures	213, 914, 925	206, 521, 574	+ 3. 58
Manufactures	4, 944, 993	4, 724, 899	+ 4. 67

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From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the decrease in Russia's export trade in 1880 results wholly from the falling off in alimentary articles. In 1879 these articles formed 65.12 per cent. of the total exports, in 1880 but 54.06 per cent. Raw materials, &c., were in 1880 44.78 per cent., in 1879 34.06 per cent., and manufactures in 1880 1.04 per cent., in 1879 0.78 per cent., of Russia's total exports.

a.—Alimentary articles.

Grain is naturally the leading article, and the following table shows the amount and value of the various kinds exported in 1879 and 1880:

Articles.	1880.		1879.		Plus or minus in tchetverts as compared with 1879.
	Tchetverts.*	Rubles.*	Tchetverts.*	Rubles.*	
Wheat	6.14	89.06	13.92	185.76	−7.78
Rye	5.97	65.19	12.02	96.25	−6.05
Barley	1.74	13.64	2.88	18.19	−1.14
Oats	7.20	36.64	7.79	39.88	−0.59
Maize	1.42	10.30	1.55	7.80	−0.14
Pease	0.15	1.45	0.19	1.54	−0.04
Groats	0.52	6.01	0.58	6.52	−0.06
Flour	0.25	4.12	0.34	4.37	−0.09

* In millions.

This statement shows that all grains exported in 1880 decreased in quantity as compared with 1879, viz:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Wheat	−55.89	−57.44
Rye	−50.33	−32.27
Barley	−39.58	−25.01
Oats	− 7.56	− 8.12
Maize	− 9.03	+36.41
Pease	−21.05	− 5.84
Groats	−10.34	− 7.82
Flour	−29.40	− 5.72

It will be noticed that various grains decrease in unequal proportions, and that the decrease is larger in those grains which are important as comestibles. The smaller decrease in value as compared with quantity shows that the price of all cereals, wheat and oats excepted, increased greatly in 1880, and in a measure explains the decreased export. This is especially noticeable in the maize export, which decreased 9.03 per cent. in quantity, and increased 36.41 per cent. in value.

There is comparatively a smaller consumption of wheat in Russia than rye, which is really the head cereal of the country. In normal years Russia exports more wheat than it consumes. The falling off of the wheat prices in 1880, notwithstanding small crops, is attributed to the competition of the American article.

The wheat production of Russia seems to have reached its height, and there is, in consequence of insects, unfavorable climatic conditions, and the American competition, a disposition apparent among the larger land-owners to restrict the culture of this cereal.

Wheat is exported chiefly to England, 2,030,000 tchetverts; France.

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1,540,000; Germany, 840,000; Austria, 670,000; Italy, 330,000; Roumania, 240,000; Turkey, 21,000; Holland and Belgium.

Rye is most in demand in Germany, 2,730,000 tchetverts; Holland, 860,000; Sweden, 680,000; England, 660,000; Austria, 350,000; Denmark and Belgium.

Barley was largely exported to all the foregoing countries, England taking 730,000 tchetverts.

Oats were shipped chiefly to England, 3,790,000 tchetverts; France, 1,390,000 tchetverts; Germany, 950,000; Belgium, 500,000; Holland, 260,000.

Maize was chiefly exported to England, Roumania, Austria, Turkey, and France.

Groats went chiefly to Holland and Germany.

Flour to England, Sweden, Germany, and Austria, but the export which in 1877 was 640,000 tchetverts fell off in 1880 to 250,000.

Bran to the amount of 346,602 tchetverts, and valued at 1,052,336 rubles, was also exported, and chiefly to France, Italy, Germany, and England.

Cattle.—After grain, cattle is the most important article of export. In 1878 it reached its height, with a total value of 16,793,184 rubles, since when it has decreased to 13,496,927 rubles in 1880, or 7.22 per cent. less than in 1879, and 19.62 per cent. less than in 1878. The export was:

Articles.	1880.		1879.	
	Number.	Rubles.	Number.	Rubles.
Oxen and cows	83,944	1,244,061	76,608	3,169,061
Swine	705,750	9,628,913	745,563	10,277,340
Sheep, calves, and goats	400,881	2,623,953	598,076	3,346,783
Total	1,140,575	13,496,927	1,020,247	16,793,184

In comparison with 1878, the whole export decreased 42,664 head, or 55.69 per cent.; that of swine 39,813 head, or 5.34 per cent.; that of sheep 197,195 head, or 32.97 per cent.

The swine export has been for many years the most important both as to number and value, the latter in 1877 reaching 11,000,000 rubles. The present decrease is probably but temporary. Germany is the largest consumer, whilst thousands are driven weekly to the Vienna and Prague cattle markets.

The numerous and very prevalent diseases which attack Russian cattle, and the consequent quarantine measures enforced by neighboring lands, greatly affect the export trade. Of the 33,944 head of cattle exported in 1880, 15,052, valued at 451,560 rubles, or 30 rubles per head, went to Turkey; 8,734, valued at 604,367 rubles, or 69.17 rubles per head, went to Austria; 7,541, valued at 77,330 rubles, or 10.25 rubles per head, went to Germany; 2,206, valued at 89,339 rubles, or 40.50 rubles per head, went to Roumania; 188, valued at 11,240 rubles, or 60 rubles per head, went to England.

Of the 705,750 head of swine exported in 1880, 538,958, valued at 8,060,695 rubles, or 14.95 rubles per head, went to Germany; 166,976, valued at 1,564,976 rubles, or 9.37 rubles per head, went to Austria; 271, valued at 3,242 rubles, or 11.97 rubles per head, went to Roumania.

Of the 400,881 head of sheep and calves exported in 1880, 223,618 head, valued at 1,611,386 rubles, or 7.20 rubles per head, went to Austria; 83,460, valued at 381,204 rubles, or 4.57 rubles per head, went to Ger-

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many; 50,495, valued at 515,070 rubles, or 10.20 rubles per head, went to Turkey; 2,947, valued at 113,288 rubles, or 2.64 rubles per head, went to Roumania; 361, valued at 3,005 rubles, or 8.52 rubles per head, went to England.

The following table exhibits the particulars of the export trade in the other important articles in the category of comestibles, &c.:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase or decrease.	Whither exported.
		Rubles.	*Per cent.*	
Horses.....number..	22,331	1,576,413	—32.26	
Butter.....poods..	187,551	1,644,813	— 4.98	Germany, England, and Turkey.
Spirits.....do....	1,495,120	3,845,972	—17.91	Germany, Turkey, and France.
Do.....degrees..	182,530,091			
Caviar.....poods..	185,223	2,157,743	+14.99	Turkey, Greece, Roumania, Germany, and Austria.
Tobacco.....do....	142,995	657,345	+15.38	France, Roumania, Germany, &c.
Honey and sirup.....do....	594,547	840,877	.....	Germany.
Meat.....do....	48,697	550,257	.....	Germany, Austria, England, and Turkey.
Vegetables and seeds.do....	670,791	488,802	.....	Germany, Austria, and Turkey.
Poultry.....number..	791,105	727,191	.....	Germany and Austria.
Game.....do....	72,718	135,531	.....	Roumania, Austria, England and Germany.
Eggs.....do...	77,470,822	948,074	.....	Austria, Germany, Turkey, and England.
Fish.....poods..	124,595	404,786	.....	Roumania, Austria, Turkey, England, and Germany.
Sugar:				
Raw.....do....	104,577	386,380	.....	France, England, and Turkey.
Refined.....do....	34,699	186,047	.....	Germany, England, &c.
Cheese.....do....	32,332	247,637	.....	Roumania, Turkey, England, Italy, and Germany.

b. Raw materials and half manufactures.

Flax, hemp, and wool take the first position among Russia's raw materials. The export of flax-tow and other leading articles in this category is given in the following table:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase or decrease	Chiefly exported to—
		Rubles.	*Per cent.*	
Flax-tow	1,530,587	5,254,486	+18.27	England, Germany, France.
Flax-tow for spinning	9,591,868	55,570,078	—20.24	and Austria.
Hemp	3,826,996	17,533,496	— 3.01	All over the world, but chiefly
Hemp-tow	190,342	483,636	.....	Germany and England.
Wool	1,668,363	15,353,466	+ 40	England Germany, and Austria.
Woolen yarn	843	74,016	.....	Roumania, France, and Turkey
Bristles*	130,993	4,415,336	+31.82	Germany, England, and France.
Linseed	2,485,003	37,277,362	— 9.26	England. Germany, Holland Belgium, France, and Denmark.
Hempseed	197,542	1,841,530	.....	France, England, Germany, and Belgium.
Various oleaginous seeds	765,051	7,505,049	— 3.36	England, Germany, and France.
Wood	.....	32,906,009	+30.36	England, Germany, Holland, and France.
Hides	382,098	4,369,430	+22.83	Germany, England, Austria, and France.
Tallow*	426,539	2,319,364	+18.75	England, Germany, Holland Turkey, and Belgium.
Resin.....barrels..	105,314	376,240	.....	
Potash.....poods..	36,450	84,179	.....	
Oil cake	1,694,837	1,761,085	+17.58	England, Germany, Sweden Denmark, Holland, and Belgium.
Bonedust	1,509,920	1,602,654	+17.42	Germany and England.
Bones	51,973	37,000	.....	Germany and England.
Rags	745,495	789,402	+75.76	Germany.

* In comparison with former years the export trade in both bristles and tallow has greatly fallen off. The report of the former in 1871 was over 9,000,000 rubles, and of the latter in 1867 over 4,000,000 rubles. The tallow import now largely exceeds the export.

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The number of half manufactured goods exported is exceedingly slight, the most important being flax and hemp yarns. Both increased in 1880, the former 147.76 per cent., the latter 72.96 per cent in value.

The present export of yarn is very small, particularly when compared with the production and export of flax, or the yarn export of former years, which varied between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000 rubles. In 1880, 14,462 poods of flax yarn, valued at 95,231 rubles, and 194,675 poods of hemp yarn, valued at 1,510,718 rubles, were exported, and chiefly to Germany.

The export of unwrought metals also increased in 1880 about 715.32 per cent., viz:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Exported chiefly to—
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	
Platina	47	68, 620	England.
Steel	5, 427	20, 397	Germany and England.
Zinc	24, 773	74, 319	Germany.
Copper	7, 190	81, 506	Do.
Sheet iron	195, 074	583, 188	England.
Rails, old iron, &c	7. 947, 240	7, 452, 659	United States, Germany, England, France, and Italy.
Cast iron	186, 634	46, 721	England.
Total	8, 366, 385	8, 327, 410	

This result is, however, less favorable than it appears. A large speculative export of old rails, chiefly to the United States, limits the actual metal export to 419,145 poods, valued at 874,751 rubles.

It is characteristic of the condition of the Russian iron trade that whilst importing in 1880 more than 6,500,000 poods of unwrought metal, nearly 8,000,000 poods, at an average price of 93½ kopecks per pood, should be permitted to leave the country.

The export of furs and feathers has decreased, the former 31 per cent., the latter 33 per cent. The total export was 80,215 poods, valued at 3,263,321 rubles, viz:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Exported chiefly to—
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	
Hare and rabbit skins	12, 869	159, 916	Germany, Austria, and England.
Wolf, lynx, and fox skins	49, 157	2, 576, 432	Do.
Furs, made up	18, 189	586, 873	Germany.

The export of split feathers was 86,678 poods, valued at 900,191 rubles, Germany and England being the chief consumers. Since 1873, when this article was most exported, it has decreased 48 per cent.

The export of quill pens was 4,229 poods, valued at 55,845 rubles, England, Germany, France, and Denmark being the chief consumers; 5,706 poods of other feathers, chiefly for ornamental trimming purposes, with a value of 164,709 rubles, were also exported, and principally to Germany, Holland, England, Austria, and France.

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The following table gives the particulars of the export of articles which, though of minor importance, are still worthy of especial mention:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Exported chiefly to—
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	
Drugs	688, 721	2, 768, 185	Germany, England, France, and Denmark.
Raw silk	14, 150	1, 520, 667	Roumania, Austria, Germany (843,180 poods).
Plants and seeds	910, 151	1, 366, 969	Germany, England, Belgium, Austria, &c. (812,430 poods).
Iron and other ores	966, 970	916, 476	England, France, Belgium, Germany.
Horse manes	64, 556	649, 193	Germany, Austria, England.
Horse tails	36, 459	578, 999	Germany.
Apothecary's wares	.....	475, 793	Germany, England, Holland, Austria, France.
Isinglass and whalebone	9, 212	319, 897	Germany, England, France.
Turpentine and oil of	106, 812	271, 954	Germany, Austria, Turkey.
Oleine	75, 052	252, 189	Germany.
Linseed and hempseed oil	30, 455	141, 029	Roumania, Germany, Denmark.
Goat and other hair	12, 949	130, 014	Germany, England.
Guano	83, 888	125, 738	Germany, Austria.

The export of raw materials, grain excepted, was unusually good, for the value of these articles was greater in 1880 than in any preceding year.

c. Manufactures and industrial products.

In this category ropes, cordage, and sackcloth are the leading articles. The export of the former increased 3.39 per cent., of the latter 15.88 per cent. in 1880. Two hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-one poods of rope and cordage, valued at 835,179 rubles, were exported, chiefly to Germany, Roumania, Turkey, England, Sweden, France, &c. Notwithstanding the increase, the export is unsatisfactory, as it was less than that of any preceding year, 1879 excepted.

The export of sackcloth was 6,286,444 arsheens, valued at 608,670 rubles. England was the best consumer (5,416,604 arsheens); the rest went to Germany by her export of jute bags, Russia's greatest competitor in this article.

The following articles are also worthy of mention:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Exported chiefly to—
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	
Metal goods ...poods..	64, 045	301, 342	Roumania, Germany, Turkey.
Quincailleni and notions ...do...	14, 428	296, 134	Turkey.
Table linen ...do...	41, 464	257, 093	Germany, Turkey, Roumania, Austria.
Books, music, maps	.....	243, 724	Germany, Roumania, Austria, England.
Bast mats ...number..	1, 739, 861	187, 935	England, Germany, Holland, Sweden, France.
Rubber goods ...poods..	7, 498	174, 037	Germany.
Crockery ...do...	10, 984	165, 597	Germany, Turkey, Roumania.
Sailcloth ...pieces..	8, 387	164, 324	Germany, England.
Machinery and models ...poods..	45, 937	155, 803	Germany, Roumania, Austria, England
Wooden wares...do...	43, 149	128, 597	Germany, Austria, Turkey, Roumania.
Cloth ...do...	29, 555	120, 383	Germany.
Pictures	.....	120, 051	Germany, Roumania, Austria, France
Woolen goods (cloth excepted) .poods.	11, 071	115, 141	Germany.
Linen and white goods...do..	1, 431	112, 827	Germany, England, France.

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II.—IMPORTS.

Among the leading articles imported 1880 were—

Articles.	1880.	1879.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.
Free goods	76, 034, 099	68, 919, 268	+10. 32
Alimentary goods	135, 397, 671	97, 599, 616	+38. 72
Raw materials and half manufactures	242, 097, 693	271, 400, 167	—10. 71
Manufactures and industrial products	124, 803, 938	110, 293, 457	+13. 16
Total	578, 333, 701	548, 212, 508	

Alimentary articles were mainly responsible for the decrease of the exports, whilst they distinguish themselves in the import list by the greatest increase. Thus the import of raw materials and half manufactures decreased nearly 11 per cent., that of manufactures increased 13.16 per cent., whilst alimentary wares increased 37,798,055 rubles, or nearly 39 per cent. If the free goods be divided among the other categories, the import would be as follows: Alimentary articles, 138,435,010 rubles, or 24 per cent.; raw materials and half manufactures, 283,143,583 rubles, or 49 per cent.; manufactures and industrial products, 155,136,610 rubles, or 27 per cent.

a. Alimentary articles.

Tea is the most important article in this category. Excepting 1877, the import has annually increased, reaching in 1880, across the European frontier alone, 1,146,041 poods, valued at 63,648,261 rubles, being an increase of 56.84 per cent. To this must be added the Asiatic import, viz, 998,841 poods, valued at 22,414,509 rubles; so that the total tea import in 1880 was 2,144,882 poods, worth 86,062,770 rubles.

With but a trifling exception, all the tea imported is of Chinese origin; yet 465,429 poods, valued at 27,782,363 rubles, were imported from Germany, and 428,711 poods, worth 24,615,784 rubles, from England.

Drinkables are the next most important article, whose import increased in 1880 52.51 per cent. There were imported—

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Imported chiefly from—
		Rubles.	
Arrack, rum, and brandy.....poods..	32, 752	642, 023	France, Germany, England.
Brandy and liqueurs.....bottles..	156, 188	315, 899	Do.
Grape wine, in casks.....poods..	1, 144, 677	14, 935, 823	France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Greece, England, Austria, Turkey, Italy.
Grape wine, in bottles.....bottles..	384, 403	463, 017	France, Germany, England, Austria.
Champagne.....do...	1, 100, 359	3, 087, 287	France, Germany, England, Holland.
Mead, in casks.....poods..	1, 167	8, 261	Germany.
Porter, in casks.....do...	26, 575	178, 701	Germany, England.
Beer, in casks.....do...	8, 969	35, 093	Germany, England, Austria.
Mead, porter, beer, in bottles. bottles..	521, 490	443, 541	England, Germany.
Poods.....	1, 211, 140	20, 109, 645	
Bottles.....	2, 162, 440		

The import of fruit and vegetables is subject to great fluctuations, and although falling off 6.42 per cent. in 1880, it amounted to 2,920,086 poods, valued at 10,421,964 rubles.

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Oranges and lemons take the lead (1,190,000 poods, worth 2,900,000, rubles), and were chiefly imported from Italy, Turkey, Austria, Germany and Greece. Then come nuts of various kinds (520,000 poods, worth 2,110,000 rubles), imported chiefly from Germany and Turkey; dried fruit (370,000 poods, worth 2,020,000 rubles), imported chiefly from Turkey, Germany, France, Greece, and Austria.

The following table gives the remaining important articles of this class:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Imported chiefly from—
		Rubles.		
Colonial wares.....poods..	688,870	9,753,149	.....	
Coffee.....do...	500,064	7,129,445	+ 4.23	Germany (two-thirds), England.
Spices.....do...	160,000	2,000,000	....	
Tobacco.....do...	147,089	9,621,088	+100	Germany, Turkey, &c.
Fish.....poods..	731,792	7,853,736	.....	
Do.....barrels..	433,706			
Herrings.....do..	403,706	6,283,410	.....	Germany, England, Sweden.
Do.....poods..	91,796			
Pickled.....do...	53,791	1,007,498	.....	France, Germany.
Dried codfish.....do...	582,597	527,896	.....	Sweden and Norway.
Salt.....do...	9,059,770	6,161,199	— 6	Germany, England, and Austria.
Cereals, in kernels.....do...	2,258,017	2,641,158	.....	
Wheat, pease, beans.do...	221,091	264,286	.....	
Rye.....do...	1,024,347	788,653	.....	
Oats and buckwheat.do...	41,112	40,236	.....	
Flour, various kinds....do...	400,169	676,298	.....	
Groats and pearl barley.do...	22,632	52,167	.....	
Potato meal and starch.do...	203,987	763,873	....	
Rice.....do...	936,527	3,517,967	+ 70	
Vermicelli and macc a r o n i, poods.....	7,884	51,075	.....	Germany, Roumania, Holland and Austria.
Vegetables, fresh, dried, and compressed.....poods..	356,822	501,273	.....	Germany, Turkey, Austria.
Condiments, &c.....do...	340,584	1,135,097	.....	Germany, Austria, France, Holland.
Mineral water.....bottles..	1,902,451	338,027	.....	Austria.
Pressed yeast.....poods..	53,361	524,365	.....	Germany, France, Switzerland.
Cheese.....do...	63,195	1,025,102	.....	England and Holland.

b. Raw materials and half manufactures.

FREE GOODS.

Coal was imported more largely in 1880 than in any preceding year. The import was 114,144,997 poods, valued at 17,097,576 rubles (37 per cent. more than in 1879). England delivered 83,688,220 poods, valued at 13,838,480 rubles; Germany delivered 21,373,000 poods, valued at 1,844,364 rubles; Austria delivered 7,832,760 poods, valued at 1,143,190 rubles; France delivered 951,360 poods, valued at 205,821 rubles. This was an excessively large import, induced by small imports in preceding years, and causing a diminished import in 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Imported chiefly from—
	Poods.	*Rubles.*		
Lime and cement.....	3,350,294	1,604,800	.....	England and Germany.
Clay for technical uses...	4,900,000	1,470,000	....	Do.
Plants, living and dried, for medicinal uses.	672,366	2,409,506	+ 9.55	Germany, England, Turkey, Austria, and France.
Hides.....	451,772	2,480,000	—52	Germany, England, Turkey, Austria, and France.
Tallow.....	785,060	4,157,908	.....	Excepting 3,000 poods of Turkish, this import was of American origin, though but 341,957 poods came direct from the United States.

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DUTIABLE GOODS.

Unwrought metals.—The metal import has been increasing for some years, reaching in 1880 its height, and a value of 61,734,784 rubles, or 9.08 per cent. more than in 1879. The leading articles were: Cast iron, 14,887,296 poods, worth 9,054,852 rubles; boiler metal, rails, &c., 9,702,065 poods, worth 17,578,155 rubles; sheet iron, various, 88,351 poods, worth 462,182 rubles; steel, 2,393,607 poods, worth 15,200,768 rubles; Bessemer rails (steel), 3,096,971 poods, worth 6,969,307 rubles. Hereof there was imported from—

	Rubles' worth of iron and steel goods.
England	20,600,000
Germany	17,400,000
Belgium	3,300,000
Holland	2,800,000
Austria	1,400,000
France	620,000
Turkey	290,000
Sweden	220,000

The other leading articles of import are specified in the following table, viz:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Imported principally from—
	Poods.	*Rubles.*		
Copper	555,910	6,654,430	.....	England, Germany.
Tin	97,586	1,016,909	.....	England, Holland, and Germany.
Lead	986,437	2,887,711	.....	England, Germany, France, Holland, and Belgium.
Raw cotton	4,886,560	51,951,396	—13.42	South America (1,825,353 poods), United States (572,900 poods), Germany (1,000,000 poods), Turkey (642,235 poods), England (590,929 poods), and a trifle from Austria and France.
Cotton yarn	568,419	20,784,754	—31.69	Germany and England.
Wool	821,754	24,405,573	—21.56	
Raw wool	391,402	6,426,332	.....	Germany, England, Belgium, and Austria.
Yarn	293,685	14,915,640	.....	Germany, England, Austria, and France.
Dyed unspun wool	122,722	2,861,331	.....	Germany, England, and Austria.
Shoddy	13,445	202,270	.....	Germany, England.
Dyes	1,837,037	16,580,688	—7.78	
Indigo	36,742	4,097,505	.....	Germany, England, and Austria.
Aniline	28,843	3,197,611	.....	Germany.
Dye extracts	185,508	2,550,809	.....	Germany, France, and England.
Dyewoods	805,196	1,253,940	.....	Germany, England, France, and Austria.
Chemicals	3,460,679	18,532,001	—16.06	
Acids	530,445	4,285,243	.....	England, Germany, and France.
Soda	1,815,540	3,825,347	.....	
Olive oil	1,452,595	13,764,653	—3.67	Italy (3,000,000 rubles), Germany (2,500,000 rubles), Turkey (1,600,000 rubles), Greece (1,000,000 rubles), and a little from England.
Silk, raw unspun	30,712	11,024,335	—21.56	Germany (7,000,000 rubles), the rest from France, England, and Austria.
Kerosene*	1,445,588	4,070,000	.....	Germany (834,257 poods), United States (218,010 poods).
Furs	.....	4,063,817	.....	Germany, Austria, England.
Leather	130,650	3,896,984	.....	Germany, England, Turkey, and Austria.
Rubber and gutta-percha	123,374	2,308,132	.....	England, Germany, Holland.
Resin	733,469	1,287,897	.....	United States, England, Germany.
Cocoanut and palm oil	194,514	1,284,350	.....	England, Germany.
Hops and extract of	85,137	1,247,728	.....	Germany, Austria.

*The value of the kerosene import in 1873 was 10,300,000 rubles; the production in Russia in 1880 about 10,000,000 poods; the import in this year being about 14½ per cent. of the production.

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c. Manufactures and industrial products.

FREE GOODS.

In this category machines and apparatus take the first place, particularly machines for working up fibrous stuffs, of which in 1880 there were imported 2,390,034 poods, valued at 16,102,043 rubles; agricultural machines, 813,351 poods, valued at 5,502,432 rubles. The import of the former indicates quite a development of Russia's textile industries, and the demand is supplied by Germany and England principally, then by Austria, France, and Belgium. Of the latter, Germany supplied 4,048,729 rubles' worth; England, 1,062,174 rubles; Austria, 216,308 rubles; the United States, 51,750 rubles; the rest being divided up between Turkey, Belgium, Austria, and France; 46,757 poods, valued at 1,026,786 rubles, were also imported, chiefly from Germany and England.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

Machines were also in this class the most important article; 4,015,769 poods, valued at 45,815,505 rubles, were imported in 1880, being 55.19 per cent. more than in 1879. Of this import there were:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Imported chiefly from—
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	
Copper apparatus and parts of machinery	37,858	505,688	Germany, England, and Austria.
Locomotives	205,681	5,205,092	Germany.
Portable and steam engines, fire engines, &c.	1,812,545	18,748,939	Germany, England, Belgium, Austria, Holland, &c.
Parts of machinery and appurtenances thereof.	1,959,685	21,355,786	Germany, England, Austria, Belgium, and Holland.

After machinery come metal wares, which are 10.97 per cent. less than in 1879. The largest importation of metal wares took place in 1872, when it reached 30,350,000 rubles; in 1877 it was 17,190,000 rubles; in 1878, 27,000,000 rubles; in 1880 but 18,914,243 rubles. Of this latter import there were:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Poods.	*Rubles.*
Gold and silver wares	19½	583,469
Bronze and copper wares	4,509	342,565
Brass goods	39,699	746,285
Cast-iron goods	412,592	1,547,844
Iron and steel goods	1,653,699	14,930,493

Of the iron and steel goods the leading articles were:

	Rubles.
Instruments and tools for artists, tradesmen, manufacturers, agriculturists, &c	4,170,000
Wrought-iron articles	3,000,000
Scythes and sickles	2,290,000
Locks, window fastenings, &c	1,380,000
Pistols, small-arms, &c	720,000

The gold and silver wares came principally from Germany, as also bronze and brass wares; cast-iron wares from England, Holland, and Belgium; iron and steel wares from Germany, England, Austria, France, Belgium, and Holland.

Among piece goods, cloth and other woolen wares rank first. The import in 1880 was 135,184 poods, valued at 12,103,176 rubles, or 1.77 per cent. less than in 1879; 845,055 rubles hereof were fulled cloth and woolen goods; 8,801,500 rubles were unfulled stuffs of pure wool.

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Two-thirds of the import comes from Germany, the rest from England, Austria, and France.

The import of linen and hemp goods was 927,459 poods, valued at 7,374,886 rubles, or 5.62 per cent. less than in 1879. The chief articles hereof were jute sacks, 4,340,810 rubles, chiefly from England, and 133,773 poods of linen, valued at 2,066,580 rubles, principally from Germany, England, and Austria.

The import of cotton manufactures was 91,500 poods, valued at 6,011,993 rubles, or 0.61 per cent. more than in 1879. The import consists chiefly of cotton stuffs, cotton velvet, trimmings, and came principally from Germany, England, Austria, and France.

The import of silk wares was 7,531 poods, valued at 3,488,330 rubles, and was chiefly imported from Germany (2,907,706 rubles); but 355 poods, valued at 239,045 rubles, came direct from France. Austria delivered a similar quantity, whilst England, Belgium, and Turkey sent exceedingly small quantities. In comparison with 1879 the import increased 11.36 per cent., but compared with 1872 and 1876 decreased more than 50 per cent.

The import of glass, as well as that of porcelain and faience ware, was the largest hitherto known. The former increased 10.43 per cent., the latter 1.91 per cent. The glass import was 201,762 poods and 748,418 bottles and mirrors, with a total value of 4,142,415 rubles. The porcelain and faience import was 92,353 poods, worth 1,309,734 rubles.

Mirrors and bottles are the chief articles among the glass imports; the former was valued at 1,400,000, the latter at 1,800,000 rubles; 900,000 rubles' worth of glass and crystal wares were also imported.

The import of faience was 77,330 poods, valued at 858,937 rubles, and the import of porcelain was 15,024 poods, valued at 450,797 rubles.

Mirrors and glass wares are largely imported from Germany; in lesser degree from Belgium, England, Holland, Austria, and France. Faience wares come principally from England and Germany; porcelain from Germany, Austria, and France.

Clocks are an important article, although the import has decreased since 1876. In 1880, 268,036; with 1,787 poods appurtenances, valued at 4,782,214 rubles (17 per cent. less than in 1879), were imported, chiefly from Germany; after which came Austria (453,897 rubles), France (95,034 rubles), England (71,043 rubles), and Switzerland (40,000 rubles).

Railway carriages were formerly an important article of import, whose value in 1878 was 8,500,000 rubles, and the import of 1880, although an increase of 275.16 per cent., has fallen to 833 wagons, valued at 523,230 rubles. As the demand for railway carriages was very large in 1880, this decrease of the import points to a large development of Russian manufactories.

The following table exhibits the remaining imports whose value exceeds 1,000,000 rubles:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Imported chiefly from—
		Rubles.	
Ready-made clothing .....poods..	250, 085	2, 560, 854	Germany, Austria, England, France.
Joiners' and cabinet work....do...	232, 622	2, 251, 079	Germany, England, Austria.
Do ....arsheens..	40, 016		
Paper and paper wares ....poods...	234, 561	2, 065, 796	Germany, England, France, Austria.
Musical instruments..... ..do...	8, 902	1, 725, 087	Germany, Austria, France.
Do.....No..	2, 252		
Buttons .....poods..	29, 432	1, 404, 171	Germany, Austria, England, France.
Tulle and lace .....do...	8, 300	1, 345, 661	Germany, England, Austria, France.
Quincaillini and notions .. ..do ..	15, 899	1, 196, 130	Germany, Austria, France.
Rubber and gutta-percha goods, poods	18, 088	1, 036, 231	Germany, England, Austria, France.
Leather goods .....poods..	9, 614	964, 335	Austria, Germany, France.

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B.—Trade with Finland.

1. EXPORTS TO FINLAND.

Russia's exports to Finland in 1880 were 9,602,070 rubles, viz:

Of the export to Finland:	Rubles.	Per cent.
Alimentary articles	5,060,576	=52.70
Raw materials and half manufactures	2,378,417	=24.78
Manufactures and industrial products	2,163,077	=22.52

In comparison with 1879 alimentary articles decreased 25.74 per cent., raw materials and half manufactures increased 3.81 per cent., and manufactures increased 24.18 per cent.

a. Alimentary articles.

Grain takes the lead with 3,206,821 rubles, hereof 2,352,624 rubles' worth of flour, which compared with 1879 decreased 46.55 per cent. The next most important article of export is tobacco, which increased 36.20 per cent.

b. Raw materials and half manufactures.

The most important articles in this category are:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Poods.	*Rubles.*
Sheep's wool (various)	8,816	406,135
Rags	248,046	322,469
Unwrought metals	270,200	301,417
Iron	262,379	270,624
Cotton yarns	5,372	161,160
Hemp	45,579	160,388
Drugs	28,028	139,855
Plants and seeds	56,685	124,710
Varnish	8,555	124,425
Wood stuffs	.....	106,382

c. Manufactures, &c.

The leading articles of this class are:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Poods.	*Rubles.*
Manufactures of linen and hemp	.....	585,806
Leather wares	15,178	333,916
Crockery, &c	38,656	231,936
Candles, various sorts	19,297	193,332
Rubber goods	4,674	144,985
Soap	27,454	120,791

2. IMPORTS FROM FINLAND.

The total value of the imports was 11,442,203 rubles, viz:

Of the total import from Finland:	Rubles.	Percent.
Alimentary articles	2,583,892	=22.58
Raw materials and half manufactures	3,024,914	=26.44
Manufactures and industrial products	5,833,397	=50.98

The first and last increased, respectively, 44.11 per cent., and 40.37 per cent.; the second decreased 18.42 per cent.

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a. Alimentary articles.

The most important article is butter, which in 1880 was imported to the value of 1,298,456 rubles, being an increase of 34.54 per cent. Seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty-two cattle and 36,462 sheep and calves, with a total value of 534,302 rubles, were also imported, being an increase of 1.12 per cent.; as also 2,744 horses. The import of fish, 47,129 barrels, valued at 318,597 rubles, increased 83.46 per cent. Dairy products valued at 116,426 rubles were also imported.

b. Raw materials and half manufactures.

About 2,000,000 rubles' worth of unwrought metal were imported from Finland, chiefly malleable iron (1,571,440 rubles), cast iron, 384,650 rubles; 455,711 rubles' worth of firewood and large quantities of resin, stones, leather, and bark were also imported.

c. Manufactures, &c.

Cotton goods and wall papers are the leading articles, the former being valued at 2,639,373, the latter 384,203 rubles. The import of cotton goods increased 238½ per cent.; 676,522 rubles' worth of writing paper were also imported, being a decrease of 45½ per cent. Besides the foregoing, 433,400 rubles' worth of linen manufactures, 172,841 rubles metal goods, 208,543 rubles glassware, 252,272 rubles wagons, &c., were imported.

C.—Russia's Trade Across the Asiatic Frontier.

1. Exports.

Russia's export in 1880 across this frontier was 12,704,949 rubles, viz:

Of total export across Asiatic frontier:	Rubles.	Per cent.
Alimentary articles	1,321,539	=10.40
Raw stuffs and half manufactures	6,730,702	=52.98
Manufactures, &c	4,652,708	=36.62

The exports across this frontier of alimentary articles decreased in comparison with 1879 11.54 per cent., whilst that of raw materials and half manufactures and manufactures increased, respectively, 32.58 per cent. and 18.22 per cent.

a. Alimentary articles.

The grain export across this frontier is unimportant, and decreased in 1880 65.75 per cent., and was sent chiefly to Turkey and France; 48,515 poods of raw and 70,399 poods of refined sugar, valued at 758,513 rubles, were sent chiefly to Persia. The cattle export, which fluctuates greatly and decreased 43 per cent., was 2,226 oxen and cows, 371 swine, and 1,804 sheep, with a total value of 32,487 rubles. Ninety-two camels and 109 horses were also exported; cattle, horses, and camels went to Turkey, sheep to Persia, and swine to China.

Tea is also an article of export; 5,253 poods, valued at 118,556 rubles, having been exported, and chiefly to China and Turkey, the former 4,093 poods, valued at 65,776 rubles.

b. Raw stuffs and half manufactures.

Wool and silk are the leading articles in this category. Of the former, 208,773 poods, worth 2,149,724 rubles, 151½ per cent. more than in 1879, were sent chiefly to Turkey, Persia, and France. Of the latter, 4,363 poods of raw silk, worth 599,217 rubles; 22,119 poods cocoons, worth

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1,288,565 rubles; and 7,781 poods silk waste, in all 34,263 poods, worth 2,043,162 rubles, were exported chiefly to Turkey, Persia, and France.

The export of furs increased 83.87 per cent., and was sent chiefly to China, Turkey, and Persia. Hides, tanned and raw, increased 55½ per cent., and were exported principally to China, Persia, and France.

The export of unwrought metal decreased 42.56 per cent. Persia, China, and Turkey were the chief consumers. Of drugs of various kinds, 262,875 poods, worth 170,838 rubles, were exported chiefly to England and France. If from the 6,730,702 rubles' worth of raw materials, &c., exported across this frontier the amount taken by England and France be deducted, it leaves but 2,289,441 rubles as the actual Asiatic consumption.

c. Manufactures.

Russia, from her natural position, should supply her Asiatic neighbors with manufactured goods of all kinds. This duty is but partially performed, however, though the trade is gradually increasing. In 1879 the export of cotton goods increased nearly 200 per cent. over that of the preceding year, and in 1880 it increased an additional 2.73 per cent., being 76,107 poods, valued at 1,902,680 rubles. Persia, China, and Turkey are chief consumers.

Woolen goods, on the contrary, decreased from 4,500,000 rubles in 1872 to 873,732 rubles in 1879, when in 1880 the export rose to 1,381,209, or 57 per cent., Turkey, Persia, China, and France being the chief consumers.

Nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand and seventy-eight arsheens of sack linen, valued at 156,055 rubles, were sent to Persia, which also took considerable quantities of Russian glass and porcelain wares and stearine candles.

2. IMPORTS ACROSS THE ASIATIC FRONTIER.

The total imports across this frontier were 33,035,967 rubles, viz:

Of total import across this frontier:	Rubles.	Per cent.
Alimentary articles	26,311,427	= 79.65
Half manufactures and raw material	3,535,335	= 10.70
Manufactures and industrial products	3,189,205	= 9.65

being an increase against 1879 of, respectively, 15.43 per cent. 1.4 per cent., and 26.34 per cent.

a. Alimentary articles.

Tea is the leading article. In 1871 the tea imported across this frontier was 6,300,000 rubles, and in 1880 998,841 poods, worth 22,414,509 rubles, and was an increase of 20 per cent. over the import of 1879. In comparison with the tea import all other articles are unimportant, and are contained in the following table:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Principally imported from—
		Rubles.	
Fruit.....poods..	587,383	1,547,617	Persia, Turkey, France.
Fish.....do....	1,177,665	654,314	Persia, Turkey, France, Central Asia
Rice.....do....	855,553	575,735	Persia, France, Turkey.
Domestic animals.....do....	.....	351,755	Persia, China, Turkey.
Grain.....do....	362,647	258,777	Persia, Turkey, France.
Flour.....do....	140,135	230,148	France, Persia.
Drinkables.....pints..	1,718	106,241	France, Turkey.
Do.....bottles..	47,667		
Sugar.....poods..	23,524	63,296	Persia, China.
Tobacco.....do....	6,271	48,245	Persia, Turkey, France.

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The import of the last two articles in 1875–'76 was, respectively, 566,565 rubles, and 528,701 rubles.

b. Raw materials and half manufactures.

Cotton is the most important article. The import annually increases, and amounted in 1880 to 336,390 poods, valued at 1,403,283 rubles. The largest portion comes from Persia, the rest from France. After cotton come hides; the import constantly increases, and was in 1880, 80,511 poods, worth 391,078 rubles, or 10½ per cent. more than in 1879. China and Persia send the most, but a small part comes from Central Asia. The remaining articles are stated in following table:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Principally imported from—
		Rubles.	
Furs	31,919	393,003	Persia, China.
Colors and dyes	25,503	180,655	France, Persia, Turkey.
Unwrought metals	82,335	178,234	Turkey, England, France.
Coals	829,471	159,803	England, Persia.
Clay (technical uses)	337,658	127,936	England, France.
Leather	6,387	122,205	Persia, France, Turkey.
Silk	781	47,886	Persia.

c. Manufactures and industrial products.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Imported principally from.
		Rubles.	
Asiatic cotton stuffs ..... poods	23,479	590,463	Persia, Turkey, and China.
Silk wares .....do	1,415	510,112	Persia, France, China, Turkey, Germany.
Woolen wares .....dozen	8,884 3,882	464,039	Persia, France, Turkey.
Cotton wares .....poods	5,068	202,596	France, Turkey, Persia.
Machines, &c. .....do	26,801	164,026	Turkey, France.
Iron and steel wares .....do	24,603	160,245	Turkey, France.

D.—Channels taken by Russia's Foreign Trade.

The following table shows the course of trade as compared with 1879:

a. White Sea ports.

	1880.	1879.	Plus or minus compared with 1879.
			Per cent.
Exports:			
Rubles	10,215,946	10,441,562	— 2.16
Poods	12,130,562	11,631,329	+ 4.29
Imports:			
Rubles	780,188	907,725	—17.67
Poods	1,138,610	1,252,846	— 9.12
Total:			
Rubles	10,996,134	11,389,287	— 4.33
Poods	13,269,172	12,884,175	+ 2.99

The White Sea ports have only a value for the export trade, 92.90 per cent. of the whole trade done being export; 2,228,724 rubles worth of alimentary articles, 12.78 per cent. more than in 1879, were exported, as also 7,950,050 rubles worth of raw materials, being a decrease of 4.75 per cent. Of alimentary articles grain ranks first with 2,154,938 rubles, 12.47 per cent. more than in 1879. Of raw materials, the leading arti-

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cles are, flax, 4,566,585 rubles (1.02 per cent. less than in 1879); wood, 2,083,079 (10.16 per cent. more than in 1879); linseed, 904,810 rubles (35.15 per cent. less than in 1879); resins, 310,949 rubles (12.28 per cent. more than in 1879). The most important import article is fish, of which 588,535 poods, worth 531,399 rubles (18.38 per cent. less than 1879) were imported. The business of the various custom-houses of this district was:

	Exports.		Imports.	
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*
Archangel	9,793,994	9,498,899	1,001,980	650,667
Onega	840,253	255,602	56,582	51,832
Other custom-houses	1,496,315	461,445	79,788	77,689

b. Baltic ports, exclusive of Finland.

	1880.	1879.	Plus or minus compared with 1879.
			Per cent.
Exports:			
Rubles	200,571,434	232,424,885	−13.74
Poods	176,768,330	204,627,681	−13.61
Imports:			
Rubles	217,432,614	214,477,309	+ 1.37
Poods	130,343,241	118,442,466	+10.04
Total:			
Rubles	418,004,048	446,902,194	− 6.47
Poods	307,111,571	323,070,147	− 4.93

Of the total trade of these ports 52.02 per cent. was import and 47.98 per cent. export trade. The chief exports were:

1. *Alimentary articles.*

Grains, 88,023,809 rubles, being a decrease of 35.18 per cent. Hereof, oats, 6,293,187 tchetverts; rye, 3,745,147 tchetverts; barley, 491,669 tchetverts; groats, 295,610 tchetverts; wheat, 215,931 tchetverts; rye flour, 50,866 tchetverts. Total export of alimentary articles was valued at 91,312,662 rubles, being a decrease from 1879 of 34.54 per cent.

2. *Raw material and half manufactures.*

The total export was 107,178,652 rubles, an increase of 18.14 per cent. The leading articles were—

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent. more than 1879.
		Rubles.	
Flax.....poods..	5,741,297	34,612,691	7.78
Flax tow.....do....	938,050	3,156,683	.....
Linseed.....tchetverts..	1,318,543	19,805,296	6.37
Wood.....	.....	18,463,908	14.22
Hemp.....poods..	1,887,289	7,225,751	3.94
Wool.....do....	303,113	2,934,164	27.9
Bristles.....do....	50,556	2,541,939	8.37
Hempseed.....tchetverts..	177,188	1,568,519	65.1
Tallow.....poods.	243,126	1,292,854	5.85
Bones.....do....	955,470	995,170	32.31
Leather.....do....	45,510	691,696	26.5

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3. *Manufactures, &c.*

The total exports were 2,080,120 rubles, a decrease of 5.86 per cent.

The leading articles were, ropes and cordage, 161,974 poods, worth 939,865 rubles; increase, 5.14 per cent. Sack linen, 6,232,364 arsheens, worth 601,865 rubles; increase, 18 per cent.

The chief imports were—

1. *Free goods*, 36,998,361 rubles, being an increase of 11.07 per cent.

Hereof—	Rubles.	
a. Coal, 66,188,852 poods	10,225,023,	+24 per cent.
b. Tallow, 529,763 poods	2,544,096	
c. Machines for working fibrous materials	8,589,350	
d. Agricultural machines	1,230,551	
e. Raw hides, 172,769 poods	1,404,927	
f. Grain, 1,334,972 poods	1,951,641	

2. DUTIABLE GOODS.

Description.	Value.	Increase, +; decrease, —.
	Rubles.	*Per cent.*
a. Alimentary articles	35,144,427	+ 41.22
Spirits, wine, beer, &c.	10,781,061	+ 88 23
Tea	4,698,130	+ 13.16
Coffee	4,682,107	+ 16.12
Tobacco	3,768,813	+109.
Fish and herrings	3,252,510	+ 45.21
Fruit	2,556,518	— 7.76
Cooking salt	1,325,686	— 5.91
b. Raw materials, &c	106,426,508	— 13.5
Unwrought metals	45,921,553	+ 13.78
Cotton	29,822,298	— 27.14
Cotton yarns	6,598,988	— 43.63
Dyes	6,401,252	— 15.43
Wool	5,985,583	— 21.63
Olive oil	5,643,668	+ 0.91
Chemicals	5,694,419	— 0.88
Leather	2,098,600	— 12.13
Rubber and gutta-percha	1,845,184	— 25.21
Kerosene	1,432,996	— 37.38
c. Manufactures, &c.,	38,863,318	+ 16.95
Machines and locomotives	17,669,938	+ 75.81
Metal wares	6,574,159	— 17.83
Woolen wares	2,368,947	— 8.47
Linen wares	2,213,410	— 26.40
Glass wares	1,673,663	— 12.64
Cotton wares	1,293,592	— 0.52

The business done at the various custom-houses of this district was—

Ports.	Exports.	Imports.	Total trade.
	Rubles.	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*
St. Petersburg and Cronstadt	88,341,246	92,318,288	180,659,564
Riga	55,489,610	43,280,222	98,769,732
Revel	19,983,588	67,783,230	87,766,816
Libau	25,450,526	9,188,816	34,639,392
Pernau	8,229,420	156,016	8,385,445
Baltic Port	679,801	3,234,783	3,914,584
Windau	1,485,461	267,886	1,753,349
Narva	561,379	979,295	1,540,674
Other ports	350,364	69,403	419,767

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c. *Southern ports.*

Of the total trade of these ports 68.42 per cent. was export and 31.58 per cent. import trade, viz:

	1880.	1879.	1880.
			Per cent.
Exports.....rubles..	135,040,661	201,639,279	—33.02
Do.....poods..	108,235,315	176,735,007	—38.76
Imports.....rubles..	62,327,093	55,429,659	+12.44
Do.....poods..	31,267,833	27,289,728	+14.56
Total rubles.....	197,367,754	257,068,938	—23.23
Total poods.....	139,498,148	204,024,735	—31.62

The chief articles of export were:

1. *Alimentary articles.*

Total, 105,802,319 rubles, a decrease of 39.54 per cent. Hereof—

	Rubles.
Wheat	71,656,220
Barley	57,888,740
Flour	2,543,668
Butter (a decrease of 49.2 per cent.)	571,988
Maize	7,901,605
Rye	8,137,989
Caviar (decrease, 14.63 per cent.)	1,150,067

The total value of the grain export was 100,755,859 rubles, a decrease of 40 per cent.

2. *Raw materials and half manufactures.*

Linseed	12,701,358, being a decrease of 26 per cent.
Other oleaginous seed	4,901,305, being an increase of 23.95 per cent.
Wool	5,688,047, being an increase of 69 per cent.
Tallow	867,151, a decrease of 22.85 per cent.

The chief articles of import were:

1. *Free goods.*—Coal, 18,612,093 poods, worth 4,056,699 rubles, an increase of 65 per cent.

2. *Alimentary articles.*—Fruit, 6,841,812 rubles, being a decrease of 10 per cent.; tobacco, 39,984 poods, worth 4,152,111 rubles, an increase of 108.7 per cent.; tea, 55,574 poods, worth 3,446,699 rubles, an increase of 127.3 per cent.; drinkables, 1,569,757 rubles, a decrease of 4.48 per cent.; coffee, 1,563,072 rubles, a decrease of 8 per cent.

3. *Raw materials and half manufactures.*—Cotton, 907,788 poods, worth 8,536,446 rubles, an increase of 16.48 per cent.; unwrought metals, 5,839,230 rubles; olive oil, 3,995,265 rubles; kerosene, 439,017 rubles, and increase of 252 per cent.

4. *Manufactures.*—Linen wares, 2,690,811 rubles, an increase of 25 per cent.; metal wares, 2,098,658 rubles, a decrease of 5 per cent.; machinery, &c., 882,588 rubles, an increase of 17 per cent.; glass wares, 842,434 rubles; woolen wares, 500,000 rubles.

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The business done at the various ports of this district was:

Ports.	Exports.	Imports.	Total trade.
Black Sea:	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*
Odessa	55, 676, 794	49, 014, 427	104, 691, 221
Nicolaief	21, 878, 559	791, 069	22, 669, 628
Sevastopol	5, 920, 009	4, 279, 476	11, 199, 485
Ismail	4, 000, 215	429, 022	4, 429, 237
Reni	992, 625	306, 563	1, 299, 188
Kertch	639, 404	98, 921	738, 325
Feodosia	716, 659	21, 302	737, 961
Eupatoria	528, 637	44, 395	573, 032
Sea of Azof:			
Rostoff	22, 656, 728	962, 437	23, 619, 165
Taganrog	9, 135, 314	5, 968, 099	15, 103, 413
Berdyansk	6, 995, 245	163, 875	7, 159, 120
Yeisk	2, 268, 217	16, 369	2, 284, 586
Mariopol	2, 075, 452	61, 551	2, 137, 003

d. Land frontiers.

1.—EUROPEAN LAND FRONTIER.

Description.	1880.	1879.	1880.
			Per cent.
Exports.....rubles..	130, 537, 377	161, 908, 430	* 19. 38
Do.....poods..	101, 069, 171	123, 991, 557	* 18. 09
Imports.....rubles..	297, 793, 806	277, 357, 815	† 7. 37
Do.....poods..	74, 309, 341	56, 438, 699	† 31. 67
Total rubles	428, 331, 183	439, 266, 254	* 2. 49
Total poods	175, 378, 512	180, 430, 256	* 2. 80

* Decrease. † Increase.

Seventy per cent. of the trade across the land frontier is import trade. The chief exports were, out of a total of 130,537,377 rubles, as follows:

1. *Alimentary articles.*—Total export, 58,162,191 rubles, 44.55 per cent. of whole trade; grain, 37,452,952 rubles, a decrease of 34.22 per cent. Hereof: Rye, 14,333,123 rubles; wheat, 14,020,682; maize, 2,402,722; oats, 1,667,225; barley, 1,413,211; millet, 1,013,343; cattle, 17,772; swine, 705,699; calves and sheep, 311,343, with a total value of 12,375,272 rubles. Horses, 21,878, with a value of 1,558,411 rubles, a decrease of 32.27 per cent. Spirits, &c., 1,614,828 rubles, a decrease of 13.64 per cent.

2.—RAW MATERIALS AND HALF MANUFACTURES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase, +; decrease, —.
		Rubles.	*Per cent.*
Flax.....poods..	3, 310, 715	17, 717, 637	—48. 50
Hemp.....do....	1, 939, 043	10, 305, 089	— 7. 44
Wood.....do...	.....	10, 878, 233	— 1. 35
Wool.....do ..	485, 908	6, 741, 255	+24. 9
Linseed.....tchetverts..	289, 806	3, 865, 898	+39. 13
Other oil seeds.....do....	180, 566	2, 368, 519	.....
Hides and leather.....poods..	311, 290	3, 552, 081	+19. 84
Furs	.....	3, 179, 967	+67. 88
Bristles.....poods..	80, 382	1, 872, 847	+27. 50

The chief imports were—

1. *Free goods*, 30,972,725 rubles, an increase of 5.67 per cent. Hereof: Machines and spindles, 8,229,000 rubles; agricultural machines, 3,627,383 rubles, an increase of 30.28 per cent.; books, maps, &c., 2,908,613 rubles, a decrease of 11.09 per cent.; coal, 29,122,456 poods, worth 2,811,052 rubles; tallow, 249,139 poods, worth 1,586,102 rubles; wood, 1,353,469 rubles; ores, 1,111,465 poods, worth 1,314,098 rubles.

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2. *Dutiable goods.*—Hereof:

a. Alimentary articles, 79,296,205 rubles, an increase of 42.81 per cent. Hereof:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase, +; decrease, −.
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	*Per cent.*
Tea	993, 813	55, 505, 750	+58.26
Drinkables		7, 711, 519	+33.64
Cooking salt	5, 342, 384	4, 802, 978	— 6.13
Fish		3, 172, 495	+10.50
Fruit		1 514, 385	+16.38

b. Raw materials and half manufactures, 112,743,820 rubles, a decrease of 10.77 per cent. Hereof:

Articles.	Value.	Increase, +; decrease, −.
	Rubles.	*Per cent.*
Wrought metals	19, 966. 914	+ 4.00
Wool	18, 248. 860	—17.12
Cotton	13, 592. 652	+14.91
Cotton yarn	12, 949, 731	—27.00
Chemicals	12, 088, 895	—22.54
Silk	10, 474, 390	—21.00
Dyes	9, 398. 698	— 1.38
Olive oil	4, 732. 503	— 2.00
Furs	3, 609. 493	—17.00
Kerosene	2, 475, 789	—15.50
Leather	1, 560, 533	

c. Manufactures, &c., 74,781,056 rubles, an increase of 13.02 per cent. Hereof:

Articles.	Value.	Increase, +; decrease, −.
	Rubles.	*Per cent.*
Machines, &c.	27, 248, 230	+ +45.80
Meta wares	10, 226, 635	— 7.18
Woolen wares	9, 233, 608	+ 2.31
Cotton wares	4, 389, 838	+ 1.7
Clocks, watches	3, 472. 833	+19.3
Linen wares	2, 470. 168	+ 7.00
Silk wares	2, 241, 154	+ 6.6
Clothing	2, 088. 404	+22.00
Glass wares	1, 624. 661	+ 8.00

The business done at the leading custom-houses was as follows:

Places.	Exports.	Imports.	Total trade.
	Rubles.	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*
Moscow		133, 227, 539	133, 227, 539
Wirballen	*61, 798, 129	30, 666, 606	6?, 464, 735
Alexandrovo	4, 608, 998	43, 325, 476	47, 934, 474
Sosnowitza	8, 705, 986	16, 121, 856	24, 827, 842
Grajevo	9, 123, 922	13, 572, 872	22, 696, 794
Warsaw	6, 779, 152	12, 450, 027	19, 229, 179
Nedlaza	14 333, 180	3, 760, 593	18, 093, 773
Wolotchisk	9, 289, 356	4, 108, 921	13, 398, 277
Gretsi	5. 394, 684	6, 04?, 643	11, 437. 327
St. Petersburg		†10, 321, 401	10, 321, 401
Ila	4. 435, 593	4, 846, 950	9, 282, 543
Eydtkuhn	4, 405, 324	4, 617, 671	9, 022, 995
Kiachta		‡5, 11?, 762	5, 112, 762
Yalta	3, 590, 243	1, 160, 142	4, 750, 285

*Including 54, 1[illegible]8 rubles worth of goods entered in the local marine custom-house.
†Including 1, 1[illegible]286 rubles worth of goods entered in the local marine custom house.
‡Including 3, [illegible]5 rubles worth of goods entered in the local marine custom-houses.

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e. Asiatic frontiers.

BUSINESS DONE IN THE TRANSCAUCASIAN CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Description.	1880.	1879.	Increase, +; decrease, —, as compared with 1879.
			Per cent.
Exports.....rubles.	7,917,903	6,558,236	+20.73
Do.....poods.	1,614,866	2,406,696	−32.90
Imports.....rubles.	7,783,701	8,670,388	−10.25
Do.....poods.	4,514,565	2,811,498	+60.57
Total rubles	15,701,604	15,228,624	+ 3.04
Total poods	6,129,431	5,218,194	+17.46

Of the exported wares, 1,099,175 rubles, a decrease of 17.53 per cent., were alimentary articles, chiefly sugar and grain; 5,425,149 rubles, an increase of 32.24 per cent., were raw materials and half manufactures, chiefly wool, silk, and hides; 1,393,029 rubles, an increase of 24 per cent., were manufactures, &c., chiefly woolen and cotton wares.

Of the imports, 1,155,367 rubles, an increase of 44.38 per cent., were free goods, chiefly grain, domestic animals, and skins; 6,628,334 rubles were dutiable goods, viz, alimentary articles, 2,353,012 rubles, a decrease of 8.55 per cent., chiefly fruit and rice; raw materials and half manufactures, 1,461,842 rubles, an increase of 1.49 per cent., chiefly furs and cotton; manufactures, 2,813,430 rubles, a decrease of 27 per cent., chiefly cotton, woolen, silk, and metal wares.

PORT OF ASTRACHAN.

Description.	1880.	1879.	Increase, +; decrease, —, as compared with 1879.
			Per cent.
Export.....rubles.	2,267,163	1,966,184	+15.31
Do.....poods.	179,849	198,525	— 9.41
Import.....rubles.	2,469,050	2,632,749	— 6.22
Do.....poods.	916,458	1,222,475	—25.11
Total rubles	4,736,213	4,598,933	+ 2.98
Total poods	1,096,307	1,421,000	−29.61

Of the exports, the only one worth mentioning are raw materials, 181,555 rubles, a decrease of 14.16 per cent., chiefly unwrought metal, and manufactures, 1,993,274 rubles, an increase of 16.42 per cent., chiefly cotton, woolens, and metal wares.

The imports were, alimentary articles, 973,633 rubles, a decrease of 14 per cent., chiefly fish and fruit; and raw materials, &c., 1,44[illegible],627 rubles, chiefly cotton and skins.

CUSTOM-HOUSES OF KYACHTA AND THE RIVER AMOOR.

Description.	1880.	1879.	Increase, +; decrease, —, as compared with 1879.
			Per cent.
Merchandise, exports.....rubles.	2,519,883	1,971,936	+ 27.14
Do.....poods.	199,418	87,642	+127.54
Merchandise, imports.....rubles.	22,783,216	19 002,506	+ 19.89
Do.....poods.	1,044,355	897,980	+ 16.30
Precious metal exports.....rubles.	2,915,700	2,690,548	+ 8.37
Total merchandise, rubles	25,303,099	20,984,442	+ 20.51
Total merchandise, poods	1,243,773	985,622	+ 26.20

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Among the exports, alimentary articles, 129,480, an increase of 9.58 per cent., chiefly tea. Raw materials and half manufactures, 1,123,998 rubles, an increase of 47.33 per cent., chiefly furs and leather; manufactures, 1,266,405 rubles, an increase of 15 per cent., chiefly cotton, woolen, and metal wares.

Among the imports were alimentary articles, 22,441,256 rubles, an increase of 20.55 per cent., chiefly tea; raw materials, 101,628 rubles, chiefly skins; manufactures, 240,332 rubles, chiefly notions and silk wares.

E.—Participation of Foreign Nations in Russian Trade in 1880.

1.—Across the European frontier.

[In millions of rubles.]

Countries.	Exports.	Per cent. of total exports.	Imports.	Per cent. of total imports.	Total trade.	Per cent. of total trade.
Germany	138.12	29.	274.27	47.42	412.39	39.09
Great Britain	148.29	31.12	150.48	26.02	298.77	28.32
France	53.25	11.18	20.82	3.60	74.07	7.02
Austria	32.55	6.83	23.06	4.	55.61	5.27
Holland	28.20	5.92	7.52	1.30	35.72	3.39
Turkey	13.58	2.85	19.06	3.29	22.64	3.09
Belgium	18.90	3.97	7.42	1.28	26.32	2.49
Other countries	1.86	0.39	14.42	2.49	16.28	1.64
South America	0.01	0.00	15.97	2.76	15.98	1.51
North America	5.23	1.10	10.90	1.76	15.43	1.46
Sweden and Norway	12.12	2.55	2.93	0.51	15.05	1.42
Italy	5.51	1.22	6.31	1.09	12.12	1.15
Roumania	9.96	2.09	1.79	0.31	11.75	1.11
Denmark	5.77	1.21	0.72	0.12	6.49	0.61
Greece	2.21	0.46	2.22	0.38	4.43	0.42
Spain	0.09	0.02	1.69	0.26	1.78	0.17
Portugal	0.42	0.09	1.14	0.19	1.37	0.13

2.—Across the Asiatic frontier.

Countries.	Exports.	Per cent. of total exports.	Imports.	Per cent. of total imports.	Total trade.
China	2.52	19.84	22.78	68.95	25.30
Persia	3.94	30.90	6.86	20.76	10.80
France	4.35	34.26	1.59	4.81	5.94
Turkey	1.76	13.86	1.31	3.97	3.07
England			0.35	1.06	0.35
Other countries	0.13	1.04	0.13	0.70	0.26

F.—Transit Trade in 1880.

The value of the merchandise crossing the European frontier in 1880 as transit goods was 1,960,987 rubles, an increase of 29.35 per cent., chiefly wood and herrings; and of that crossing the Caucasian frontier, 4,574,599 rubles bound for Persia, and 936,371 rubles for European lands, sugar, dry goods, tea, silk, and opium are the chief articles.

G.—Confiscated Merchandise

The value of the confiscated wares in 1880 was:

1. On the European frontier, 443,019 rubles, a decrease of 10.46 per cent.
2. On the Asiatic frontier, 21,809 rubles, a decrease of 43.69 per cent.

The confiscated goods on the European frontier were chiefly brandy, tea, and dry goods; and on the Asiatic frontier, tea, cotton goods and cattle.

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H.—Russian Navigation in 1880.

1.—ARRIVALS AT EUROPEAN PORTS.

Ports of the—	No. laden.	+ or − as against 1879.	No. in ballast.	+ or − as against 1879.	Total number.	+ or − as against 1879.
		Per cent.		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
White Sea	337	+ 3.06	545	+ 6.24	882	+ 5.00
Steamers	19	+26.67	94	+28.27	113	+28.41
Baltic Sea	5,696	+ 2.74	2,544	−10.23	8,240	− 4.03
Steamers	2,215	+ 1.98	1,219	−20.17	3,434	− 7.16
Black Sea and Sea of Azof	2,046	+ 3.81	1,864	−34.76	3,910	−18.76
Steamers	1,063	+ 8.69	722	−61.49	1,785	−10.74
Grand total	8,079	+ 3.02	4,953	−19.97	13,032	− 7.12
Steamers	3,297	+ 4.17	2,035	−26.43	5,332	−10.09

The tonnage of the foregoing 13,022 vessels was 2,509,444 lasts, a decrease of 20.37 per cent. The steamers' tonnage was 1,737,729, a decrese of 24.78 per cent.

2.—DEPARTURES FROM RUSSIAN PORTS.

Ports of the—	No. laden.	+ or − as against 1879.	No. in ballast.	+ or − as against 1879.	Total number.	+ or − as against 1879.
		Per cent		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
White Sea	871	+ 4.81	.....	.....	871	+ 4.81
Steamers	110	+29.41	.....	.....	110	+29.41
Baltic Sea	7,335	− 7.08	814	+ 88.86	8,149	+ 31.90
Steamers	3,156	−12.33	286	+123.44	3,442	+ 7.67
Black Sea and Sea of Azof	2,832	−28.59	987	+ 25.09	3,819	−19.68
Steamers	1,292	−25.57	476	+ 19.00	1,768	−17.23
Grand total	11,038	−13.55	1,801	+ 46.66	12,839	−82.67
Steamers	4,558	−15.92	762	+ 42.43	5,320	−10.67

The tonnage of foregoing 12,839 vessels was 2,478,222 lasts, a decrease of 21.37 per cent., the steamer tonnage being 1,726,246, or a decrease of 25.20 per cent.

Comparative statement of the relative importance of the various ports.

3.—ARRIVALS IN 1880.

Ports.	Ships.	Tonnage, lasts.	Number of crew.
St. Petersburg and Cronstadt	2,860	542,041	31,862
Odessa	1,093	500,670	28,152
Riga	2,806	458,351	30,683
Revel	706	175,129	9,877
Taganrog	1,093	147,975	7,901
Libau	1,261	136,779	11,288
Nicolaief	264	94,748	4,537
Archangel	757	87,730	5,573
Batum	773	81,657	8,811
Sevastopol	147	161,595	3,940
Ismail	444	45,352	6,174
Baku	578	45,058	8,070
Berdyansk	257	38,937	2,386
Reni	403	36,427	6,424
Poti	346	33,053	3,250
Narva	116	26,925	853

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Comparative statement of the relative importance of the various ports—Continued.

3.—ARRIVALS IN 1880—Continued.

Ports.	Ships.	Tonnage, lasts.	Number of crew.
Astrachan	175	22,578	2,345
Windau	220	20,172	1,627
Pernau	171	18,421	1,173
Astarin	218	16,540	2,194
Kertoch	138	14,214	1,183
Kili	111	8,444	1,072

4.—NATIONALITY OF ARRIVALS IN 1880.

Flag.	No. of ships arriving, 1880.	Steamers.	Plus or minus as against 1879.	
			Sailers.	Steamers.
			Per cent.	*Per cent.*
British	2,660	2,229	−14.80	−16.19
German	2,573	908	+ 0.39	− 5.12
Swedish and Norwegian	2,047	693	− 1.48	−16.20
Russian	1,541	473	− 7.50	−27.23
Grecian	1,088	32	− 9.79	+52.38
Danish	892	240	−11.42	+ 1.69
Austrian	668	541	+ 6.37	+35.46
Dutch	576	60	+ 9.09	+ 5.27
Turkish	483	.....	+19.26	.....
Italian	306	48	−50.88	−11.11
Other nations	198	108	− 3.88	+10.20

5.—ARRIVALS AT RUSSIAN ASIATIC PORTS.

Arrivals at the Caucasian ports of the—	No. laden.	+or− as against 1879.	No. in ballast.	+or− as against 1879.	Total number.	+or− as against 1879.
		Per cent.		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
Black Sea	477	−19.02	908	− 30.58	1,355	−27.15
Steamers	205	+28.03	10	+ 400.00	215	+32.71
Caspian Sea and Astrachan	919	17.37	52	+ 333.33	971	−22.17
Steamers	366	30.71	35	+1,650.00	401	+42.20
Grand total	1,366	2.32	960	− 26.59	2,326	−12.39
Steamers	571	29.77	45	+1,025.00	616	+38.76

Foregoing 2,326 vessels had a tonnage 200,460 lasts, an increase of 18.43 per cent.; the 616 steamers, 159,901 lasts, an increase of 21.16 per cent.

6.—DEPARTURES FROM RUSSIAN ASIATIC PORTS.

Departures from the Caucasian ports of the—	No. laden.	+or− as against 1879.	No. in ballast.	+or− as against 1879.	Total number.	+or− as against 1879.
		Per cent.		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
Black Sea	830	−36.83	474	+ 7.71	1,304	+25.60
Steamers	180	+14.65	27	+ 800.00	207	+29.38
Caspian Sea and Astrachan	579	+12.87	185	+ 87.88	765	+25.00
Steamers	330	+27.91	92	+4,100.00	372	+43.63
Grand total	1,409	−22.87	660	+ 22.45	2,069	−12.55
Steamers	510	+22.89	69	+1,120.00	579	+39.19

Foregoing 2,069 vessels had a tonnage of 187,706 lasts, an increase of 26.15 per cent.; the 579 steamers, of 163,403 lasts, an increase of 31.73 per cent.

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Nationality of vessels engaged in Russian Asiatic trade.

7.—ARRIVALS IN 1880.

Flag.	No. of ships.	Steamers.	Plus or minus as against 1879.	
			Ships.	Steamers.
			Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Russian	1,205	457	+35.24	+51.32
Turkish	897	9	−42.43	−66.67
Persian	58	.....	−23.68	.....
Other countries	166	150	+27.69	+30.46

In both Russian and Asiatic ports the arrivals were 15,358 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,709,904; hereof 5,948 steamers, with 1,897,630 lasts. The departures were 14,908 vessels, with 2,665,928 lasts; hereof 5,899 steamers, with 1,889,649 lasts.

I.—Customs Revenue in 1880.

1. *On the European frontier.*

Metal, 64,546,415 rubles, an increase of 10.78 per cent.; credit, 2,310,636 rubles, an increase of 35.78 per cent.

2. *On the Asiatic frontier.*

Metal, 3,869,054 rubles, an increase of 7.85 per cent.; credit, 67,989 rubles, a decrease of 0.69 per cent.

On both frontiers, 68,415,469 metal and 2,377,625 credit rubles.

The principal amounts are collected from—

Articles.	Rubles.	Plus or minus as compared with 1879.
		Per cent.
Tea	20,532,708	+33.85
Unwrought metals	6,002,442	+11.02
Drinkables of all kinds	4,426,157	+36.56
Cooking salts	3,443,276	− 9.37
Olin oil	2,744,372	+ 3.70
Woolen wares	2,696,222	− 0.67
Tobacco	2,363,350	+30.14
Metal wares	2,226,271	− 1.13
Cotton yarns	2,049,862	−32.63
Cotton	2,024,091	−10.06
Cotton wares	1,505,684	+ 7.24
Fruit	1,500,531	− 2.58
Wool	1,469,308	−11.99
Machinery	1,401,445	+59.26
Linen wares	1,037,061	− 3.27
Dyes	1,018,137	− 6.56

EDGAR STANTON,
Consul-General.

United States Consulate-General,
St. Petersburg, May 27, 1882.

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ST. PETERSBURG.

Comparative statement, by Consul-General Stanton, of the imports and exports at St. Petersburg during 1880 and 1881.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
Wheat ..... poods..	368, 289	2, 810, 526	114, 671	273, 046
Rye ..... do....	11, 526, 438	18, 690, 992	565, 635	690, 814
Oats ..... do....	26, 221, 755	30, 596, 511	880, 525	935, 92[illegible]
Barley ..... do....	1, 305, 283	2, 230, 633	129, 692	177, 70[illegible]
Buckwheat groats ..... do....	3, 025, 318	3, 349, 685	260, 008	323, 559
Millet ..... do....	451, 831	421, 315	63, 755	70, 044
Wheat flour ..... do....	4, 127, 975	4, 288, 362	983, 605	973, 721
Rye flour ..... do....	11, 013, 091	11, 456, 815	2, 341, 929	2, 811, 404
Pease ..... do....	543, 083	421, 571	49, 677	44, 714
Spirits ..... do....	1, 671, 789	1, 302, 753	279, 380	230, 223
Leaf tobacco ..... do....	306, 859	390, 592	130, 648	102, 643
Tea ..... do....	164, 479	152, 882	116, 640	169, 766
Sand sugar ..... do....	1, 764, 725	2, 184, 969	24, 346	43, 543
Refined sugar ..... do....	136, 238	99, 255	364, 713	350, 945
Meat ..... do....	1, 416, 370	1, 446, 466	71, 480	70, 056
Butter ..... do....	229, 643	361, 616	56, 250	53, 294
Fish ..... do....	633, 294	607, 110	200, 423	209, 03[illegible]
Herrings ..... do....	399, 413	323, 395	275, 456	171, 712
Salt ..... do....	762, 344	286, 885	351, 450	201, 416
Linseed ..... do....	6, 975, 317	6, 230, 569	42, 997	94, 726
Flax ..... do....	2, 531, 609	2, 533, 440	364, 034	436, 993
Hemp ..... do....	580, 366	586, 985	36, 772	65, 614
Cotton ..... do....	636, 362	511, 027	88, 967	87, 616
Wool ..... do....	181, 406	121, 129	69, 148	52, 342
Hides, raw ..... do....	70, 383	93, 143	95, 852	107, 343
Leather ..... do....	200, 235	189, 833	193, 646	175, 832
Tallow ..... do ..	450, 260	805, 316	92, 131	185, 932
Cast iron ..... do....	123, 541	223, 074	1, 014, 054	673, 942
Wrought iron ..... do ..	1, 518, 637	1, 365, 713	1, 296, 437	1, 050, 42[illegible]
Steel ..... do....	83, 188	55, 197	49, 210	44, 202
Iron wares ..... do....	690, 740	976, 153	1, 375, 894	1, 746, 8[illegible]
Rails ..... do....	945, 316	1, 008, 876	1, 558, 677	3, 711, 663
Naphtha ..... do....	67, 520	22, 128	2, 718	15, 559
Petroleum ..... do....	623, 906	1, 014, 270	259, 686	207, 40[illegible]
Naphtha residue ..... do....	336, 665	146, 020	1, 505	5, 797
Coal ..... do....	146, 632	164, 086	6, 396, 761	4, 743, 629
Firewood ..... do....	79, 381, 511	71, 270, 143	79, 370	53, 14[illegible]
Timber ..... do....	10, 683, 810	9, 220, 096	1, 702, 250	1, 457, 72[illegible]
Building materials ..... do....	61, 481, 265	59, 835, 703	1, 209, 168	1, 168, 649
Hay and straw ..... do....	2, 445, 804	2, 239, 876	73, 553	4, [illegible]14
Various wares ..... do....	19, 040, 898	15, 765, 349	15, 558, 391	12, 805, 58[illegible]
Total poods	255, 263, 531	255, 754, 769	38, 721, 504	36, 856, [illegible]4
Cattle, horses, &c ..... number..	139, 612	155, 299	292	[illegible]
Sheep, calves, swine, &c ..... do....	65, 526	92, 501	373	1, [illegible]
Rafts, value of ..... dollars..	194, 578	172, 151	.....	.....

Means of transportation.	Imports, 1881.	Against 1880.	Exports, 1881.	Against 1880.
		Per cent.		*Per cent*
Per Neva ..... poods..	172, 648, 005	+ 0. 57	2, 314, 634	—21.
Per Nicholas Railway ..... do....	58, 511, 441	— 4. 35	23, 936, 894	+ 5. [illegible]
Per Warsaw ..... do....	10, 220, 853	+42. 20	4, 993, 642	+18. 46
Per Baltic ..... do....	9, 354, 491	— 7. 29	4, 080, 435	— 7. 29
Per Finland ..... do....	4, 528, 741	—20. 34	3, 395, 899	—29. 29
	255, 263, 531	— 0. 19	38, 721, 504	+ 5. 06

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CRONSTADT.

Statement of navigation at Cronstadt in 1881.

Description.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.
Arrived	895	1,009	1,904
Wintered from 1880	106	3	109
Coasters abroad	37	9	46
Total	1,038	1,021	2,059
Coasters	289	296	585
Grand total	1,327	1,317	2,644

NATIONALITIES.

British	103	577	680
German	249	209	458
Russian	225	37	262
Norwegian	222	28	250
Swedish	34	107	141
Danish	94	43	137
Dutch	72	13	85
Belgian		6	6
Italian	3	1	4
French	29		29
Austrian	5		5
American	2		2
Total	1,038	1,021	2,059

DEPARTURES.

Destination:	
Great Britain and Ireland	690
Holland	250
Belgium	52
Germany	209
Denmark	65
Sweden	229
Norway	33
France	113
Italy	3
Black Sea ports	16
Vladivostock	4
Japan	1
Baltic ports	248
Total	1,913
Wintered	12
Coasters	108
Steamers sailed for Caspian Sea	21
Remaining as river steamers	5
Grand total	2,059

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RIGA.

Statement showing the imports at Riga for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Gold and silver, in bars, coins, and paper currency.	.....	$1,51*,304	.....	
Cotton:				
Raw.....tons..	7,655	3,559,463	$187,937	England, America.
Spun ..... do...	449	733,846	89,928	England, Germany.
Wool.....do...	286	377,157	6,976	England, Germany, Belgium.
Oil ..... do...	736	137,270	79,280	England, Germany, Belgium, Spain.
Coffee ..... do...	420	182,182	39,372	England, Germany, Holland.
Tobacco..... do...	112	132,746	39,786	Germany.
Manufactures ..... do...	342	662,031	99,507	Germany, England, Belgium.
Salt .....do...	22,175	412,452	78,594	England, Portugal, Spain.
Herrings .....barrels..	89,904	435,316	82,566	England, Germany, Sweden, Norway.
Champagne.....bottles..	23,104	40,432	28,531	England, Germany, Belgium, France.
Wine in barrels.....	777	240,981	108,275	England, Germany, Belgium, France.
Spirituous liquors.....	21	12,970	2,180	England, Germany, Belgium, France.
Petroleum	1,127	87,269	41,846	Germany, America.
Coals	138,381	844,893	Free.	Germany, England.
Guano	13,671	253,005	Free.	Do.
Machinery.....	5,941	1,450,052	278,985	Germany, England, Belgium.
Rails	1,713	121,948	60,159	Do.
Steel and iron, raw.....	19,617	1,111,307	399,554	England, Germany, Holland, Sweden.
Steel and iron goods	4,494	1,108,709	397,830	England, Germany, Holland, Sweden.
Pig iron.....	45,987	712,782	155,452	England, Germany, Holland, Sweden.
Rosin.....	4,603	171,106	Free.	England, America.
Sundry goods.....	.....	5,816,677	412,904	
Total	.....	20,115,898	2,589,722	

Statement showing the exports from Riga for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.	Whither exported.
	Tons.		
Flax and flax codilla.....	44,732	$8,545,915	England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway.
Hemp and hemp codilla.....	27,093	3,276,430	Ditto, and America.
Oats.....	157,366	3,069,815	England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway.
Rye	36,064	1,603,736	England, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway.
Barley	29,530	940,027	England, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Norway.
Wheat	1,045	65,584	Germany, Holland, Belgium.
Pease.....	220	7,275	England, Germany.
Linseed	48,205	2,325,495	England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark.
Hemp seed.....	9,074	319,782	England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden.
Tobacco.....	47	2,986	Germany, Denmark.
Hides	437	142,970	England, Germany.
Linseed and hemp seed oil.....	½	73	England, Belgium.
Bones	776	12,065	England.
Spirits:			
In barrels.....	3½	250	England, Germany.
In bottles	99,214	47,236	Belgium, Holland, France, England, Germany.
Rags.....	½	29	England.
Wood	.....	5,658,138	England, Belgium, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Holland, Denmark.
Sundry goods	.....	1,438,215	England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland.
Total.....	.....	27,456,021	

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Statement showing the imports and exports between Riga, Russia, and the United States for the year 1881.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Cotton.....bales	7,610	$3,539,463	.....	.....
Resin.....barrels	22,300	160,000	.....	.....
Petroleum.....do	3,167	57,260	.....	.....
Gasoline.....do	500	2,000	.....	.....
Wool.....bales	.....	.....	1,282	$116,200
Old iron rails.....pieces	.....	.....	2,595	12,773
Hemp and hemp tow.....bales	.....	.....	3,136	74,928
Liquors.....bottles	.....	.....	3,600	1,537
Cement.....barrels	.....	.....	100	185
Horsetails.....bales	.....	.....	483	47,522
Total.....	.....	3,758,723	.....	253,205

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'*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Riga for the year ending December* 31, 1881.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English	England	140	102, 005	19	3, 673	159	105, 678	444	296, 479	27	5, 886	471	302, 365
	Germany	206	124, 795	6	1, 473	212	126, 268	4	1, 680			4	1, 680
	France			1	196	1	196	20	10, 487			20	10, 487
	Denmark	28	19, 593	3	645	31	20, 238						
	Holland	1	467			1	467	26	13, 428			26	13, 428
	Sweden	25	15, 802	1	258	26	16, 060	1	376			1	376
	Norway	7	4, 446			7	4, 446	1	520			1	520
	Russia	87	63, 278			87	63, 278	3	1, 964			3	1, 964
	America	1	1, 039			1	1, 039						
German	England	16	5, 075	228	46, 406	244	51, 481	27	12, 918	205	41, 654	232	54, 572
	Germany	139	52, 318	163	25, 981	302	78, 299	125	45, 269	101	13, 124	226	58, 393
	France			6	1, 291	6	1, 291	26	11, 760	46	11, 798	72	23, 558
	Denmark	12	5, 979	14	2, 912	26	8, 871			1	160	1	160
	Holland	8	2, 741	29	5, 472	37	8, 213	15	6, 404	76	13, 360	91	19, 764
	Belgium	1	628	22	4, 539	23	5, 167	14	5, 688	48	10, 830	62	16, 518
	Sweden	16	6, 138	6	705	22	6, 843	4	880	5	670	9	1, 550
	Norway	3	784	1	118	4	902			1	90	1	90
	Russia	17	7, 629	11	1, 719	28	9, 348	1	308	2	620	3	928
	Portugal			3	750	3	750						
	Spain	1	340			1	340						
Dutch	England			30	7, 541	30	7, 541	1	450	32	9, 470	33	9, 920
	Denmark			7	1, 715	7	1, 715						
	Germany			9	978	9	978			8	810	8	810
	France			5	1, 168	5	1, 168			6	1, 180	6	1, 180
	Holland			166	50, 074	166	50, 074			178	55, 290	178	55, 290
	Norway			1	442	1	442						
	Portugal			1	355	1	355						
	Spain			1	258	1	258						
	Africa			2	616	2	616						
Swedish	England	1	293	11	2, 181	12	2, 474	3	1, 504	16	2, 752	19	4, 256
	Germany	9	3, 004	5	730	14	3, 734	8	1, 708	5	980	13	2, 688
	France	2	574	2	712	4	1, 286	5	2, 296	6	1, 810	11	4, 106
	Denmark			2	403	2	403	1	180	1	130	2	310
	Holland			1	111	1	111	2	1, 634	1	320	3	1, 954
	Sweden	54	12, 713	7	1, 416	61	14, 129	46	9, 228	2	470	48	9, 698
	Norway	3	538	1	356	4	894	1	250	1	90	2	340
	Russia	4	756	2	243	6	999	4	1, 730			4	1, 730
	Portugal			1	352	1	352						

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	Spain	1	610			1	610						
	America			1	368	1	368						
Norwegian	England	1	361	81	21,368	82	21,729	3	1,216	74	16,062	77	17,278
	Germany	6	2,015	7	1,240	13	3,255	9	2,370	3	410	12	2,780
	France			9	3,192	9	3,192	2	1,090	56	15,350	58	16,440
	Denmark	1	659	11	2,632	12	3,291	1	100	4	440	5	540
	Holland			29	8,818	29	8,818			45	15,420	45	15,420
	Belgium			6	1,970	6	1,970	3	1,016	9	2,806	12	3,822
	Sweden	3	804	4	609	7	1,413	4	1,010	4	680	8	1,690
	Norway	20	5,423	44	9,173	64	14,596	11	2,780	9	1,030	20	3,810
	Russia	1	333	1	231	2	564			1	90	1	90
	Portugal			2	334	2	334						
	Spain	1	324			1	324						
	America			8	3,722	8	3,722						
Danish	England			10	1,330	10	1,330	17	10,221	32	4,566	49	14,787
	Germany	5	3,577	4	537	9	4,114	1	778	8	1,860	9	2,638
	France	4	2,214	1	122	5	2,336	17	10,100	4	880	21	10,980
	Denmark	25	17,651	27	4,140	52	21,791			7	940	7	940
	Holland	5	3,298	2	424	7	3,722	11	7,160	4	330	15	7,490
	Belgium	9	5,742			9	5,742	25	18,375			25	18,375
	Sweden	1	251	2	328	3	579			2	220	2	220
	Norway	1	878	3	311	4	1,189			1	120	1	120
	Russia	17	13,031	2	190	19	13,221						
Russian	England	9	4,798	66	17,118	75	21,916	15	8,068	65	18,321	80	26,389
	Germany	5	1,361	12	2,714	17	4,075	5	2,204	16	3,022	21	5,226
	France			15	4,714	15	4,714	1	600	41	14,670	42	15,270
	Denmark	3	1,511	12	3,425	15	4,936			1	220	1	220
	Holland	2	1,358	10	2,775	12	4,133			26	6,780	26	6,780
	Belgium			4	872	4	872	1	300	15	4,164	16	4,464
	Sweden	10	2,792	5	1,489	15	4,281	11	2,812	1	250	12	3,062
	Norway	1	471			1	471	1	270			1	270
	Russia	23	4,440	5	908	28	5,348						
	Portugal			18	5,327	18	5,327			1	280	1	280
	Spain			3	762	3	762						
	America			1	659	1	659			1	640	1	640
	Africa			11	4,056	11	4,056						
Greek	Germany	1	1,004			1	1,004						
French	France			11	2,362	11	2,362			19	4,400	19	4,400
	Russia			3	936	3	936						
	Portugal			4	972	4	972			1	250	1	250
	Spain			1	184	1	184						
	Italy			1	238	1	238						
English	Belgium							17	8,554			17	8,554
Dutch	do									1	150	1	150
Swedish	do							2	920	4	900	6	1,820
Norwegian	Brazil									1	180	1	180
Greek	England							1	1,004			1	1,004
	Total	936	505,821	1,203	276,289	2,139	782,110	940	508,089	1,224	286,885	2,164	794,974

N. P. A. BOMHOLDT, *Consular Agent.*

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ODESSA.

Imports at the port of Odessa, Russia, 1881.

[Ruble = 65.8 cents.]

Tea	2,581,200
Coffee	1,881,400
Oil	2,897,600
Fruits	3,514,400
Tobacco	2,852,000
Cotton	12,117,000
Cotton goods	900,000
Linen goods	32,900
Woolen goods	236,500
Iron	2,702,000
Iron ware	940,000
Petroleum	303,000
Coals	2,668,000
Machinery	1,000,000
Agricultural implements	500,000
Wine	821,000
Rice	1,620,000
Sacks	2,084,000
Sundries	10,348,910
Total	50,000,000

RÉSUMÉ.

	Rubles.	
1881 imports	50,000,000 =	$33,900,000
1880 imports	47,774,084 =	31,435,346
Gain, 1881	2,225,916 =	2,464,654

Moneys, 1881:

	Rubles.
Russian gold	519,412.30
Foreign gold	683,186.60
Foreign silver	197,540
Paper	9,489,817
Total	10,889,955.90
In 1880	3,332,376
Gain in 1881	7,557,579.90

Amount of duties paid:

1881	5,114,525	
1880	6,157,403	
Less than 1880	42,878 =	$28,226.92

Exports from Odessa in year 1881.

[Tchetvert = 6 bushels; pood = 36 pounds.]

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
			Rubles.
Wheat	tchetverts.	2,019,746	28,197,465
Rye	do	321,528	1,929,171
Pease	do	10,268	81,664
Maize	do	329,468	3,317,874
Oats	do	95,242	285,726
Buckwheat	do	10,780	86,236
Barley	do	1,079,138	4,316,552
Linseed and hemp seed	do	220,426	2,204,265
Beans	do	44,704	447,040
Wheat flour	do	94,212	1,318,972
Colza and turnip seed	do	223,986	1,791,722

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Exports from Odessa in year 1881—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Poods. lbs.	
Mustard	727 10	5,816
Iron and old rails	40,327 20	20,186
Iron goods	2,323 25	16,615
Images and church vessels	1,276 10	127,630
Caviar	34,440 38	1,133,203
Leather for tents	3,312 38	33,129
Salted hides	33,825 20	33,825
Ropes and twine	84,485 85	168,971
Books of instruction	916 13	18,326
Various manufactured goods	4,654 07	93,038
Butter	15,393 10	123,149
Macaroni	4,109 28	12,320
Gums	11,005 30	660,330
Coarse cloth (felt)	21,351 29	64,055
Soap	1,009 20	3,028
Fresh, salt, and smoked meats	1,270 05	5,080
Sacks	1,017 20	12,210
Poppy-heads	68,282 10	68,283
Bran	214,360 08	107,180
Feathers and down	1,734 00	52,020
Salt, dried, and smoked fish	17,412 18	69,649
Tallow	49,212 22	246,072
Turpentine	4,977 21	19,908
Cheese	4,026 10	20,131
Spirits of wine	20,637 12	633,524
Refined sugar	46,295 20	231,475
Sand sugar	717 37	2,872
Composite candles	305 35	2,447
Common leaf tobacco	13,494 33	67,474
Bleached wool	83,349	833,497
Unbleached wool	227,096	1,362,580
Raw silk	10,722	1,072,230
Rags	51,997	51,997
Sundries		465,031
Deal planks ..... number	649,609	649,609
Domestic animals:		
Oxen, horses ..... number	14,180	425,600
Goats, sheep ..... do	51,226	512,260
Timber, piles, logs ..... do	64,403	128,806
Staves for barrels ..... do	225,306	22,530
Total		45,552,792

Navigation at the port of Odessa, Russia, 1881.

Flag.	Number of vessels.			Tonnage.		
	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.
English	219	207	426	211,187	203,483	414,670
Russian	173	10	183	184,480	3,210	187,690
Austrian	103	11	114	78,888	4,914	83,802
French	47	.....	47	75,006	.....	75,006
Italian	68	16	84	66,786	6,800	73,586
Greek	79	3	82	17,946	648	18,612
Belgian	14	4	18	13,922	4,530	18,452
Norwegian	10	7	17	10,282	6,142	16,424
Turkish	76	9	85	8,140	282	8,422
German	7	2	9	6,046	1,458	7,504
Danish	.....	2	2	.....	1,926	1,926
Roumanian	.....	1	1	.....	302	302
Total	796	272	1,068	672,701	233,695	906,396

Of the above vessels, 869, representing a tonnage of 788,000, cleared with cargoes. The steamers other than English were Russian, French, Austrian, and Italian boats, which are heavily subsidized by their respective governments, for carrying the mails.

The coasting trade is carried on by Russian vessels exclusively, and numbers 2,841, of 433,900 tons.

Only 180 of the above were sailing vessels, representing a tonnage of 48,000.

FULTON PAUL, *Consul.*

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POLYNESIA.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Annual report by Consul McKinley, of Honolulu, on the trade, &c., of the Hawaiian Islands for the year 1881.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Honolulu, May 10, 1882.

The year 1881 has been by far the most prosperous that this island kingdom has ever seen. Aside from the small-pox epidemic that raged in Honolulu from February until June no drought or pestilence has interfered with the planters, and abundant crops of sugar and rice, the principal products, have been safely gathered and forwarded to their natural market on the Pacific slope of the United States. Business of all kinds has been unusually brisk, undisturbed by failures in commercial circles, and the statistics of exports and imports show a handsome balance of trade in favor of this group.

IMPORTS.

The total value of all goods imported into the kingdom for the year ending December 31 last is $4,547,978.64; value of imports for 1880, $3,673,268.41, showing an increase of $874,710.23 in 1881. Of this increase $620,019.22 is shown to be on goods "free by treaty" from the United States, and the balance, $254,691.01, on dutiable and free imports from the United States and other countries.

The following comparative statement of imports from the United States and other countries shows the value of goods imported, the countries from whence they came, and the increase in value for 1881 over the previous year:

Whence.	1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States:				
Free by treaty	$2,026,557 90	$2,646,577 12	$620,019 22	.....
Paying duty	506,812 90	475,081 81	.....	$31,731 09
In bond	138,453 13	118,177 94	.....	20,276 19
In bond and paying duty:				
Great Britain and colonies	683,660 37	922,411 90	238,751 53	.....
Germany and colonies	48,688 99	123,713 23	75,025 24	.....
France and colonies	16,825 15	24,261 12	7,435 97	.....
China and Japan	121,219 26	77,083 39	.....	44,135 87
All other countries	4,435 35	5,394 16	958 81	.....
All countries, free	126,615 36	155,277 97	28,662 61	.....
Total	3,673,268 41	4,547,978 64	.....	.....

The principal articles imported into the kingdom during the periods named in the above statement, together with the value of those that are from the United States free by treaty, and the increase in the value of each for 1881 are given in the following table:

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Articles.	1880.		1881.		Increase.	
	From United States free by treaty.	Total.	From United States free by treaty.	Total.	From United States free by treaty.	Total.
Groceries and provisions	$253,950 57	$379,794 40	$296,323 59	$377,639 64	$42,373 02	*$2,154 76
Hardware, agricultural implements, and tools	156,979 41	215,088 33	194,449 91	267,531 27	37,470 50	52,442 94
Clothing, hats, and boots	84,394 60	226,169 96	104,418 57	257,116 17	20,023 97	30,946 21
Lumber	221,141 68	221,212 18	224,581 48	224,712 40	3,439 80	3,500 22
Cottons	87,115 44	151,434 60	125,556 66	212,405 30	38,441 22	60,970 70
Machinery	98,659 48	250,124 70	131,267 47	179,724 27	32,607 99	*70,400 43
Spirits	.....	81,132 34	.....	145,360 47	.....	64,228 13
Shooks and containers	5,219 56	72,257 95	8,716 01	122,972 00	3,496 45	50,714 51
Grain and feed	72,185 81	73,951 15	117,490 32	119,690 59	45,304 51	45,739 44
Tobacco and cigars	75,478 90	106,111 90	69,213 88	112,298 15	*6,265 02	6,186 25
Iron and steel	15,188 57	34,841 78	20,291 85	110,015 50	5,103 28	75,173 72
Building materials	60,622 90	82,287 85	63,276 62	107,441 61	2,553 72	25,153 76
Flour	99,551 70	100,888 17	95,485 47	96,598 47	*4,066 23	*4,239 70

* Decrease.

It will be noticed by this table that with but few exceptions the increase in the importation of the articles named is quite large. Of those free by treaty, grain and feed and cotton goods show the largest increase, while among the articles showing a decrease, machinery, though showing an increase in the "free by treaty" column, shows a marked falling off from the total, 1880.

The increase in the importation of spirits is also quite large, and has excited considerable comment here; so much so that a law prohibiting their importation is being strongly urged. This kingdom, with a population of about 60,000, of which 44,000 are natives, having a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to natives, has consumed during the year 1881—at all events the statistics show that these amounts have been taken out of bond for consumption—as follows:

	Gallons.
Brandy	18,178
Gin	12,154
Whisky	11,078
Sam-shu	9,429
Beer	6,712
Alcohol	1,516
Sherry	1,630
Port wine	940
Rum	391
Sundry liquors	751
Total	62,779

Or over a gallon *per capita* for every man, woman, and child in the kingdom.

The total value of spirits, wines, ale, beer, porter, and cider imported during the year 1881 amounts to $223,475.02, exceeding in value the importation of 1880, $95,455.60.

The import duty on spirits is a very important item in the revenue, the receipts under that head for 1881 amounting to $177,126.03.

EXPORTS.

The total value of all exports from these islands for the year 1881 is shown to be $6,885,436.56, which, compared with the total of imports,

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shows an excess in the value of exports of $2,307,459.92, a very handsome balance of trade in their favor.

The increase of exports over those of the preceding year is also quite large:

Total value of exports for 1881	$5,8 5,436 56
Total value of exports for 1880	4,968,444 87
Increase 1881	1,886,991 69

With but few exceptions, all articles in the list of domestic exports show this increase, principal of which are sugar, rice, wool, and molasses, as will be seen by the following comparative statements:

Articles.	1880.	1881.	Increase, 1881.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Sugar	63,427,972	93,789,483	30,061,511
Rice	6,469,840	7,682,700	1,212,900
Wool	381,316	528,489	147,173
Molasses ..... gallons..	193,355	263,587	70,234

Nearly all of the above articles were sent to the Pacific ports of the United States, 24,016 gallons of molasses, 54,000 pounds rice, and 16,220 pounds of sugar going to British Columbia and the islands of the Pacific.

The statement of declared exports from this consular district for 1881 shows the total value of such exports to be $5,881,966.81, an increase over the previous year of $1,296,249.76. Of the former amount the item $14,477.37 for miscellaneous articles is mostly for returned goods, $4,180.35 catch of American whaling-vessels transshipped here, $8,262.49 the product of islands in the Pacific south of this group. The balance, $5,855,846.60, is the value of home production. Of the latter, $5,255,034.23 represents the value of sugar exported, $393,338.85 of rice, leaving a balance of $206,673.52 as the value of all other domestic exports.

A comparative statement of imports, exports, and customs receipts for 1880 and 1881 as to those of 1878–'79, clipped from the biennial report of the Haiwaiian minister of finance, is herewith appended.

IMPORTS.

1878. Value of goods:			
Paying duty	$1,426,382 09		
Free by treaty	1,619,987 61		
		$3,046,369 70	
1879. Value of goods:			
Paying duty	1,922,618 06		
Free by treaty	1,820,355 33		
		3,742,978 39	
			$6,789,348 09
1880. Value of goods:			
Paying duty	1,520,095 15		
Free by treaty	2,153,173 26		
		3,673,268 41	
1881. Value of goods:			
Paying duty	1,746,123 55		
Free by treaty	2,801,855 09		
		4,547,978 64	
			8,221,247 05
Increase, 1880 and 1881			1,431,898 96

EXPORTS.

1878:		
Domestic produce	$3,247,879 49	
Foreign goods	214,492 35	
Supplies furnished	86,100 00	
		$3,548,471 84

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1879:			
Domestic produce	$3,587,503 76		
Foreign goods	116,214 21		
Supplies furnished	78,000 00		
		$3,787,717 97	
			$7,330,189 81
1880:			
Domestic produce	4,796,444 40		
Foreign goods	79,250 47		
Supplies furnished	92,750 00		
		4,968,444 87	
1881:			
Domestic produce	6,530,316 19		
Foreign goods	66,360 18		
Supplies furnished	118,050 00		
		6,714,726 37	
			11,683,171 24
Increase, 1880 and 1881			4,352,981 43

Comparative statement of custom's receipts.

For the year 1878	$284,426 42
For the year 1879	359,671 05
Total	644,373 64
For the year 1880	402,181 63
For the year 1881	423,192 01
Total	825,373 64
Increase for 1880 and 1881	181,276 17

NAVIGATION.

The total number of merchant vessels arriving at and departing from the ports of the group during the year 1881 was 258, with an aggregate tonnage of 159,341 tons. Of this number 181, aggregate tonnage 202,308, were vessels carrying the American flag.

The number of whaling vessels calling here during that year were 19; aggregate tonnage, 6,083, 17 of which were American.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers continue to call here regularly twice monthly, going to and returning from Auckland, New Zealand, and Sydney, New South Wales. This line consists of four steamers, two of which are American, of the burden of about 3,020 tons, and were built at Chester, Pa. The other two are Glasgow built, carry the English flag, and are of the burden of about 2,200 tons each. Both the passenger and freight traffic of this line is said to be as large to and from this port to San Francisco as from the ports of the colonies. It is confidently expected that during the coming year a direct line of steamers will be placed on the route running between this port and San Francisco twice monthly.

The trade between this port, Australia, and New Zealand has been very light during the past year, the imports amounting to $50,528.78 in value, while the domestic exports hence consisted of 45,071 pounds pulu (a vegetable hair used for manufacturing mattresses and pillows), and 273 pounds coffee. There is no direct trade with those colonies other than that carried on by the steamers. A number of sailing vessels, however, have brought cargoes of coal from Sydney and New Castle during the year 1881.

There have been 18 regular sailing packets plying between ports of

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this group and San Francisco, 15 of which were American, 1 English, and 2 Hawaiian. There are also 15 American vessels running regularly between the ports of this group and the ports of Eureka, Humboldt, and Puget Sound, carrying lumber and coal.

The number of vessels flying the Hawaiian flag engaged in the foreign carrying trade are 9, of an aggregate tonnage of 4,058.19; employed in the inter-island carrying trade are 40 schooners, 9 steamers, and 3 sloops. The number, class, and aggregate tonnage of these vessels, and the decrease of tonnage for 1881 are given in the following *résumé:*

Class.	No.	Tons.	Class.	No.	Tons.
Barks	5	3,142.2095	Steamers	9	2,216.4395
Brigs	2	557.8495	Sloops	3	30.6995
Schooners	40	3,170.8295	Brigantines	1	220.4595

Total number, 60; tons, 9,338.5695; decrease, 1881, 810.3495 tons.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Mention was made by Vice-Consul Hastings, in his yearly report for 1880, of the success attending the boring of artesian wells on this island (Oahu). This important feature has been more fully developed during the past year, and the number of flowing wells have increased to 7, while 6 or 8 others are under way on different parts of this island with every prospect of success.

Wells have been sunk on different parts of the other islands of Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii, but as yet without striking a supply of flowing water. Doubtless the next legislature will appropriate a sufficient sum to thoroughly test the question of obtaining flowing wells on different parts of the group, as it is a matter of great importance to the agricultural interests of this kingdom.

I append hereto an article clipped from the Hawaiian Annual, published in this city, from the pen of the Hon. Laurence McCully, first associate justice of the supreme court here, on the subject of "artesian wells," which is a very interesting treatise and may prove of value to scientists and others:

The question of obtaining flowing water by artesian or deep boring had been lying in the minds of some island residents for many years. The weight of scientific opinion was that it could not be obtained, as the islands were supposed to be constituted geologically; that the lava and coral formation did not furnish such a basin with upper and lower strata of clay or other retainer as when pierced would compel the water therein to rise to the surface, and that the physical features of the islands permitting the escape of subterraneous water into the bed of the ocean at a lower depth made it unreasonable to expect that it would rise through a boring above the sea level. This view of the scientists may have contributed to the delay of an experiment, yet we are rather disposed to say that the time had not arrived till the wealth and reciprocity period brought it.

Mr. James Campbell must be credited with the first flowing artesian well in this kingdom. In a visit to California he engaged Mr. James Ashley, a professional wellborer, who commenced work about July 1, 1879, on a part of Mr. Campbell's Honouliuli estate, lying near the shore of Pearl River lagoon, on a flat of about ten feet above sea level. At 240 feet the water commenced to overflow. The bore was continued to 273 feet, the flow increasing and coming to rise from one-half to two-thirds of an inch crown above the pipe, 7 inches in diameter.

This success was a happy surprise to the community. Though comparatively few of the Honolulu citizens saw it, as it was 15 miles from town, they received the testimony of eyewitnesses that there was there a sheet of pure water flowing like a dome of glass from all sides of the well casing, and continuing to flow night and day, without diminution.

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Mr. Ashley made several more borings on this estate, without results. His apparatus, worked only by hand, was too light to drill through the hardest rock, and the other borings were abandoned too soon for success. One instance must be noticed. The site of an old spring was cleared out at Lihue, about 700 feet above the sea-level, and a boring made of 75 feet, and then discontinued without a flow of water. Several months after, the water was said to have commenced flowing and to be yet flowing in quantity valuable for watering stock. But this cannot be considered a true artesian well, nor to afford much encouragement that water can be obtained by boring at such high levels above the sea.

The next well boring was originated by Mr. M. A. Marques, a gentleman not long resident in the kingdom, who had built his house on the dry flat land at the mouth of Manoa Valley. Water was a necessity, and the success of Mr. Campbell did not discourage the idea that flowing wells might be obtained; however, it might be that Mr. Marques would have made the attempt without that precedent. Briefly, it may be said that several gentlemen combined with Mr. Marques to bear the risk and expense of artesian wells on different pieces of land with which they were concerned. Mr. Pierce, a well-borer, was brought from California to inspect and confer, and after procuring tools from abroad began operations on Mr. Marques' premises on February 25, 1880. Flowing water was struck April 28. Mr. Marques' memorandum of his well is as follows: The first stratum of earth was 10 feet; after which sandy layers and soft coral were found alternately. At 30 feet the first volcanic rock; at 35 feet first surface water; after which different strata of black iron lava alternated with sand and gravel. At 70 feet the first clay, which continued with hardly any variation for more than 100 feet; after which different strata of very hard rock, the smooth lava called here *pahoe*. At 230 feet a stream of water was traversed which cleansed the muddy water in the hole, but did not raise its level. At 250 feet a new layer of clay, after which another of hard rock. At 265 feet the water raised in the hole from 35 feet (its constant level below the surface) up to 20 feet, and when down to 273 feet the water suddenly rushed up to 10 feet above the surface. The boring was continued down to 295 feet, the water rapidly increasing.

The overflow of this well may be said to have been a public joy. Being easily accessible from the city, it was visited by hundreds who saw with a kind of fascination the newly-opened fountain of sweet, soft water. It was hailed as the promise of beauty and fertility for thousands of acres of almost useless land.

We shall have occasion to see that there are probably some close limitations of the area of obtaining flowing water, and proceed to sketch the further history of our wells.

The next boring was done on the premises of Judge McCully, where on the 15th September, 1880, a fine flow was obtained and named the Ontario well. It greatly exceeded what had hitherto been got, although since then thrown by comparison among the lesser wells. Sugar-planters, accustomed to irrigate, variously estimated that the stream was sufficient to irrigate from 60 to 120 acres of cane, as the nature of the soil might require more or less water. Being nearer town and directly on the road, and the volume being larger, this well renewed the public interest and enthusiasm, and hope of a new source of prosperity to the country.

The next well, Mr. Ward's, after a tedious boring of more than six months, yielded a flow rather exceeding the last, but was greatly surpassed a few months later by one on Kewalo. In July last a well, the St. Lawrence, bored on another lot of Judge McCully's, struck a vein of remarkable volume. And in the same month another well of equal amount was obtained, at Kamoiliili. Mr. Jaeger's well was the next; it has an abundant stream, and is the first which has been cased with durable pipes screwed together, and water-tight from top to bottom. A very interesting fact in this boring was that a piece of cocoanut wood was found at 222 feet. This well is estimated to flow 10,000 gallons per hour. The St. Lawrence well has been computed to flow more than 50,000 gallons per hour. The writer regrets that he is unable to present accurate statements of the amount of flow of any of the wells, or even approximate estimates of most of them. The water of all of them is sweet, soft, and crystal pure.*

The successful borings (except Campbell's, and one quite recently at Laie, Oahu) to this date all lie to the east of Honolulu, between the city and Diamond Head.

* October 7 flowing water was got at the intersection of the lines of four lots of Lunalilo and Piikoi streets, owned by Captain Babcock and three others; elevation above sea, 37.38 feet. Water rises 4 feet 7 inches above ground; a good stream and sufficient supply for these premises. This follows the 41-2-foot theory, and the rule that the higher above the sea-level, the less, other things being equal, is the flow.

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The following table gives the altitude above mean tide and the depth of the bore of the above-mentioned and some other borings:

Wells.	Above sea-level.	Depth.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
Kewalo well	5.91	About 610
Ward's	13.36	About 510
The Ontario	25.24	418
Marquez	36.67	295
Dillingham's	38.72	About 300
Jaeger's	28.38	About 315
Moiliili, about	15.00	About 430
Widemann's, no flow	47.7	419
Makiki Reservoir, no flow	150.00	Over 900
The King's, no flow	200.00	970

The theory has been advanced by Mr. George Fesler, an intelligent and skillful well-borer, that in the district above described, and within which these wells are, the water reservoir has a head of from 41 to 42 feet; that, no boring at an altitude exceeding this will obtain a flowing well, and that, on the other hand, flowing water is certain to be obtained everywhere in this territory, and under the 41-2-foot line of altitude, and corresponding to this, that the flow of water in any well is less the higher the pipe is carried up, and would be greater from points below the level of the ground if it were stopped and drawn off through a deep cutting.

We will say of this theory that we know thus far of no facts to controvert it, and of several which support it strongly. Thus in the Widemann well the water rose to within 5 feet of the surface upon striking the water-bearing stratum, and, although the boring was continued 200 feet further in the same stratum, no stream, vein, or source was struck to raise it to the surface. It stands at 42 feet above sea-level. The Jaeger well is in a line between the above and the sea, but, being only 28.38 altitude, has a strong flow at the ground. The pipe, being carried up 14.5 feet, stops the water at 42.88 elevation. So the St. Lawrence well at 25 feet is stopped by a pipe about 17 feet higher; that is, at about 42 feet. The Dillingham well, at 38.72 feet elevation, is stopped at the same 42-foot line. The well in progress at the government reservoir, Makiki Valley, down 900 feet at this time, has water standing at a corresponding point, and the King's well was discontinued after going 770 feet below the sea-level, the water not rising higher than this level, and not rising by the last 300 or 400 feet of boring, and the boring continuing in the same water-bearing stratum.

The other fact is that no boring has failed to procure a flow below the 42-foot line, where it has been carried down to the stratum which furnishes all these wells.

It will be seen by the figures above that this stratum is not horizontal. It is reached at from 200 feet below sea-level to 700 and more. There is a boring, not mentioned above, near Moiliili, of 730 feet, which does not reach the true water bearing-stratum, although there is a small overflow of water from the clay which lies just above it. The different soundings now made indicate that it dips towards the sea, but there are so many variations, east and west, that it would be unsafe yet to say what is the profile in any direction.

But what is this water-bed? The well-borers all report that it is black rock and lava, generally covered by a very hard shell. Below this the rock is of varying density. This water-bed has never been bored through. The deepest borings after striking this do not reach anything else. The water sometimes comes up in a gradual increase as the boring continues in the rock, as if it were furnished by minute viens; at other times there is a sudden flow, as if a subterranean stream were opened. We have not heard of the drill dropping into an open space which is a reservoir of water.

Whence comes the water? We should say from the mountain center of the island. Is it exhaustible? Time will show us whether we can exhaust, or let us say diminish, the flow of any well by the number of wells. Doubtless wells enough might be sunk to divide the supply or cut off the flow of some.

The question of how far these wells can be obtained throughout the islands is yet unsolved, and can only be determined by trials. It would seem to be established that flowing water cannot be had higher than 42 feet east of Honolulu. We should not be hopeful of obtaining a flow on higher land than this anywhere, Mr. Campbell's spring at 700 feet notwithstanding. There is a boring east of Diamond Head, at Waialae, where the ground may be nine feet above sea-level; the water-bearing rock was struck at 70 feet below the surface, and water rose 6 feet and to within 5 feet of the surface. There it stands, although the boring has been run down 400 feet. Is our artesian basin bounded on one side by Diamond Head, and is there no basin between that and Koko Head?

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Two borings have been made in the Waianae Valley 600 to 800 feet thus far without success. No thorough trial has been made at Waimanalo or Kallua, which lie on the other side of the mountain chain opposite the flowing wells.

On Maui the boring for Waikapu Plantation, starting at 350 feet above sea-level, has been abandoned, and no flowing well is yet reported from that island. At Kekaha, on Kauai, at a site about 20 feet above sea-level, surface water was reached at 20 feet. At 180 feet the water rose 13 feet, to within 7 feet of the surface, and does not rise higher from a bore of 400 to 500 feet.

On Hawaii the only trial is that at Mahuko by Mr. Wilder, now in progress, and reported at 666 feet on the 19th of November. The need of water at this point, the harbor and the terminus of a railroad, and which is naturally a desert, is so great that the attempt will not be abandoned under a bore of 1,000 feet.

In concluding this article let the writer say he regrets that he has not been able to give scientific detail of the formations passed through, and in all cases the exact altitudes above sea-level and the depths bored, and exact measurements of the volume discharged. The article is intended only to present a sketch to date of what has been done and attempted in artesian wells in the two years since a beginning was made.

It needs many more trials to determine the limits and the extent of the artesian basins of the different islands, and different parts of each.

The following suggestions are added by another writer:

It seems evident that the great central mass of water-bearing rock described must be completely separated by impervious strata from the surrounding ocean. Were it not so, the water it contains would necessarily escape into the sea, instead of standing 42 feet above it, as it appears uniformly to do. By the borings it appears that the containing strata are composed of very compact clay, many feet in thickness. These are covered again by other strata of sand, coral, and clay, with overlying beds of lava. It seems a necessary inference that these strata were gradually and successively deposited upon the ancient bed of sea. This bed was the submarine slope of the slowly-growing volcanic mountain as then existing. On all ocean beds slow depositions of sediment from the land are constantly accumulating, upon which, near the shore, sand is also deposited and coral grows. On this ancient volcanic coast lava has occasionally overflowed these lower strata, enlarging the area of the island. Hence the successive strata of coral, sand, and clay, with lava, coral, and clay again before striking the water-bearing rock beneath.

These strata extend to a point now far inland, but which must once have been the vicinity of the sea-beach. They have a rapid slope in conformity with the normal contour of the ancient volcanic nucleus of the island. The upper and inner edge of these strata appear to be at a point which is now 42 feet above the sea-level, but which must at the period of original deposition have been just below the level of the sea from which the clay was deposited. Hence it is to be inferred that a later elevation of the region at least 42 feet above sea-level took place at the early period in question.

There are abundant evidences of somewhat recent elevation of the greater part of the island of Oahu. Such an elevation seems to furnish favorable conditions, as above suggested, for flowing artesian wells. There is little evidence, so far as the writer knows, of a similar elevation in any of the other islands of this group.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR.

Under this head I submit the report of the president of the board of immigration, which embraces all points of interest in connection there with. The table following the report is of special value.

The sum appropriated by the last legislature for the encouragement of immigration was $100,000. Of this sum $17,924.05 was expended in meeting the liabilities incurred in the previous biennial period, leaving the sum of $82,075.95 to be expended during this past biennial period. Of this amount the following sums have been spent:

South Sea Islanders, 895	$44,582 50
Portuguese, 1,130	22,857 20
Norwegians, 612	9,183 75
Germans, 128	2,252 50
General expenses	3,200 00
Total	82,075 95

The entire cost of South Sea immigration is $115,889.34, of which the sum of $61,562.04 was paid out of the appropriation, and the remainder

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from receipts from employers of labor and from insurance upon vessels lost.

The entire cost of importing laborers is, per head, as follows:

South Sea Islanders	$129 50
Portuguese	83 00
Norwegians	120 00
Germans	66 00

The cost per head to this government was:

South Sea Islanders	$49 80
Portuguese	20 20
Norwegians	15 00
Germans	17 60

The average cost to this government of these 2,912 immigrants is about $26 each.

The annexed account will show the expenses of the board are encouraging immigration.

The high cost of the South Sea Islanders is due to the great expense in fitting out, storing, and maintaining the vessels Pomare, Hawaii, and Storm Bird. The last two vessels were lost while on their voyages, but insurance upon them was recovered. The Pomare required extensive repairs, and was therefore sold. The expenses of obtaining South Sea Islanders were largely incurred during the previous biennial period of 1878–'80, and, as I have before stated, the sum of $17,924.05 was paid out to meet this expense from the appropriation of this biennial period. The experience gained in introducing South Sea Islanders convinces the board that immigration can be much more cheaply effected by contracting with persons who are in the business of transporting people than by running vessels at the expense of the government. It appears from the foregoing statement that considerable efforts have been made by the board to introduce laborers into the kingdom. No special measures have been taken to bring in Chinese labor; at the same time there has been an immigration of 5,826 Chinese during the last two years, and 1,270 have left the country, leaving a gain of 4,556. These, with the other immigrants, make a total of 7,468 persons, of whom 5,833 are males, and the remainder women and children. The returns show that of male contract laborers there were—

Portuguese	473
Germans	31
Norwegians	369
South Sea Islanders	332
New Hebrides	72
Total males	1,277

CHINESE.

There are no authentic returns of the Chinese population, but it is estimated at 13,500. The immigrants bring no women with them as a rule. Statistics recently furnished by planters show that about 5,000 are employed on sugar plantations. A very large number are occupied in cultivating rice, which is a profitable business. Others are engaged in garden-vegetable cultivation and in domestic services. An examination of the directory for the kingdom (George Bowser's) shows that out of about 692 firms and persons engaged in business in Honolulu, 219 are Chinese, 40 are Hawaiians, and the rest are of other nationalities.

Lately the cultivation of taro has engaged the attention of the Chinese, while the natives are disposed to cultivate it less. It appears from the

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returns made by the planters that the Chinese are generally preferred as laborers. The situation of the Chinese in the kingdom, their disinclination to bring women with them, their intermarriage with native women or alliances with them, their great thrift, their aptitude for every kind of business, raise a number of social and political questions which cannot be discussed here. If more Chinese labor is needed it can probably be obtained. It is possible that labor contracts may be made with them, by which they can be kept in the country for a period of five years, and then be returned to China, at the option of the Hawaiian Government. This course has been adopted in several countries where the permanent settlement of a large number of Chinese is feared. Owing to misrepresentations from this kindgom, the viceroy of Canton has forbidden the emigration of Chinese from that port. It is hoped that measures will be taken to correct the misunderstanding of the viceroy, so that if it is deemed best to encourage further Chinese immigration it may not be obstructed.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

These laborers have not, generally, given satisfaction. They quickly yield to disease, and the rate of mortality is great. The planters do not call for them, with one exception. The appointment of Rev. H. Bingham as protector of South Sea Islanders has resulted in benefit to them. He has visited them and listened to their complaints; has obtained redress in some instances, and has brought some cases before the courts.

NEW HEBRIDES PEOPLE.

These make excellent laborers, but the conditions under which they are usually obtained make it impossible for the board to make further efforts in this direction. These people are still savages, and their islands cannot be approached with safety. There is much reason to believe that kidnapping is constantly practiced in securing them. If only legitimate means are resorted to, few could be obtained. The demand from Fiji and Queensland creates a sharp competition for them, and any serious attempt on our part to enter that labor field would probably be thwarted by those who are now supplying those countries.

NORWEGIANS.

While these people are intelligent they have not proved to be good laborers, owing to the fact that the majority of those imported were taken from the idle classes of the towns rather than from the agricultural districts of the Scandinavian country.

GERMANS.

These have proved excellent laborers, owing to the care with which they were selected before they emigrated.

Large numbers of excellent laborers may be procured from the northern part of Europe, but they are not inclined to enter into long contracts for labor. Whether or not laborers from the colder climates will deteriorate in this climate is a disputed question. The experiment has not been properly tried. That they do deteriorate is certain; but it is equally certain that as a rule they are under unfavorable conditions. The matter of diet and hygienic treatment has been neglected. It was

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said before the civil war in America that the whites could not do field-work in the Southern States. It is now well known that great numbers do hard work under the hottest sun and are in no way injured by it.

PORTUGUESE.

These people are excellent laborers. Means have been taken to increase the immigration from the Azores. A few months ago large numbers were willing to engage as laborers; but the reports which were circulated in the United States, denouncing our system of labor as "slavery," and accusing our planters of treating the laborers with cruelty, and the reluctance of the people to engage in five-year contracts, arrested the immigration. This board appointed his excellency H. A. P. Carter a special agent with full powers to arrange this business in Portugal, and authorized him to expend the sum of $100,000 in defraying the expenses of emigration. This was done because there was a great need of laborers in the kingdom, and a delay might prove disastrous to the planting interests. It was believed by the board that the Legislative Assembly would confirm any action taken to secure immigration. This sum was provided for by the transfer of other appropriations if necessary. Letters of credit were obtained from Messrs. Bishop & Co., and it was agreed between them and the board that any drafts made upon them in behalf of immigration should not arrive here before the close of the fiscal period; that the amount paid by them should be reimbursed by the action of the Legislative Assembly.

On Mr. Carter's arrival in London he found the immigration of laborers partially suspended, but on reaching Lisbon satisfactory arrangements were temporarily made and a steamer was engaged to bring out the immigrants. Although the cost of steam transportatian is somewhat greater than that by sailing vessel, it is much more satisfactory to the immigrants, and will be used to a greater extent hereafter if possible. Transportation by way of Panama would be attempted, but there is a great risk of losing the laborers on the isthmus, owing to the great demand for them then, while there are no means of compelling them to fulfill their contracts by continuing on the voyage.

I was commissioned by His Majesty, and also directed by this board, to investigate the subject of labor and population on His Majesty's recent journey around the world. My report was made to the board, and is respectfully submitted to you.

From recent returns made by the planters at the request of the board, it appears that about 3,000 laborers are now needed on the sugar plantations. It is quite certain that 4,000 could readily find employment at the present time, as there are other channels of labor which require a supply. Four thousand men with three thousand women and four thousand children would make eleven thousand persons, whose transportation would cost about $800,000. The cost of transporting men would amount to about $350,000. The cost of transporting the women and children would be about $450,000. Whether a part of this amount should be imposed on the employers of labor is a serious question. The argument for imposing the expense of the women and children on the government is a very strong one. Every immigrant becomes a taxpayer, and at the expiration of his contract may become a large taxpayer. He and his family are creators of wealth; they are producers and their labor is wealth. It is estimated in America and in other new countries that every industrious immigrant is worth at least $300 to the country. It has been estimated as high as $500. A good horse

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worth $150. An industrious laborer should be worth $300. It may roughly estimated that the 473 Portuguese brought in during the last years pay taxes to the amount of $2,500. This amount of $2,500 resents a valuation of $150,000, while the total cost to the government nporting them, including women and children, was only $22,857.20. 155 Portuguese residents of Honolulu pay real-estate and personal s (excluding poll, school, and road tax) of $3,198. This is a taxa- on property valued at about $400,000, thus making the value of the rty of each Portuguese in this city about $2,500. If the Portuguese grants now entering the kingdom shall amass property in a similar it will be a most profitable experiment for the government to pay ntire passage of all immigrants from Portugal. If the 1,277 males ted during the last two years are worth $300 apiece, the total to the country is $383,100, while the cost of importing them, in- g women and children, was only $82,075.95. The 5,833 males ed into the kingdom during the last two years should be valued r wealth-producing capacity at $300 each, or $1,749,900. In this e the value of the laborer only is taken. No account is taken property which he may acquire, nor of the labor of his wife and . Every immigrant who pays an annual tax of $5 is worth the nation, as that sum would, if it were real or personal prop- y a tax of $5, or 1 per cent. Every laborer consumes at least alue of food and clothing, which sum goes to merchants who s upon it, and the value of his labor may be estimated at $150 m in the production of sugar or rice, substances which are also t is therefore apparent that there is no more profitable invest- n in the introduction of laborers, and that money judiciously for that purpose will bring large returns. These considera- uld have much influence in determining what part of the ex- immigration should be laid upon the planters. In other new s the governments not only aid immigrants, but grant them t of the national domain. Without labor land can have little nlue. This the new countries thoroughly understand.

LAWS AFFECTING LABOR CONTRACTS.

ne special provisions should be made for making those laws more ual which are designed to protect contract laborers. The laborer t always in a position to enforce his rights. Many of the contract rers are ignorant of the Hawaiian and English languages, and have knowledge of our customs or laws. While, as a rule, they are well ated, and the sugar-cane planters of this kingdom are unusually siderate of their laborers, there are occasions when a special inter- ntion by this government is needed to secure them fully in their rights. he masters or their overseers are not always just. On the other hand, n ignorant laborer is unreasonable and demands more than his due. especially is this true of immigrants, who find on arriving here that here is considerable difference between contract and free labor. In their own countries they are satisfied and eager to contract at certain rates. On arriving in this kingdom they find that free labor receives higher wages. They do not consider that they are at once better off than in their own countries, and that the planters and the government have been at considerable risk in importing them. They endeavor to escape from their contracts by making frivolous charges. The experience of other countries, especially the British colonies, is that some person should be authorized by law to act as a "protector" for the con-

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tract laborer. His duties are to inquire into their condition; to hear their complaints, and, if they are just, to aid them in obtaining redress. Very elaborate laws have been enacted in the British and Dutch colonies, which define the duties and powers of the protectors. I would recommend that a law be passed providing for the appointment of a protector and assistant protectors in this kingdom. Their salaries should be large in order to secure men of character and judgment and wisdom. The contract system of labor is not regarded with favor in highly-civilized countries, and while it is practiced here the strongest measures should be adopted to prevent injustice from being practiced under it. The records of our courts show, however, that the laborers have few complaints to make against the planters, while the planters have many to make against the laborers for desertion. Only by securing an abundant supply of labor, so that the laborer rather than the planter seeks engagement, will the contract system be avoided. Every effort should be made to accomplish this result, and not until it is done will there be harmony.

Whenever there shall be a full supply the contract system will disappear.

There is much diversity of opinion regarding East Indian cooly labor. In many places it is regarded as excellent, but the general opinion is that it is not equal to Chinese labor. It can be made profitable, however. There are difficulties in the way of obtaining it, arising not only from the reluctance of the cooly to emigrate, but from political circumstances. I would recommend that those who desire this labor be permitted to make the experiment of introducing about 500 of the coolies. In order to obtain them, however, the consent of the Imperial Government of Great Britain must be obtained, which can be done only by convincing it that our laws are not only amply sufficient to protect contract laborers, but that they are rigidly enforced.

In order to effectually carry out a plan of securing 4,000 men with their families, an appropriation of $500,000 will be required.

The laws which empower the board of immigration to pass ordinances for the control and government of immigration do not empower it to pass ordinances for the control and government of planters and their relations with laborers. This defect should be avoided. While the master and servants' act does protect the laborer, there should be especial provisions regarding immigrants and their employers. It must be apparent to every one that the question of immigration of laborers is the most important one in the kingdom, so far as its prosperity is concerned, and that it requires much energy, skill, and intelligence to manage it. The Planters' Labor and Supply Company has recently been organized here, with a charter granted by the government. This company may be made of great use in the matter of immigration, especially in the subject of transportation and in gathering information on the subject of labor.

The sugar product of the kingdom has been vastly increased, and it is now the main stay of the wealth of the kingdom. The planters have had to encounter great difficulties and meet with discouragements which would have crushed men less endowed with pluck and intelligence. I have annexed hereto a table giving the number and nationality of laborers employed and the preferences of the planters.

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Table showing persons employed on sugar plantations.

[Returns from 84 employers of labor.]

Nationalities.	Sugar-boilers.	Engineers.	Clerks and luuas.	Laborers of all kinds.
Hawaiians:				
Men	7	12	6	2,440
Women	.....	.....	.....	135
Chinese:				
Men	3	.....	.....	5,007
Women	.....	.....	.....	30
Americans	18	23	19	279
English	11	23	.....	68
Portuguese:				
Men	1	.....	.....	519
Women	.....	.....	.....	118
South Sea Islanders:				
Men	.....	.....	.....	568
Women	.....	.....	.....	334
Germans	4	4	14	143
Norwegians:				
Men	.....	1	.....	307
Women	.....	.....	.....	40
Other nationalities	7	.....	.....	243
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	15
Danes	1	2	1	.....
Total	52	65	40	10,243

Number of laborers desired, 3,117.

REMARKS.—Thirty planters prefer Portuguese; 37 planters prefer Chinese; 5 planters prefer Hindoos; 3 planters prefer New Hebrides; 1 planter prefers Peru Islanders; 1 planter prefers Swedes or Scotch.

Some statistics prepared by the collector-general of customs for this port for the year 1881 are transmitted herewith, to be incorporated in this report should the Department deem it necessary.

D. A. McKINLEY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Honolulu, May 10, 1882.

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Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Honolulu to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1881, and where produced.

Articles.	Quarters ending— March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	Total for the year.	Where produced.
Sugar	$1,199,574 67	$2,067,894 90	$1,196,190 34	$791,374 32	$5,255,034 23	Hawaiian Islands.
Rice	78,908 27	46,005 69	94,711 71	173,713 18	393,338 85	Do.
Wool	15,092 65	2,575 86	14,204 82	28,794 32	60,667 65	Do.
Hides	12,351 77	10,911 08	25,852 92	17,137 59	66,253 36	Do.
Molasses	9,577 20	6,679 72	8,543 23	2,323 51	27,123 66	Do.
Bananas	5,133 11	5,529 27	5,334 93	6,226 38	22,213 69	Do.
Goat-skins	3,999 77	.....	6,021 93	2,732 88	12,754 58	Do.
Tallow	661 44	3,073 70	4,741 86	1,062 91	9,539 91	Do.
Copra	.....	.....	4,757 62	1,849 87	6,607 49	Southern Islands.
Whale oil	.....	4,180 35	.....	.....	4,180 35	Catch of American whalers.
Paddy	.....	.....	2,756 57	.....	2,756 57	Hawaiian Islands.
Coffee	2,293 86	148 25	.....	.....	2,442 11	Do.
Pulu	.....	.....	291 34	1,154 15	1,445 49	Do.
Awa-root	916 43	.....	.....	.....	916 43	Do.
Seal-skins	.....	.....	1,022 25	.....	1,022 25	Southern Islands.
Sheep-skins	.....	.....	.....	560 07	560 07	Hawaiian Islands.
Tortoise shell	.....	.....	388 25	.....	388 25	Southern Islands.
Tortoise oil	.....	.....	244 50	.....	244 50	Do.
Miscellaneous	2,304 94	3,929 86	5,421 05	2,821 52	14,477 37	Mostly goods returned to United States.
Total value in United States gold	1,330,814 11	2,150,928 68	1,370,473 32	1,029,750 70	5,881,966 81	Total value 1881.
Total values for preceding year	785,512 82	1,233,165 79	1,564,649 22	1,002,389 22	4,585,717 05	Total value 1880.
Increase	545,301 29	917,762 89	.....	27,361 48	1,296,249 76	Total increase 1881 over 1880.
Decrease	.....	.....	194,175 90	.....	194,175 90	

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Statistics of imports at Honolulu for the year 1881.

[Custom-house statistics.]

GOODS PAYING DUTY.

ALE, PORTER, BEER, AND CIDER.

Ale, European, 7,438 dozen quarts, 5,985 dozen pints	$17,662 37
Ale, ginger, 653 dozen	678 85
Beer, L., 2,576 dozen quarts, 2,788 dozen pints, 62 kegs	8,439 83
Cider, 56 cases, 1 half-barrel, 27 dozen	259 06
Porter, 1,130 dozen quarts, 2,495 dozen pints	4,649 83

ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Animals, 3 colts, 4 Chinese bullocks, 4 coops pigs	465 00
Birds, 52 fowls, 19 canaries	70 00

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Blinds, 20	16 10
Bricks and tiles, 16,000 bricks, 16 casks, 17,000 pieces, 3 boxes tiles	442 37
Building stones, 25 pieces	77 50
Cement, 5,293 barrels and casks	11,844 88
Fire bricks, 50,999 pieces	879 58
Fire clay, 61,471 pounds	243 02
Glass (window), 442 boxes, 463 plates and lights, 47 dozen	2,930 39
Plaster of Paris, 46 barrels, 350 pounds	75 25
Roofing iron, 22,319 sheets, 233,012 pounds, 9,768 feet, 521 yards, 301 lengths	25,061 66
Roofing slates, 83,600	2,435 14
Window sashes, 4 pieces	10 00
Sundry materials, value	149 10

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, &C.

Boots, 4 dozen, 49 pairs	404 03
Boots and gaiters, women's, 4 pairs	12 79
Shoes, boys' and children's, 4 pairs	7 50
Shoes and slippers, Chinese, 5,572 pairs, 1 case	1,778 50
Slippers, men's, 12 pairs	14 67
Shoes, women's, 19 dozen, 1 pair	613 76
Shoes, boots, &c., assorted, 12 dozen, 85 pairs, 3 packages	707 16
Shoe blacking, 107 dozen, 77 gross, 3 boxes, 1 keg	613 49
Shoe brushes, 6	3 17
Shoe findings, value	1,244 59
Clothing, boys', value	2,858 52
Clothing, children's, value	779 78
Coats, 246 dozen	7,472 43
Collars, men's linen, 1,488 dozen	1,934 57
Cravats and ties, 485 dozen	1,134 91
Draws, 15 dozen	210 82
Jackets, 403 dozen	7,978 55
Jumpers, 128 dozen	636 60
Ladies' cloaks, 2 dozen	90 04
Ladies' underclothing, 260 dozen	1,640 98
Shawls, 374 dozen	6,467 15
Shirts, linen and fine, 340 dozen	5,042 98
Shirts, over, 1,999 dozen	15,767 02
Shirts, under, 851 dozen	3,131 54
Shirts, assorted, 2,301 dozen	11,590 06
Skirts, ladies', 194 dozen, 1 piece	1,578 76
Stockings, 1,469 dozen, 87 pairs	3,134 36
Socks, 3,899 dozen, 14 pairs	6,376 21
Socks and stockings, 620 dozen	472 58
Suits, 94 dozen	7,747 47
Trowsers and pants, 105 dozen, 5,843 pairs	11,122 97
Rubber clothing, 1,402 coats, 17 dozen, 21 pairs leggings	3,148 53

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Vests, 27 dozen	$411 38
Sundry assorted clothing, value	12,181 96
Caps, 335 dozen	1,618 73
Hats, boys', 37 dozen	209 57
Hats, children's, 248 dozen	359 33
Hats, cloth, felt, and wool, 1,728 dozen, 1 box	16,097 81
Hats, ladies', 205 dozen	1,449 67
Hats, straw, 2,407 dozen	8,921 45

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Bottles and vials, 1,196 dozen, 577 gross, 2 packages	2,614 62
Demijohns, 2,250 pieces	597 61
Glasses or tumblers, 2,511 dozen	1,604 54
Glasses, wine, 378 dozen	415 77
Lamps and chandeliers, 1,051 dozen, 153, and 135 pairs lamps, 37 chandeliers	4,953 01
Lamp chimneys, 6,191 dozen	2,337 67
Lamp fixtures, value	1,938 95
Lamp-wicks and wicking, 12 gross, 10 pounds, 1 case	19 55
Lanterns, 140 dozen, 1 street	1,386 95
Nappies, 211 dozen	204 01
Sundry assorted crockery, value	18,240 20
Sundry assorted glassware, value	2,532 56

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

Acid, 12,829 pounds, 26 gallons, 2 carboys, 25 gross	1,087 36
Ammonia, 7,042 pounds, 11 cases	1,620 95
Camphor, 1,244 pounds	362 89
Castor oil, 601 gallons, 509 dozen	965 49
Chinese medicines, value	2,912 95
Cream tartar, 1,439 pounds, 226 dozen	1,083 01
Dental materials, value	854 29
Epsom salts, 10,988 pounds, 6 boxes	328 94
Pills, 175 dozen, 140 gross	903 48
Sarsaparilla, 71 dozen, 10 pounds, 4 cases	553 77
Seidlitz powders, 150 dozen, 1 case	254 23
Soda ash, 80,199 pounds, 248 dozen, 20 drums, 20 jars, 4 barrels, 2 packages	2,486 63
Sponge, 294 pounds, 1 dozen, 7 strings	635 13
Surgical instruments, value	580 33
Syringes, 96 dozen	710 53
Sundry assorted drugs and medicines, value	19,518 86

DRY GOODS.

Cottons:	
Batistes, 3,685 yards	304 66
Blankets, 3,050 pairs, 1,301 single, 2 cases	2,851 62
Brilliants, 1,734 yards	142 30
Cambric, 4,723 yards, 64 pieces	621 54
Canton flannel, 714 yards	61 73
Checks, 362 yards	32 99
Corduroy, 2,435 yards	542 28
Cotton, bleached, 37,658 yards	2,275 31
Cotton, brown and colored, 30,832 yards	1,667 97
Cotton wadding, 10 dozen	15 41
Coverlets, 4 dozen	70 00
Damask, 3,835 yards, 31 pieces	569 16
Denims, 46,675 yards	5,573 05
Delaines, 2 pieces	18 40
Domestics, 15,062 yards	826 47
Drillings, 9,879	1,380 92
Duck, 2,373 yards	401 39
Ginghams, 4,278 yards	300 50
Handkerchiefs, 2,115 dozen	2,012 65
Jeans, 51 yards	6 72
Lawn, 11,504 yards, 48 pieces	954 35
Lenoes, 295 yards	23 54
Marseilles and piqué, 565 yards	90 56
Moleskins, 13,909 yards	2,948 85

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Cottons—Continued.	
Mosquito net, 14,533 yards, 383 pieces	$3,324 84
Muslin, 20,454 yards, 46 pieces	1,988 17
Nainsook, 2,407 yards	300 64
Nankin, 400 pieces	185 00
Prints, 338,801 yards, 5 bales	27,691 88
Quilts and spreads, 222 dozen, 411 pieces	3,434 32
Quilting, 869 yards	118 82
Silesias, 18,669 yards	1,421 09
Sheeting, 13,223 yards	2,280 52
Shirting, 8,764 yards, 6 pieces	622 80
Stripes, 3,366 yards	236 72
Tarletan, 65 yards, 8 pieces	45 35
Ticking, 13,737 yards, 20 pieces	1,331 42
Towels, 1,406 dozen	1,269 49
Toweling, 1,272 yards	103 94
Velvet, cotton, 6,498 yards	2,001 71
Sundry assorted cottons, 90,744 yards, 178 pieces	11,238 87
Linens:	
Cambric, 20 yards	8 72
Damask, 2,076 yards	032 77
Diaper, 1,362 yards, 2 pieces	241 26
Drill, 21,645 yards, 2 pieces	1,852 04
Duck, 2,021 yards	407 86
Gingham, 231 yards	57 75
Handkerchiefs, 1,689 dozen	2,361 93
Lawns, 2,731 yards, 198 pieces	811 71
Linen, bleached, 1,151 yards, 7 pieces	423 34
Linen, brown, 2,512 yards	319 82
Napkins, 220 dozen, 62 pieces	604 03
Sheeting, 1,861 yards	1,147 90
Towels, 1,234 yards, 12 pieces	156 57
Toweling, 695 yards, 2 pieces	1,086 94
Tablecloths, 244 yards, 9 dozen	358 18
Sundry assorted linen, 15,470 yards, 330 pieces, 2 dozen	3,173 34
Silks:	
Silk, 10,156 yards, 162 pieces	6,263 81
Pongee, 20 yards, 73 pieces	211 90
Handkerchiefs, 812 dozen, 715 pieces, 1 box	8,282 30
Plush and velvet, 2,651 yards, 2 pieces	1,268 91
Satin, 7,028 yards, 17 pieces	4,779 12
Woolens:	
Alpaca, 5,923 yards	766 45
Blankets, 6,101 pairs, 1,385 single	13,290 53
Baize, 15 yards, 2 pieces	54 17
Broadcloth, 2,960 yards	2,383 37
Buckskins, 2,666 yards	3,394 95
Bunting, 14 yards	14 00
Cashmere, 4,367 yards	1,880 21
Crape, 3,855 yards, 5 pieces	742 01
Damask, 818 yards	379 30
Doeskins, 1,989 yards	2,294 06
Flannel, 41,583 yards, 15 pieces	13,823 84
Merino, 14,217 yards	5,591 42
Mohair, 4 pieces	41 75
Reps, 939 yards, 22 pieces	1,178 32
Serge, 5,073 yards, 13 pieces	1,608 80
Table covers, 106 yards, 16 dozen	623 42
Wool, dress goods, 4,004 yards	1,453 29
Sundry assorted woolen goods, 20,916 yards, 7¼ dozen	9,705 17
Mixtures, worsted:	
Cloth, 3,644 yards	2,137 92
Lastings, 32 yards, 1 piece	38 29
Mixtures, flax:	
Burlaps, 23,621 yards	1,738 15
Hessians, 59,973 yards	3,283 15
Mixtures, wool and silk:	
Barege, 7,673 yards	1,161 32
Grenadine, 4,129 yards	794 61
Luster, 2,862 yards	471 97
Poplin, 3,071 yards	1,370 66

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Mixtures, wool and cotton:	
Blankets, 1,009 single	$424 30
Cassimeres, 5,226 yards	4,023 52
Cassinet and satinet, 555 yards	201 50
Cobourgs, 3,709 yards, 10 pieces	944 43
Italian cloth, 2,026 yards, 13 pieces	1,373 91
Tweed, 7,848 yards	4,673 73
Thibet cloth, 470 yards	144 16
Union cloth, 2,224 yards	1,035 77
Waterproof cloth, 3,401 yards	1,495 90
Mixtures of cotton and linen:	
Canvas lining, 2,171 yards	169 94
Chambray, 844 yards	69 75
Mixtures, assorted, 12,300 yards, 14 pieces, 158 dozen handkerchiefs	5,529 01

FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

Beads, 3 gross	25 00
Berlin wool, 637 pounds, 5 bundles	834 22
Bonnets, 11 dozen, 1 box	68 85
Braids, 330 yards, 232 gross, 327 dozen, 295 pieces, 31 packages	975 52
Buttons, 46 dozen, 4,587 gross, 248 great gross, 24 M, 2 boxes	3,819 85
Collars, sleeves, cuffs, 307 dozen collars, 56 dozen cuffs, 46 dozen collars and cuffs	1,043 65
Corsets, 206 dozen, 8 gross, 9 pairs	1,748 78
Crochet cotton, 83 pounds, 20 gross, 4 boxes	117 86
Dusters, 10 dozen	165 15
Edgings, 498 dozen, 81 pieces, 24,038 yards	2,876 11
Fans, 94 dozen, 5 thousand paper	508 42
Fancy feathers, 340 dozen, 178 plumes, 13 bunches	1,022 22
Flowers and wreaths, 769 bunches, 577 dozen, 3 boxes	917 87
Fringes, 1,008 yards, 300 dozen, 81 pieces	1,898 10
Girdles and belts, 49 dozen	177 67
Gimp, 61 dozen, 111 yards, 5 pieces	122 88
Gloves, gauntlets, 48 dozen, 8 pairs	477 70
Gloves, cotton, 29 dozen	53 96
Gloves, kid, 277 dozen, 49 pairs	2,709 78
Gloves, silk, 36 dozen, 3 pairs	128 39
Gloves, assorted, 105 dozen, 1 pair, 1 set	475 65
Gold leaf, 23 packs, 9 books, 4 boxes	215 20
Hat frames, 2 dozen	5 50
Hoods, 7 dozen	42 52
Hooks and eyes, 3 dozen, 88 gross	14 93
Insertions, 2,258 yards, 363 dozen, 102 pieces	531 62
Ladies' bags, 27 dozen	162 61
Laces, 2,342 dozen, 523 pieces, 4,140 yards, 2 cases, 1 package	2,831 18
Mitts, 80 dozen, 3 pairs	480 75
Needles, 1,312 thousand, 72 dozen, 5 gross, common, 450 sewing machines	666 78
Parasols, 125 dozen	821 88
Pins, 58 gross, 142 dozen, 167 boxes	242 14
Pins, hair, 2 gross, 21 dozen, 40 thousand	60 93
Purses and portmonnaies, 1,034 dozen	1,147 22
Ribbons, 65 dozen, 6,704 pieces, 214 yards	7,488 78
Scarfs, 198 dozen	752 58
Silk, sewing, 291 pounds, 1,813 dozen, 150 yards, 27 boxes, 2 bundles	3,172 08
Suspenders and braces, 260 dozen, 3 pairs	858 22
Tape, 697 dozen	155 47
Thread, 468 pounds, 1,339 gross, 62 dozen, 1 case, cotton, 107 pounds 6 boxes, linen	5,065 01
Trimmings, 3,250 yards, 231 dozen, 77 pieces, 1 box	437 84
Toys, value	4,914 90
Umbrellas, alpaca, &c., 43 dozen	550 90
Umbrellas, cotton, 90 dozen	550 52
Umbrellas, silk, 128 dozen	1,209 93
Veils and veil stuffs, 1,216 yards, 50 pieces	608 09
Sundry fancy goods and millinery, value	17,088 11

FISH, DRY AND SALT.

Abalone, 851 pounds, 9 boxes	281 31
Codfish, 300 pounds, 21 cases	64 50

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Cuttle fish, 4,809 pounds, 12 boxes	$821 45
Herrings, 26 kegs, 164 boxes, 24 dozen	666 79
Salmon, 1,113 barrels, 67 half barrels, 33 tierces	7,584 00
Shrimps, 3,622 pounds, 9 boxes, 10 baskets	377 84
Sundry assorted fish, 10,810 pounds, 183 boxes	2,218 98

FLOUR.

Oat meal, 96 pounds, 10 dozen	33 69
Rice flour, 29,507 pounds, 65 packages	978 35
Wheat flour, 14 barrels	51 25

FRUITS, FRESH

Apples, 60 boxes	103 55
Cocoanuts, 1,500	10 00
Oranges, 50 boxes	85 43
Sundry, 6 boxes	7 50

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

Carpets, 4,218 yards, 81 pieces, 6 carpets, 23 sofa carpets	8,284 12
Curtains and shades, 13 dozen, 266 pieces, 138 pairs	1,212 29
Curled hair, 893 pounds	407 50
Excelsior, 215	6 45
Feathers, 285 pounds	239 00
Floor cloths, 4,480 yards, 30 pieces, 1 box	2,369 51
Hair cloth, 420 yards	321 22
Looking glasses, 276 dozen, 148 single, 2 boxes	1,986 27
Mats, door, 42 dozen, 165 single, 1 bale	1,119 52
Matting, 779 rolls, 2,205 yards	4,201 65
Molding, 2 cases	44 86
Paintings and engravings, 503, and 3 boxes	2,877 62
Picture frames, 36 dozen, 13 single, 2 cases	425 85
Paper hangings, 43 rolls, 103 yards	78 31
Rugs, 900	2,229 03
Springs, 12 gross	102 00
Assorted furniture, value	17,881 50

GRAIN AND FEED.

Hay, 157 bales	283 80
Oats, 2,245 bushels	1,410 76

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Apples, dried, 6 barrels	18 00
Arrowroot, 10,293 pounds	268 15
Asparagus, 4 dozen	13 60
Beef, salt, 18 barrels, 17 tierces	577 50
Beans, dry, 20,565 pounds, 30 packages	362 65
Bread, 1 barrel	1 00
Butter, 53,050 pounds	6,839 76
Candles, 16,262 pounds, 643 boxes	3,356 19
Caviar, 4 dozen	15 56
Celery, 1 box	1 00
Cheese, 5,443 pounds, 21 cases, 13 single	1,293 08
Chocolate, 3,023 pounds, 22 cases	707 08
Cocoa, 1,318 pounds, 36 dozen	437 02
Coffee, ground, &c., 7,093 pounds, 10 cases	1,201 70
Condensed milk, 3,364 dozen, 50 cases	7,597 44
Corn, canned, 8 dozen	13 60
Crackers, 160 dozen tins, 20 cases	588 18
Cakes, 338 pounds, 73 boxes	364 24
Currants, 11,253 pounds, 3 boxes	994 09
Dates, 3,548 pounds, 16 boxes	302 09
Eggs, 37,156, 33 dozen, 172 boxes	619 59
Extracts and essences, 546 dozen, 39 pounds, 13 cases	1,457 56
Figs, 255 pounds, 8 dozen, 18 boxes	171 48

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Fruits and berries, canned and bottled:	
Pie and table fruits assorted, 275 dozen, 72 cases	$804 73
Ham, 470 pounds	75 97
Honey, 2 cases	30 00
Hops, 280 pounds	18 40
Indigo blue, 8,783 pounds, 8 boxes	945 40
Jams and jellies, 225 dozen, 14 boxes, 20 jars	483 61
Lard, 500 pounds	67 50
Lobster, 2 dozen	5 10
Macaroni, 359 pounds, 19 casks	68 00
Nuts:	
Almonds, 859 pounds	177 98
China nuts, 4,037 pounds, 3 boxes	355 75
Walnuts, 75 pounds	6 75
Sundry nuts, 1,213 pounds	121 61
Olive oil, 385 dozen, 89 cases, 2 gallons	1,254 57
Onions, 2,908 pounds	29 83
Orange and citron peel, 1,726 pounds, 16 dozen	412 77
Oysters, dry, 1,741 pounds, 11 boxes	476 41
Oysters, canned, 31 dozen	60 75
Oysters, fresh, 600, 3 bags	35 00
Pease, canned, 171 dozen	149 40
Pease, dry and split, 7,919 pounds, 83 bags, 1 barrel	201 94
Pearl barley, 192 pounds, 12 dozen	47 04
Pickles, 632 dozen, 34 packages	922 52
Pork, 32 barrels	306 10
Potatoes, 425,711 pounds	3,318 80
Preserved meats and game, 235 dozen, 713 pounds, 141 boxes, 320 tins	2,301 47
Prunes, 1,292 pounds, 8 cases, 40 tins, 80 bottles	419 37
Raisins, 56 half boxes, 68 quarter boxes, 50 dozen, 1,382 pounds, 49 boxes and packages	668 73
Rice, 2,998 pounds	77 89
Sardines, 5,004 dozen half and quarter tins, 51 cases	6,131 87
Salt, coarse, 157,025 pounds	425 57
Salt, fine, 68 dozen	64 47
Sago, 7,686 pounds, 15 boxes	353 62
Sauces, 506 dozen, 1,729 packages	3,432 19
Soap, common, 126,534 pounds, 200 boxes, 5 jars	5,864 58
Soups, 17 dozen	65 92
Spices:	
Allspice, 7 pounds	75
Cinnamon, 40 dozen, 122 pounds	145 69
Cloves, 25 dozen, 120 pounds	94 18
Ginger, 22 dozen, 354 pounds, 1 case	149 73
Mace, 5 pounds	5 00
Mustard, 472 dozen, 368 pounds, 20 tins	604 02
Nutmegs, 489 pounds	364 04
Pepper, black, 614 dozen, 540 pounds	776 09
Pepper, red and white, 2 dozen, 15 pounds, 1 case	16 40
Sundry spices, 28 dozen, 173 pounds, 1 sack	100 01
Starch, 576 pounds, 33 packages	92 58
Sugar, 7,058 pounds	231 70
Sugar of lemon, 27 dozen, 13 cases	134 80
Tapioca, 1,688 pounds, 2 boxes	118 47
Tomatoes, 8 dozen	10 40
Vermicelli, 2,258 pounds, 280 packages	995 56
Vinegar, 4,627 gallons, 44 dozen, 4 half casks, 2 boxes	945 45
Sundry Chinese provisions, value	13,752 85
Sundry assorted groceries and provisions, value	1,507 86

GUNS, GUN MATERIAL AND POWDER.

Cartridges, 174 thousand	1,149 62
Guns, 553 rifles, 9 single barreled, 2 carbines, 2 shot guns, 1 musket, 1 breech loader, 82 unspecified	2,713 36
Gun caps, 3,006 thousand, 41 boxes	1,944 12
Pistols, 410 revolvers, &c	1,171 04
Shot, 44,197 pounds, 1,151 bags	3,325 11
Gun findings, value	472 47

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Powder:	
Blasting powder, 2,805 pounds, 304 kegs, 10 half kegs, 1 case	$1,673 05
Giant powder, 3,425 pounds	1,351 83
Gunpowder, 17,400 pounds, 369 cases, 46 half kegs, 9 quarter kegs	5,284 69

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS.

Adzes, 1 dozen	8 77
Awls, 8 gross	6 57
Axes, 9 dozen	91 61
Bath brick, 1,718 bricks, 6 boxes	32 35
Bells, 8 large, 3 dozen small	161 25
Charcoal irons, 37 dozen	181 71
Chisels and gouges, 50 dozen	74 97
Chains:	
Dog and halter, 30 dozen, 700 feet	103 23
Log and ox, 264 chains	279 64
Trace, 447 pairs	192 66
Couplings and bibbs, 6 dozen bibbs	71 14
Fencing wire, 366,698 pounds, 25,860 yards	8,454 84
Files and rasps, 1,046 dozen, 450 pounds	1,264 22
Fillers and oilers, 27 dozen	20 07
Fish lines and nets, 490 dozen, 218 coils lines, 72 single, 59 pounds, 92 bales and packages nets	1,565 07
Fry pans, 124 dozen	293 72
Galvanized ironware:	
Basins, 233 dozen, buckets, 886 dozen, jugs, 1 dozen tubs, 99 nests, 56 dozen	3,290 02
Gimlets, 3 dozen	7 31
Glue, 5,351 pounds, 6 boxes, 3 barrels	1,099 78
Grindstones, 176 single, 5,639 pounds	288 49
Hammers, 14 dozen	96 93
Hatchets, 11 dozen	51 60
Hoes, 387 dozen	1,179 79
Hose, 18,300 feet, 6 pieces	3,400 91
Horse and mule shoes, 20 kegs	114 85
Knives:	
Butcher, 491 dozen	497 29
Carving, 2 dozen, 67 pairs	116 21
Pocket, 1,272 dozen, 44 cards, 2 boxes	2,835 98
Knives and forks, 523 dozen, 374 sets	1,216 92
Sundry knives, 427 dozen, 14 cards	1,200 82
Lead pipe, 10,036 pounds, 1 box	640 46
Lead, pig, 200 pounds	10 00
Lead, sheet, 65,560 pounds	2,499 96
Locks, 582 dozen	655 90
Nails, galvanized, 4,331pounds	213 62
Nails, horseshoe, 90 pounds	18 00
Nails, sundry, 224 pounds, 6 thousand	27 19
Nuts and bolts, 21,928 pounds nuts	795 69
Oil-stones, 796 pounds, 3 dozen	234 78
Pipes, iron, 102,308 feet, 68 pieces	4,028 06
Picks and mattocks, 31 dozen	215 03
Planes and irons, 9 dozen irons	11 14
Plows, 6	224 38
Plow fixtures, value	99 99
Pots and kettles, 554 dozen	3,464 21
Razors, 198 dozen, 9 cases	755 57
Rivets, iron, 35 kegs	222 62
Rules, 8 dozen	64 63
Sapolio, 48 dozen, 2 boxes	52 00
Saws, 30 dozen	121 44
Scissors and shears, 409 dozen, 243 cards, 2 boxes	1,081 70
Screws, 1,015 gross, 224 pounds	308 35
Shovels, 10 dozen	76 84
Spades, 63 dozen	303 64
Spikes, 1,010 pounds, 16 kegs	104 76
Steels, 21 dozen	69 61
Stoves, 1	35 00

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Stove polish, 9 gross	$53 00
Tacks, copper, 165 pounds	42 86
Tool handles, 30 dozen	49 09
Traps, rat, &c., 344 dozen	462 01
Twine, 18,882 pounds, 110 dozen, wrapping, 2,160 pounds, 10 bales, 30 packets, 4 dozen seine	4,815 08
Vises, 5 dozen	245 80
Washers, 7,714 pounds	307 73
Wire:	
Brass, 1,732 pounds	177 01
Copper, 406 pounds	76 58
Iron, 26,905 pounds	937 16
Wire cloth, and netting, 1,837 feet, 1,337 yards, 4 sheets	776 41
Wrapping paper, 344 bales, 5 reams	805 93
Wooden ware:	
Baskets, 7 dozen, 64 packages	170 39
Buckets and pails, 4 dozen	27 83
Brooms, 9 dozen, 7 packages	20 80
Brushes, paint, whitewash, &c., 60 dozen	165 64
Corks, 515 thousand, 529 gross, 2 bales, 1 bag	1,752 45
Washboards, 15 dozen	26 25
Sundry assorted hardware and tools, value	13,427 67

IRON, STEEL, &C.

Brass, 1 box	$ 59
Copper:	
Bolts, 905 pounds	143 40
Pipe, 266 pounds	70 66
Sheet, 394 sheets	1,065 61
Old metal, 75 pounds	4 50
Iron:	
Bar, 9,142 bars, 654 bundles	8,540 33
Galvanized, 111,908 pounds, 1,928 sheets, 359 bundles, 16 cases	8,633 74
Hoop, 112 bundles	117 30
Old iron, 16,215 pounds	121 61
Sheet, 17,573 pounds, 252 sheets	868 29
Railroad rails, 30,214 rails, 7,950 iron sleepers	67,867 20
Steel, 8,036 pounds, 7 bars, 5 boxes	1,188 56

JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOCKS, &C.

Clocks, 775	2,106 36
Gold pens, 5 dozen	159 43
Plated ware, value	4,488 44
Silverware, value	1,473 33
Spectacles and eyeglasses, 129 dozen	615 19
Watches, 46 gold, 451 silver, 395 metal and plated	10,412 27
Watch materials, &c., value	1,353 20
Sundry assorted jewelry, value	15,687 05
Sundry cheap jewelry, value	5,157 49

LEATHER.

Calfskins, 75 dozen	1,805 41
Chamois leather, 50 dozen, 21 kips	284 73
Goat and kid skins, 8 dozen, 361 pounds	154 62
Sheepskins, 8 dozen	53 87
Sole leather, 1,727 pounds, 1 package	367 47
Sundry leather, value	50 44

LUMBER.

Sundry lumber, 1,100 feet, 25 pieces, 20 logs	106 00

MACHINERY.

Babbitt metal, 1164 pounds, 30 ingots	361 49
Belting, 1,185 feet, 1,800 yards, 20 rolls, 60 pounds, 7 pieces	1,767 06
Packing, 2,961 pounds	935 70

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Rice mills, 23 (Chinese)	$123 00
Sewing machines, 4	100 25
Steam engines, 3	6,059 71
Steam clarifiers, 5	1,608 58
Sugar coolers	1,000 79
Sundry assorted machinery, value	76,518 64

MATCHES.

Matches, 150 gross	88 16

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Accordeons, 8 dozen	285,00
Brass instruments, 4 cornets, 15 pieces, assorted	245 35
Drums, 16, and 2 nests	161 67
Fifes and flutes, 22	44 90
Melodeons, 1, and 1 case	64 58
Music boxes, 43	474 93
Organs, 1 church, 5 parlor	1,984 00
Pianos, 32	7,750 02
Sundry, value	3,714 74

NAVAL STORES.

Anchors, 98	1,025 27
Boats, 4	170 00
Blocks, 2	19 48
Canvas, 436 yards	79 74
Chain cable, 16,810 pounds, 360 fathoms, 12 cables	2,124 83
Compasses, 2	15 00
Cordage:	
Hemp rope, 910 pounds	86 45
Manila rope, 32,346 pounds, 1 coil	3,832 67
Ratline, 106 pounds	10 07
Wire rope, 5,447 pounds, 6,000 fathoms	1,614 16
Assorted cordage, 7,837 pounds, 15 dozen	898 17
Needles, sail, 2,700 M, 10 dozens	33 95
Sheathing felt, 3,750 sheets	281 25
Tar, 111 barrels	565 13
Sundry naval stores, value	1,962 98

OIL.

Cocoanut, 1,048 gallons	513 02
Cylinder and lubricating, 698 gallons	548 43
Kerosene, 80 gallons	23 10
Palm, 3 barrels and casks	237 77
Peanut, China, 1216 boxes	5,225 97
Sundry oils, 1,189 gallons, 2 cases, 6 bottles	389 12

PAINTS AND PAINT OIL.

Benzole, 10 gallons	3 00
Black paint, 4,010 pounds, 1 cask	453 67
Blue paint, 538 pounds, 15 gallons	193 93
Chalk, 1,130 pounds, 18 gross, 2 boxes	28 66
Green paint, 2,531 pounds	416 03
Gum shellac, 583 pounds, 28 gallons	449 64
Lamp black, 3,636 pounds	296 83
Lead, red, 8,347 pounds	451 77
Lead, white, 220,794 pounds, 25 kegs	13,930 46
Linseed oil, 27,242 gallons, 25 casks	16,537 67
Ocher, yellow, 6,637 pounds	124 30
Putty, 14,952 pounds, 2 barrels	454 18
Turpentine, 90 gallons	53 25

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Umber, 1,886 pounds	$206 55
Varnish, 1,662 gallons, 4 cases	3,331 60
Whiting, 4,014 pounds, 10 barrels	53 50
Yellow paint, 1,476 pounds	254 93
Zinc, white, 90,167 pounds, 1 case	6,356 37
Sundry, value	4,213 39

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

Brushes:	
Clothes, 4 dozen	25 [illegible]
Flesh, 2 dozen	25 42
Hair, 80 dozen	453 97
Nail, 11 dozen	33 3[illegible]
Shaving, 12 dozen	29 44
Tooth, 353 dozen	241 21
Combs, 790 dozen, 299 gross	4,253 84
Hair oil and pomade, 1,369 dozen, 13 packages	1,414 93
Essential oils:	
Bergamot, 37 pounds	122 7[illegible]
Cloves, 8 pounds	28 00
Citronella, 12 pounds, 5 ounces	34 30
Lemon, 29 pounds	106 20
Peppermint, 12 pounds, 6 dozen	51 60
Rose, 4 ounces	4 50
Sundry essential oils, 39 pounds	87 70
Powder, flesh, 66 dozen	109 42
Soap, 556 dozen, 6,324 pounds, 102 boxes and packages	1,177 42
Sundry assorted perfumery, &c., value	6,016 13

SADDLERY, CARRIAGES, AND MATERIALS.

Axle grease, 208 dozen, 26 cases	191 40
Baby carriages, 110	914 40
Bridles, 63 dozen	596 57
Bridle bits, 95 dozen	324 36
Buckles, 116 gross	154 29
Carriages, 37	6,021 75
Carts, 2	260 06
Girths and cinchas, 66 dozen cinchas, 149 dozen, 21 pairs girths	827 73
Harness, 1 set, 2 single	73 92
Harness dressing, 66 dozen	213 13
Horse brushes, 44 dozen	147 9[illegible]
Horse blankets and rugs, 600 pairs, 202 single, 10 dozen	678 17
Horse combs, 69 dozen	86 49
Saddles:	
English, 82 dozen	10,096 22
Ladies', 22	486 92
Spurs, 127 dozen	387 25
Stirrups, 3 dozen	5 11
Stirrup leathers, 49 dozen	282 50
Wagons, 10	2,092 03
Whips, 60 dozen	359 23
Sundry saddlery and materials, value	3,447 02

SHOOKS AND CONTAINERS.

Bags, cloth, 1,136,836, 20 bales, 14 dozen	78,235 31
Bags, material, 20 M	720 85
Bags, paper, 12 M, 1 case	62 76
Barrels, empty, 293	326 09
Casks, empty, 437	249 94
Sundry containers, 130 iron tanks	2,207 44

SPIRITS.

Alcohol, 61 gallons	56 98
Bay rum, 3 gallons	12 80
Bitters and cordials, 18 cases, 4 dozen	213 60

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Brandy, 2 cases, 6 gallons, 6 bottles	$41 25
China wines, 137 cases, 22 bottles, 1 jar	206 70
Cologne, 6 cases, 333 dozen, 7 gallons	956 40
Florida water, 68 dozen	161 11
Jamaica ginger, 1 case	24 00
Kennedy's discovery, &c., 91 dozen	1,176 70
Lavender water, 3 dozen	43 83
Madeira, 1 keg, 3 gallons	14 00
Pain-killer, 146 dozen	222 50
Port wine, 5 cases, 1 keg	31 25
Sherry, 1 quarter cask, 2 kegs, 3 gallons	83 05
Toilet vinegar, 3 dozen	21 92
Verbena water, 1 dozen	5 00
Whisky, 15 gallons, 4 bottles	74 25

STATIONERY AND BOOKS.

Albums, 48 dozen	611 01
Books, blank, value	458 04
Books, printed, 2,570 volumes, 4 sets, 11 boxes and packages	2,035 27
Cards, playing, 188 dozen	106 92
Envelopes, 53 M	134 34
Ink, printing, 431 pounds, 1 barrel	109 37
Ink, writing, 114 dozen, 19 gross, 4 boxes	504 86
Newspapers and periodicals, value	1,119 05
Paper, printing, 609 reams	1,182 13
Paper, writing, 148 reams, 174 quires	286 68
Pens, quill and steel, 221 gross, 5 dozen	180 29
Pencils, lead, 173 gross, 66 dozen	345 94
Pencils, slate, 27 M	14 98
Sheet and book music, 2 sheets, 38 books, 1 case	82 52
Slates, writing, 193 dozen	82 36
Tags and labels, 10 M labels, 1 package tags	89 83
Types, plates, stamps, &c., value	2,672 12
Sundry stationery, value	3,440 19

TEA.

Tea, 58,034 pounds, 964 packages	20,089 33

TIN AND TINWARE.

Tin, ingots, 20 ingots, 19 rolls, 157 pounds	457 36
Tin plates, 816 boxes, 273 sheets, 300 pounds	5,539 20
Solder, 892 pounds	111 45
Zinc, 266 sheets, 17,460 pounds, 6 casks	1,222 10
Sundry tinware, value	3,138 54

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Cigars, 292 M, 4 boxes	4,620 69
Snuff, 2 cases	33 60
Tobacco, 1,969 pounds	318 10

WINES.

California wines:	
Angelica, 5 cases, 1 keg	24 25
Port, 17 cases	97 75
White, 25 cases, 20 gallons, 1 case	134 40
European and other wines:	
Champagne, 186 cases	982 03
Claret, 317 cases, 6 casks, 1 half cask, 1 barrel, 2 kegs, 3 gallons	1,766 79
Rhine wine, 209 cases	1,020 00
Sundry, 46 cases, 1 keg	274 99

SUNDRY MERCHANDISE.

Bird seed, 2,581 pounds	104 20
Bone meal fertilizer, 437,172 pounds, 177 sacks	5,562 51
Boxes and cases, value	6,587 62

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Candy, 5,962 pounds, 27 gross, 122 boxes, 18 dozen jars, 6 tins	$2,274 15
Curiosities, value	761 58
Fireworks, 701 boxes and packages	2,626 49
Firewood, 131 cords, 3,600 bundles	607 00
Fuse, 28,000 feet, 2 cases	240 75
Guano, 123 tons	1,649 72
Joss stick and paper, value	264 09
Lacquered ware, value	113 59
Plants and seeds, value	71 20
Photographic materials, value	1,090 40
Pipes, tobacco, 556 dozen, 88 gross, 1 box	1,914 29
Pipe stems, 62 dozen, 10 boxes	44 35
Railroad materials and stock, value	40,470 24
Scientific instruments, value	3,803 43
Tomb and grave stones, 31	1,488 12
Trunks, 38 nests, 123 single	471 40
Traveling bags, 22 dozen	257 36
Turtle shell, 25 pounds	25 00
Valises, 3	5 23
Sundry articles, value	18,624 88

SUNDRY UNSPECIFIED MERCHANDISE.

Sundry, value	13,082 37

GOODS FREE BY TREATY.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Animals:	
132 horses and mares, 2 stallions, 267 mules, 15 bulls, 112 cows, 26 calves, 12 sheep, 36 goats, 812 hogs and pigs, 3 dogs, 7 deer, 2 rabbits	$78,503 42
Birds and fowls:	
1,612 and 2 coops fowls, 49 ducks, 53 geese, 4 turkeys, 20 pigeons, 1 parrot, 24 birds	2,035 00

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Asphaltum, 19 barrels	225 00
Blinds, 2,434 pairs, 11 sets, 260 blinds	4,549 74
Bricks, 1,424,625	13,832 22
Cement, 263 barrels	581 80
Doors, 3,384 single, 107 pairs, 338 sash, 2 packages	7,390 59
Fire clay, 36 barrels, 102 kegs	114 25
Lime, 11,474 barrels	12,242 55
Plaster of Paris, 468 barrels	1,094 80
Sand, 22 sacks, 35 tons	65 70
Window sashes, 4,687 pairs, 2,638 windows, 32 packages	10,189 68
Sundry building materials, value	12,884 29

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, &C.

Boots, men's and boys', 263 dozen, 1,378 pairs, 73 cases	16,046 20
Boots and gaiters, women's, 120 dozen, 1,813 pairs	4,284 50
Brogans, 22 dozen, 60 pairs	357 50
Gaiters, men's, 79 dozen, 252 pairs	1,709 40
Shoes, boys' and children's, 72 dozen, 2,127 pairs	2,826 35
Shoes, men's, 149 dozen, 1,470 pairs, 2 cases	7,269 18
Shoes, women's, 164 dozen, 3,153 pairs	10,388 07
Slippers, men's, 148 dozen, 748 pairs	2,215 96
Slippers, women's, 96 dozen, 858 pairs	2,615 75
Shoes and boots, assorted, 697 dozen, 2,110 pairs, 86 cases	23,476 64
Shoe brushes, 26 dozen	71 05
Shoe findings, value	350 43
Clothing, boys', value	267 87
Clothing, children's, value	176 00
Coats, 8 dozen	84 00
Cravats and ties, 11 dozen	20 00
Drawers, 272 dozen	1,533 51
Jackets, 2 dozen	41 00
Jumpers, 455 dozen	2,756 50

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Ladies' underclothing, 158 dozen	$1,125 29
Shawls, 2 dozen	24 00
Shirts, under, 742 dozen	2,670 43
Shirts, assorted, 1,577 dozen	11,604 69
Skirts, ladies', 12 dozen	95 00
Socks, 1,526 dozen, 76 pairs	1,360 09
Stockings, 902 dozen, 116 pairs	1,373 50
Suits, 11 dozen	391 92
Trowsers and pants, 642 dozen, 30 pairs	4,073 62
Vests, 6 dozen	91 70

DRY GOODS.

Cottons:	
Blankets, 18 pairs, 15 single	131 00
Cambric, 26,716 yards	1,519 12
Canton flannel, 8,558 yards, 1 piece	975 09
Checks, 713 yards	80 02
Cotton, bleached, 167,387 yards	14,786 84
Cotton, brown and colored, 218,073 yards	14,043 89
Cotton wadding, 350 pounds, 80 dozen	86 75
Denims, 164,700 yards	26,261 71
Drilling, 33,875 yards, 13 pieces, 2 bales	2,952 67
Duck, 19,999 yards, 2 pieces	3,005 33
Ginghams, 2,117 yards	264 29
Handkerchiefs, 402 dozens	245 06
Jeans, 2,521 yards	342 63
Lawn, 13,237 yards	1,041 11
Marseilles and pique, 17,258 yards	1,286 84
Moleskin, 1 piece	10 00
Mosquito net, 308 yards, 20 pieces, 3 dozen	86 48
Muslin, 28,351 yards, 4 pieces	2,597 76
Prints, 651,198 yards	41,455 31
Quilts and spreads, 15 dozen	240 70
Silesias, 4,162 yards	427 80
Sheeting, 35,075 yards, 1 piece	2,579 20
Shirtings, 6,749 yards	531 40
Stripes, 6,046 yards	708 39
Sundry assorted cottons, 31,428 yards, 130 pieces, 2 dozen	3,884 32
Tarletan, 33 yards	7 47
Ticking, 52,619 yards	6,091 00
Towels, 36 dozen	4 68 85
Toweling, 80 yards	9 20
Velvet, cotton, 120 yards	54 12
Woolens:	
Blankets, 587 pairs, 24 single, 1 box	5,395 00
Bunting, 43 yards	11 83
Cashmere, 157 yards	33 42
Flannel, 10,738 yards, 1 piece	3,191 11
Mohair, 358 yards	62 20
Sundry woolens, 433 yards, 1 bale	575 37
Mixtures:	
Camlets, 9 yards	9 00
Cassimeres, 643 yards, 11 pieces	1,497 15
Chambray, 103 yards	19 40
Tweed, 260 yards, 7 pieces	755 00
Waterproof cloth, 30 yards	21 75
Sundry assorted mixtures, 789 yards	296 76

FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

Crochet cotton, eight pounds	4 80
Gloves, cotton, assorted, 13 dozen	60 85
Needles, 5 thousand, common, 31,580, sewing machine	464 10
Pins, 26 gross, 6 dozen, 10 packages	92 90
Tape, 26 dozen	7 74
Thread, 832 dozen spool, 4 pounds, 1 box	502 16
Toys, value	235 58
Sundry goods, value	1,596 19

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FISH, DRY AND SALT.

Abalones, 3,598 pounds	$333 85
Codfish, 27,710 pounds, 23 cases	1,816 08
Cuttle-fish, 7,756 pounds	562 45
Herrings, 71 dozen, 93 packages	266 65
Mackerel, 159 kits, 36 half-barrels, 2 barrels, 74 cases	839 71
Salmon, 2,024 barrels, 2,087 half-barrels	25,690 33
Salmon, kits, &c., 571 kits, 9 cases	1,122 45
Salmon, smoked, 1,213 pounds	92 11
Shrimps, 62,188 pounds, 8 packages	6,595 16
Sundry assorted fish, 270,445 pounds, 168 barrels and packages	13,879 49

FLOUR.

Buckwheat, 900 pounds	34 99
Cornmeal, 40,647 pounds, 13 bags	941 67
Graham flour, 10,445 pounds, 158 quarter sacks, 2 cases	510 56
Oatmeal, 38,071 pounds, 8 barrels, 5 cases	1,762 97
Rye meal and flour, 4,550 pounds, 172 quarter sacks	365 36
Rice flour, 25 pounds	3 13
Wheat flour, 67,633 quarter sacks, 3,200 half sacks, 154 barrels	91,866 79

FRUITS, FRESH.

Apples, 3,030 boxes	4,094 10
Cranberries, 12 barrels, 1 half-barrel	193 50
Grapes, 32 boxes	41 10
Peaches, 8 boxes	8 00
Pears, 172 boxes	267 25
Plums, 20 boxes	15 00
Sundry fruits, 23 boxes	43 25

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

Carpets, 135 yards, 1 roll, 3 carpets	307 48
Curtains and shades, 26 dozen, 417 yards	327 50
Excelsior, 7 bales	44 05
Floor cloths, 30 pieces	118 05
Mats, door, 1 dozen, 2 packages	24 72
Molding, 15,318 feet, 49 pieces, 112 bundles, 3 cases	1,661 00
Picture frames, 108 dozen, 136 single, 1 case	887 10
Paper hangings, 15,040 rolls	3,900 29
Rugs, 19	302 53
Springs, 9 gross	45 75
Assorted furniture, value	24,498 17

GRAIN AND FEED.

Barley, 1,959,559 pounds, 772 sacks	22,999 56
Barley, meal, 860,520 pounds, 161 sacks	10,548 91
Bran, 2,883,326 pounds, 838 sacks	21,052 29
Corn, 739,531 pounds, 135 sacks	10,123 82
Hay, 15,186 bales	24,277 37
Middlings, 74,917 pounds, 55 sacks	894 71
Oats, 1,389,464 pounds, 459 sacks	22,048 38
Wheat, 288,496 pounds, 47 sacks	4,293 19
Sundry feed, 65,425 pounds, 190 sacks	1,065 29

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Apples, dried, 29,588 pounds, 6 boxes	2,957 56
Asparagus, 90 dozen, 9 cases	280 00
Avena, 2,010 pounds, 1 bag	150 11
Bacon, 50,118 pounds, 1 case	6,903 14
Beef, salt, 781 barrels, 101 half-barrels, 45 kegs	8,424 25
Beef, smoked, 2,588 pounds	293 53
Beans, canned, 312 dozen, 9 cases	538 79
Beans, dry, 68,153 pounds, 90 sacks	1,319 43
Beets, 2 dozen	3 50
Bread, 261,168 pounds, 158 cases	10,547 13

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Butter, 103,600 pounds, 12 kegs and packages	$29,526 17
Candles, 33,459 pounds, 194 boxes	4,022 70
Caviar, 3 dozen	11 50
Celery, 1 package	1 50
Cheese, 30,602 pounds, 8 packages	4,354 02
Clams, 185 dozen	372 65
Corn, canned, 713 dozen, 10 cases	1,266 27
Corn-starch, 6,100 pounds, 20 packages	527 65
Crackers, 5,224 tins, 226,168 pounds, 334 boxes	18,025 85
Cakes, 574 tins, 10,308 pounds, 108 cases	2,035 47
Cracked wheat, 24,129 pounds, 2 bales	673 32
Currants, 589 pounds, 4 dozen, 1 box	68 09
Eggs, 8,036 dozen, 17 boxes	2,810 40
Farina, 50 pounds, 1 box	8 50
Figs, 897 pounds	77 76
Fruits and berries, canned and bottled:	
Apricots, 197 dozen, 9 cases	567 65
Apples, 14 dozen	33 90
Cherries, 116 dozen, 1 case	326 60
Grapes, 100 dozen, 7 cases	292 70
Peaches, 622 dozen, 41 cases	2,013 60
Pears, 404 dozen, 19 cases	1,210 25
Plums, 244 dozen, 3 cases	608 20
Pie and table fruits, assorted, 1,742 dozen, 122 cases	4,875 10
Garlic, 14,843 pounds, 7 bags	386 70
Hams, 127,044 pounds, 1 barrel, 1 crate	17,552 78
Hominy, 1,600 pounds	63 76
Honey, 142 dozen, 48 cases	642 77
Hops, 4,101 pounds, 3 packages	661 85
Horse radish, 17 dozen, 3 boxes	34 15
Jams and jellies, 1,116 dozen, 34 cases	3,254 85
Lard, 159,285 pounds, 25 half-barrels, 8 cases, 6 tins	20,504 14
Lobsters, 2,528 dozen, 17 cases	4,932 45
Maccaroni, 364 boxes	414 13
Nuts:	
Almonds, 2,412 pounds	395 89
Walnuts, 1,353 pounds, 2 sacks	148 79
Sundry nuts, 2,011 pounds, 1 barrel, 1 box	203 80
Olive-oil, 24 dozen, 52 cases	296 17
Onions, 189,927 pounds, 97 packages	2,958 46
Oysters, canned, 4,040 dozen, 51 cases	7,152 85
Oysters, fresh, 6,900, 6 sacks	228 25
Pease, canned, 664 dozen, 15 cases	1,296 85
Pease, dry and split, 13,739 pounds, 9 boxes	519 30
Peaches, dried, 1,597 pounds	325 69
Pears, dried, 248 pounds	38 87
Plums, dried, 933 pounds	196 69
Pearl barley, 1,875 pounds	84 49
Pickles, 567 dozen, 213 kegs and packages	2,161 60
Pork, 419 barrels, 955 half-barrels, 258 kegs	15,250 17
Potatoes, 1,758,935 pounds, 359 sacks	20,594 31
Preserved meats and game: 38,150 pounds sausage, 2,875 dozen, 742 cases assorted meats	17,824 10
Prunes, 5,104 pounds, 6 boxes	563 85
Raisins, 234 half-boxes, 1,228 quarter-boxes, 277 eighth-boxes, 384 pounds, 547 boxes and packages	2,537 36
Salmon, canned, 7,546 dozen, 101 cases	10,559 79
Salt:	
Coarse, 100,085 pounds, 142 sacks	407 85
Dairy, 7,567 pounds, 680 packages	301 05
Fine, 8,069 pounds, 79 packages	444 53
Salaratus, 112 pounds, 12 dozen	17 32
Sauces, 154 dozen, 126 packages	732 89
Soap, common, 75,682 pounds, 149 boxes, 75 pails	4,508 00
Soups, 124 dozen	347 57
Spices:	
Currie powder, 8 dozen	19 33
Ginger, 8 dozen, 25 pounds	19 55
Mustard, 93 dozen, 118 pounds, 3 cases	211 34
Pepper, black, 228 dozen, 180 pounds, 10 cases	304 13

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Spices—Continued.	
Pepper, red, &c., 2 cases	$10 06
Sage, 32 dozen, 5 cases	84 63
Sundry spices, 22 dozen, 2 cases, 7 tins	80 40
Starch, 10,138 pounds	735 01
Succotash, 70 dozen	123 60
Sugar, cube and refined, 246,036 pounds, 25 barrels, 1 half-barrel, 50 boxes	22,649 79
Sugar of lemon, 20 dozen, 18 cases	129 70
Sirup, 1,480 gallons, 20 cases, 1 keg	1,137 45
Tomatoes, 446 dozen, 17 cases	654 86
Tongues, dry and pickled, 51 barrels, kegs, and packages, 11 dozen	378 20
Vermicelli, 133 boxes and packages	158 60
Vinegar, 5,218 gallons, 4 barrels, 1 half-barrel	1,330 29
Yeast and baking powder, 889 dozen, 197 gross, 191 cases	8,305 37
Sundry Chinese provisions, value	11,315 01
Sundry assorted groceries and provisions, value	5,148 50

GUNS AND MATERIALS.

Guns, 41 rifles, 26 muskets, 6 shot-guns, 4 carbines, 2 cannon, 15 unspecified	1,597 55
Gun findings, value	313 81
Pistols, 159 revolvers	934 55

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS.

Adzes, 1 dozen	15 62
Augers and bitts, 17 dozen augers, 132 dozen, 8 sets bitts	663 50
Awls, 5 gross	32 52
Axes, 155 dozen	1,875 09
Bells, 16 large, 8 dozen small	401 47
Butts and hinges, 2,900 dozen, 213 pairs, 4 cases, 11 bundles	4,404 65
Charcoal irons, 173 dozen	1,039 45
Chisels and gouges, 130 dozen, 28 sets	925 60
Chains:	
Dog and halter, 1 dozen	1 50
Trace, 350 pairs	158 50
Couplings and bibbs, 40 dozen, 1 case bibbs, 32 dozen, 4 sets couplings	731 25
Cultivators and horse-hoes, 24	190 10
Fencing wire, 13,757 pounds, 12 bundles	1,147 39
Files and rasps, 841 dozen	1,910 24
Fillers and oilers, 82 dozen	225 65
Fish-lines and nets, 18 dozen, 100 yards lines, 2 nets	181 95
Fry-pans, 4 dozen	12 00
Furnaces, 2 dozen	50 00
Gimlets, 33 dozen	15 00
Hammers, 164 dozen	957 07
Hatchets, 285 dozen	1,436 96
Hoes, 659 dozen	3,866 55
Horse and mule shoes, 762 kegs	3,589 98
Hose pipes and sprinklers, 15 dozen pipes, 3 dozen sprinklers	86 85
Knives:	
Butcher, 69 dozen	156 69
Carving, 142 pairs	340 91
Pocket, 13 dozen	105 12
Knives and forks, 298 dozen	698 44
Knives, assorted, 130 dozen, 1 case	160 53
Locks, 1,750 dozen, 20 sets	7,762 56
Mallets, 37 dozen	110 22
Nails:	
Boat, 2,307 pounds, 5 cases	373 92
Cut, 8,077 kegs, 200 pounds	26,397 10
Copper and composition, 500 pounds	102 00
Finishing, 20 kegs, 2,850 pounds	400 36
Galvanized, 296 kegs	1,498 25
Horse-shoe, 82 boxes, 3,380 pounds	1,043 01
Wrought, 27 kegs, 545 pounds	144 01
Sundry, 5,655 pounds, 6 boxes and packages, 12 gross	1,427 23
Nuts and bolts, 148,091 bolts, 13,063 pounds nuts	4,152 04
Ox bows, 97 dozen	565 95

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Ox yokes, 43	$308 51
Picks and mattocks, 149 dozen	1,670 07
Pipes, iron, 8,584 feet, 1,525 pounds, 1,841 lengths, 14 pipes, 4 bundles	6,553 64
Planes and irons, 78 dozen, 17 pairs planes, 6 irons	667 85
Plows, 699	12,981 62
Plow fixtures, value	1,500 61
Pots and kettles, 10 dozen	238 95
Pumps, 8	159 14
Razors, 1 dozen	7 75
Rivets, iron, 3,000 pounds, 48 M, 234 packages, 1 keg	470 34
Rivets, copper, 819 pounds	275 39
Rules, 64 dozen	197 78
Sapolio, 48 dozen	39 91
Saws, 206 dozen, 49 cross-cut, 78 circular and assorted	2,366 69
Safes, 18	3,470 50
Scales, platform, 56	1,898 45
Scales, small, 65	294 19
Scissors and shears, 271 dozen	860 31
Screws, 9,578 gross, 2 dozen	2,523 24
Screw-drivers, 57 dozen	157 72
Shovels, 146 dozen, 3 cases	4,235 06
Spades, 69 dozen, 7 boxes	672 19
Spikes, 26,200 pounds, 10 kegs	1,436 95
Steels, 6	5 50
Stoves and ranges, 557	8,807 18
Stove furniture, value	939 08
Squares, 12 dozen	174 51
Tacks, iron and tinned, 1,892 dozen, 24 gross, 971 pounds	1,214 82
Tacks, copper, 283 pounds	94 44
Tool handles, 2,100 dozen, 24 pairs	2,684 49
Traps, rat, 50 dozen	236 48
Twine, wrapping and seine, 905 pounds, 11 dozen, 5 packages wrapping, 871 pounds seine	506 86
Vises, 1 dozen	144 20
Washers, 1,270 pounds, 500 pieces	101 82
Wire:	
Brass, 46 pounds	15 30
Copper, 161 pounds	60 62
Iron, 3,957 pounds, 6 bundles	363 99
Wire cloth and netting, 6,854 feet, 267 yards, 2 rolls, 1 package	1,406 82
Wrapping paper, 2,239 reams, 459 pounds, 108 bales	2,548 57
Wrenches, 67 dozen	350 71
Wooden ware:	
Baskets, 18 dozen, 199 nests	610 28
Buckets and pails, 50 dozen, 419 nests	864 77
Brooms, 1,343 dozen	3,566 74
Brushes, paint, whitewash, &c., 545 dozen	2,654 55
Tubs, 13 dozen, 6 nests	59 23
Washboards, 86 dozen	120 05
Sundry hardware, value	54,646 01

IRON AND STEEL, &C.

Brass, 5 sheets	42 88
Copper:	
Bar, 44 bars, 1,818 pounds	946 80
Bolts, 19 pounds	6 48
Pipe, 449 tubes	3,156 40
Sheet, 42 sheets, 193 pounds	1,343 52
Iron:	
Bar, 2,267 bars, 535 bundles, 7,529 pounds	6,437 50
Hoop, 12 bundles, 1,009 pounds	120 36
Galvanized, 42 sheets, 5,498 pounds	578 96
Sheet, 575 sheets, 33,225 pounds	3,204 53
Old iron, 36 tons	1,577 75
Plate iron, 33 plates	1,202 00
Railroad rails, 6	23 76
Steel, 170 bars, 7,006 pounds, 8 bundles, 3 sheets	1,650 91

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LEATHER.

Buckskins, 6 pieces, 6 pounds	$22 63
Calfskins, 87 dozen, 1 roll	1,424 90
Chamois leather, 4 dozen, 2 kips	43 75
Goat and kid skins, 22 dozen	473 34
Harness leather, 8,380 pounds, 6 rolls	3,315 99
Patent leather, 1,270 feet, 2 pieces	208 03
Sheep skins, 433 dozen, 2 bales	1,667 75
Sole leather, 37,326 pounds, 18 sides	9,798 69
Sundry leather, value	20,836 38

LUMBER.

Battens, 64,728 feet	872 83
Cedar lumber, 58,222 feet	3,400 95
Clapboards, 9,300 feet	175 52
Flooring, pine, 41,057 feet	615 00
Flooring, redwood, 156,895 feet	2,728 94
Knees, boat, 53	87 00
Laths, 357,200	382 20
N. W. lumber, dressed, 1,813,367	23,116 65
N. W. lumber, rough, 12,046,113 feet	99,284 71
N. W. lumber, assorted, 464,414 feet	5,057 02
Pickets, 101,795 feet	1,123 00
Pine, eastern, 19,214 feet	1,168 15
Plank:	
Ash, 8,480 feet	551 20
Oak, 9,564 feet	665 47
Hickory and walnut, 6,085 feet	677 35
Posts, 78,707	9,866 61
Redwood, dressed, 1,436,250 feet	24,256 82
Redwood, rough, 819,478 feet	11,092 50
Redwood, scantling, 69,342 feet	960 07
Redwood, assorted, 101,661 feet	2,034 87
Railroad ties, 21,249	4,119 11
Shingles, 14,956 thousand	25,564 86
Siding, 23,368 feet	397 26
Spars and piles, 85	229 05
Sundry lumber, 285,299 feet, 3 blocks, 3 logs, 20 poles, 1 package	6,965 34

MACHINERY.

Babbitt metal, 400 pounds	86 00
Belting, 2,842 feet, 18 pounds	880 80
Boiler tubes, 993	3,809 87
Centrifugals, 18	14,485 00
Fanning mills, 1	35 00
Moulding sand, 79 tons	172 87
Packing, 2,578 pounds, 100 feet	1,656 55
Sewing machines, 738	18,467 12
Steam engines, 9	9,585 85
Steam pumps, 37	12,069 25
Sundry machinery, value	70,029 16

MATCHES.

Matches, 32,487 gross	13,569 76

NAVAL STORES.

Boats, 8	710 75
Blocks, 309, 4 dozen	661 70
Canvas, 25,477 yards	6,272 30
Cordage:	
Houseline, 66 pounds	9 94
Manila rope, 160,326 pounds, 1 coil	17,106 27
Marline, 2,841 pounds	304 64
Ratline, 552 pounds	71 76

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Cordage—Continued.	
Signal halyards, 4 dozen	$26 73
Spun yarn, 622 pounds	55 98
Wire rope, 635 pounds, 300 feet	168 29
Assorted cordage, 70,735 pounds, 4 coils	7,194 29
Oakum, 56 bales	334 35
Oars, 1,517	2,170 13
Pitch, 66 barrels	204 75
Rosin, 208 barrels	1,064 80
Sheathing metal, 13,866 pounds	882 43
Sheathing nails, 14 kegs	244 00
Sails, 13	1,488 59
Tar, 162 barrels	795 25
Twine, sail, 637 pounds	198 87
Sundry naval stores, value	897 32

OIL.

Cylinder and lubricating, 6,040 gallons, 3 cases	3,752 79
Gasoline, 6,699 gallons	1,970 00
Kerosene, 135,515 gallons	25,565 46
Lard oil, 7,912 gallons, 15 barrels, 20 cases	7,142 27
Naphtha, 6,150 gallons	1,087 10
Sperm, 22,387 gallons	13,471 40
Whale, 2,834 gallons	779 35
Sundry, 500 gallons, 9 gross, 15 cases	496 87

PAINT STUFF.

Turpentine, 3,580 gallons	1,734 60

PERFUMERY, SOAP, &C.

Brushes, clothes, 4 dozen	16 50
Brushes, nail, 6 dozen	20 75
Brushes, shaving, 24 dozen	33 16

SADDLERY, CARTS, AND MATERIALS.

Axles, 258 sets, 76 axles, 17,557 pounds	3,284 27
Bridles, 28 dozen	426 97
Bridle bits, 70 dozen	441 53
Bridle heads and reins, 40 dozen	490 00
Buckles, 79 dozen, 122 gross	534 39
Carts, 22 hand, 24 mule, 2 ox, 5 carts	2,709 00
Enameled drill, 4 bolts	40 60
Enameled duck, 37 bolts	242 30
Girths and cinchas, 55 dozen girths	178 95
Harness, 69 sets, 31 single, 9 packages	4,376 93
Horse blankets and rugs, 16	37 38
Horse brushes, 31 dozen	203 66
Horse combs, 39 dozen	68 47
Saddles:	
Ladies', 4	70 50
Mexican and American, 56	892 20
Saddletrees, 46 dozen	907 40
Springs, carriage, 155 sets, 74 springs, 2,191 pounds	1,191 74
Spurs, 38 dozen, 17 pairs	238 33
Stirrups, 92 dozen wood, 3 dozen assorted	215 07
Wagons, 19	2,943 00
Wheelbarrows, 307 dozen	1,532 35
Whips, 198 dozen assorted, 255 dozen raw hides	1,976 81
Sundry saddlery and materials, value	14,012 96

SHOOKS AND CONTAINERS.

Bags, cloth, 100 pieces, 3 cases	233 25
Bags, paper, 255 thousand	633 99
Barrels, heads, 453	276 63

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Shooks:	
Barrel, 7,164 sets	$4,011 84
Box, 1,517 sets, 89 packages	719 75
Keg, 5,263 sets	1,315 75
Sundry containers, value	1,389 80

STATIONERY AND BOOKS.

Albums, 11 dozen	104 78
Books, blank, value	5,271 02
Books, printed, 5,629 volumes, 23 cases and packages	6,372 12
Bookbinders' materials, value	332 25
Cardboard, 16 dozen, 3,051 sheets	292 28
Cards, blank, 30 thousand, 34 doz	108 49
Cards, playing, 325 dozen	753 40
Envelopes, 997 thousand, 18 dozen, 18 cases	1,995 13
Ink, printing, 303 pounds	116 42
Ink, writing, 249 dozen, 58 gross, 2 gallons, 2 quarts	717 60
Mucilage, 198 dozen	225 10
Newspapers and periodicals, value	7,051 63
Paper, printing, 1,110 reams	3,541 47
Paper, writing, 2,092 reams	4,361 23
Pens, gold, quill, and steel, 6 dozen gold, 660 gross, 37 dozen steel, 12 boxes quill	628 35
Pencils, lead, 171 gross, 27 dozen	481 58
Pencils, slate, 25 boxes	6 70
Sheet and book music, 273 sheets, 133 books, 3 lots	272 97
Slates, writing, 19 dozen, 27 cases	138 94
Tags and labels, 20 dozen, 3,000 label, 191 thousand tags	262 99
Types, plates, cuts, &c., value	5 50
Sundry assorted, value	6,663 21

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Cigars, 2,522 M, 1 case	28,290 78
Snuff, 96 pounds, 2 dozen	46 00
Tobacco, 128,562 pounds, 68 gross, 1 package	40,877 10

SUNDRY MERCHANDISE.

Birdseed, 2,444 pounds	144 03
Boxes and cases, value	4,717 31
Clocks, wood, 717	2,360 59
Charcoal, 123 sacks	78 90
Coal, hard, 1,195 tons	8,506 65
Coke, 65 sacks	35 07
Curiosities, value	2 50
Firewood, 100 cords	1,019 13
Matchwood, 48 barrels	277 00
Plants and seeds, value	954 98
Photographic material, value	765 52
Pipes, tobacco, 202 gross, 103 dozen	2,015 95
Pipe stems, 19 dozen	28 37
Railroad stock and material, value	4,983 72
Scientific instruments, value	769 74
Tanning material, 87 sacks bark	67 49
Trunks, 221 nests, 89 single	1,245 93
Traveling bags, 161 dozen, 71 single	1,200 06
Valises, 19 dozen	400 66
Wicks and wicking, 813 gross, 670 pounds	442 01
Sundry articles, value	6,408 16

ENTERED IN BOND.

ALE, PORTER, BEER.

Ale, European, 1,925 dozen quarts, 2,860 dozen pints, 8 hogsheads	7,350 83
Ale, ginger, 200 dozen	202 98
Beer, L, 6,425 dozen quarts, 6,495 dozen pints, 15 kegs	20,712 79
Porter, 355 dozen quarts, 1,370 dozen pints	2,237 21

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CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS.

Boots and shoes, assorted, 60 pairs, and lot	$56 00
Coats, 20 dozen	675 06
Jackets, 5 dozen	157 06
Shirts, under, 75 dozen	197 84
Shirts, assorted, 67 dozen	467 36
Socks, 15 dozen	37 44
Stockings, 18 dozen	67 84
Suits, 14 dozen	1,506 96
Trousers and pants, 34 dozen, 358 pairs	1,701 04
Sundry clothing, value	784 73
Hats, assorted, 7 dozen	79 98

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Lamps, 3	19 48
Sundry crockery, value	193 34
Sundry glassware, value	56 60

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pills, 120 dozen	180 00
Sarsaparilla, 60 dozen	465 00
Sundry drugs and medicines, value	519 00

DRY GOODS.

Cottons:	
Blankets, 1,396 pairs	1,046 85
Cotton, bleached, 5,246 yards	239 52
Denims, 2,671 yards	223 57
Domestics, 7,214 yards	292 94
Drilling, 3,966 yards	628 65
Handkerchiefs, 200 dozen	92 53
Moleskin, 729 yards	155 43
Mosquito netting, 60 pieces	30 00
Prints, 1,220 yards	103 21
Quilts, 22 dozen, 47 pieces	296 75
Towels, 652 dozen	646 13
Velvet, cotton, 974 yards	286 52
Assorted cottons, 10,263 yards	1,264 39
Linens:	
Drill, 1,807 yards	192 91
Silks:	
Satin, 46 yards	24 71
Woolens:	
Blankets, 4,998 pieces, 119 single, 1 bale	4,622 42
Buckskin, 96 pieces	580 75
Flannel, 1,919 yards	603 53
Sundry woolens, value	8 64
Mixtures:	
Burlaps, 26,308 yards	1,548 38
Hessians, 27,828 yards	1,483 94
Tweed, 50 yards	41 78

FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

Corsets, 13 dozen	76 22
Thread, 700 pounds, 230 gross	1,081 209
Sundry fancy goods, value	716 79

FISH, DRY AND SALT.

Cod, 30 pounds	2 10
Herrings, 108 boxes	361 70

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FURNITURE.

Floor cloth, 31 yards	$21 47
Matting, 20 rolls	90 00
Assorted furniture, value	893 00

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Beef, salt, 5 barrels, 6 half-barrels	96 00
Bread, 5,345 pounds	142 20
Butter, 192 pounds	65 28
Cheese, 6 cheeses	6 50
Pork, 8 barrels, 2 half-barrels	119 00
Rice, 46,959 pounds	1,059 45
Sauce, 80 cases, 27 jars	101 00
Soap, 16,800 pounds	730 50
Vermicelli, 16 packages	48 00
Sundry Chinese provisions, value	1,218 50
Sundry groceries and provisions, value	61 07

GUNS, GUN MATERIAL, AND POWDER.

Guns, 2 guns	87 66
Gun caps, 2 M	3 00
Gun findings, value	49 23
Pistols, 1	7 31
Shot, 2,050 pounds	92 69
Powder:	
Gunpowder, 1,250 pounds	343 94

HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

Fencing wire, 18,092 pounds	454 77
Fish-lines and nets, 15 dozen, 126 pounds lines, 1 net, 9 packages nets	163 15
Knives:	
Pocket, 2 dozen	5 84
Knives and forks, 24 dozen	9,497
Twine, wrapping, 1,202 pounds	219 52
Wooden ware:	
Corks, 30 M, 379 gross	411 71
Sundry hardware, value	836 37

JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOCKS.

Clocks, 37, 11 cases	519 68
Plated ware, value	1,874 62
Silver ware, value	934 50
Watches, 2 gold, 231 assorted	1,035 70
Sundry jewelry, value	739 34

LUMBER.

Sundry lumber, 2 pieces	24 92

MACHINERY.

Sewing machines, 6	62 00

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Organ, 1	60 00
Musical boxes, 14	398 05

NAVAL STORES.

Cordage:	
Manila rope, 6,461 pounds	719 70

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OIL.

Peanut China, 1,460 cases	$5,717 30

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

Combs, 5 dozen	4 26
Hair oil, 36 dozen	234 00
Sundry perfumery, value	432 03

SADDLERY, &C.

Bridle bits, 18 dozen	48 40
Bridle heads and reins, 30 dozen	155 75
Horse blankets, 300 pairs	194 80
Saddles, English, 5 dozen	433 42

SHOOKS AND CONTAINERS.

Bags, cloth, 471,500	32,343 06
Casks, empty, 44	110 00

SPIRITS.

Alcohol, 665 gallons, 20 cases	488 48
Absinthe, 8 cases	89 55
Arrac, 5 cases	52 50
Bitters and cordials, 177 cases	2,117 94
Brandy, 13,577 cases, 162 quarter casks, 16 hogsheads	71,955 18
China wines, 2,911 cases, 25 casks, 91 jars	6,877 14
Cologne, 1 case	120 29
Florida water, 42 cases	204 55
Gin, 9,720 cases, 19 casks, 25 quarter casks, 32 hogsheads	17,904 42
Jamaica ginger, 1 case	27 50
Madeira, 50 cases, 2 pipes, 1 hogshead	1,700 57
Painkiller, 25 cases	1,350 00
Port wine, 217 cases, 2 casks, 10 quarter casks	2,058 49
Rum, 45 cases, 45 casks, 8 quarter casks	1,572 34
Sherry, 319 cases, 16 quarter casks, 1 keg	1,999 69
Toilet vinegar, 2 cases	5 36
Vermouth, 2 cases	14 61
Whisky, 3,056 cases, 30 barrels, 150 half barrels, 139 casks, 35 quarter casks, 13 octaves	34,354 35

STATIONERY AND BOOKS.

Books, printed, 155 volumes, 2 boxes	428 79
Tags and labels, 39 thousand	78 65
Sundry stationery, value	113 00

TEA.

Tea, 2,730 pounds, 25 bales	675 65

TINWARE.

Sundry, value	3 37

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Cigars, 2,551 thousand	35,612 48
Tobacco, 6,850 pounds, 68 boxes	2,500 00

WINES, LIGHT.

California wines:	
Angelica, 35 cases	150 00
Port, 50 cases, 2 barrels	358 35
White, 60 cases, 1 cask	504 00

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European and other wines:	
Champagne, 309 cases and baskets	$2,805 70
Claret, 726 cases, 10 half barrels, 12 casks, 27 half casks, 10 hogshead..	5,900 75
Ginger wine, 10 cases	35 00
Rhine wine, 51 cases	381 43
Sundry wines, 64 cases, 3 cases, 6 kegs	886 11

SUNDRY MERCHANDISE.

Boxes and cases, value	228 64
Cobra, 43,836 pounds	1,197 10
Firewood, 17 loads	40 00
Fireworks, 37 bales	145 60
Pearl shell, 1,638 pounds	409 50
Pipes, tobacco, 21 dozens	259 56
Scientific instruments, value	173 44
Trunks, 4	32 49
Sundry articles, value	805 71

FREE.

Animals:	
Horses, 2	100 00
Mules, 8	1,305 00
Bulls, 9; cows, 3; calves, 3	3,515 73
Rams, 20	1,500 00
Bags returned:	
Bales, 119	1,385 00
Books printed in Hawaiian:	
Cases, 17	1,545 75
Books:	
Cases, 23	3,692 36
Building material:	
Iron leaves, 2 boxes; iron castings, 3 boxes	168 25
Iron ornaments, 2 boxes	189 10
Sundry, assorted	1,443 29
Coal and coke:	
Coal, tons, 18,451	52,081 42
Coke, tons, 5	34 19
Clothing:	
Cases, 2	737 00
Trunks, 1	107 00
Crockery:	
Sundry assorted cases, 2	500 00
Curios:	
Cases, 1	266 50
Decorations:	
Cases, 1	50 00
Drugs and medicines:	
Packages, 71	3,072 63
Furniture:	
Cases, 12	1,110 00
Fireman's goods:	
Hats and belts, cases, 4	417 40
Fire bells, 2	373 50
Groceries and produce:	
Butter, 2 boxes, 16 jars	44 96
Assorted cases, 6	25 08

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Grain and feed:	
Hay, bales, 484	$726 76
Bran, sacks, 393	223 85
Oats, sacks, 388	662 52
Galvanized iron:	
Tubeing, bundles	950 76
Tees, 300; knees and sockets, 300; crosses, 36; flanges, 75	955 20
Glass:	
Cases, 59	5,119 16
Hawaiian whalers and traders:	
Seal knives, 512	512 00
Shells, 270 pounds	260 00
Seal oil, 395 gallons	118 50
Tortoise oil, 160 gallons	48 00
Sharks' oil, 25 gallons	12 50
Shark fins, 150 pounds	30 00
Tortoise meat, 5 barrels	25 00
Dried fish, 33,547 pounds	2,042 11
Iron:	
Plate, 164,128 pounds	3,231 20
Sheet, 35,880 pounds	736 28
Iron piping:	
Sewer pipe, pieces, 591; attachments, pieces, 41	425 37
Water-pipe, 3,311 pieces	10,963 24
Attachments, 283 pieces	1,029 31
Brass hydrants, 50	585 81
Lights:	
Lighthouses, 2	3,310 94
Lead:	
Pig, 12,586 pounds	597 84
Bars, 261	1,371 76
Military goods:	
Uniforms, 24 cases	12,555 03
Swords and belts, 1 case	161 00
Odorless excavator:	
One	1,311 40
Powder and fuse:	
Blasting powder, 300 kegs	1,104 95
Fuse, 1 case	22 50
Personal and household goods (old and in use):	
Packages, 436	14,779 95
Plants and seeds:	
Packages, 13	276 93
Postage stamps:	
Cases, 1	408 30
Rice (Hawaiian):	
Bags, 790	3,558 00
Returned cargoes:	
Sugar (Hawaiian), 2,258 pounds	208 30
Silks:	
Packages, 5	542 75
Stationery:	
Cases, 13	830 75
Sundry merchandise:	
Value	27,635 70
Tanning material:	
Bark, ground, 60 sacks	50 00
Telephone material:	
Wire, 189 packages	1,517 59
Assorted packages	2,543 35

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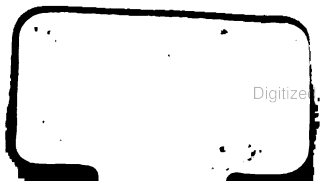
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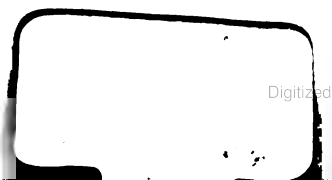
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